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Orders relative to **BINDING** left at the office of the Gazette will be attended to.

Feb. 11.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at public sale at Brown's Tavern, near the 16th mile stone, on the Baltimore and Fredericktown Turnpike Road, on **Saturday the 5th day of April next,** at one o'clock, P. M.

THE REAL ESTATE

Of which Laurence Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, died seized. This estate consists of a part of a tract of Land, situated, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, called "Brether's Partnership" and also of a part of another tract of land called "Good Range," containing about 300 acres of Land. This estate is about twenty-two miles from the city of Baltimore, and adjoins the estates of Messrs. John O'Donnell, Greenbury Warfield, & Joshua Warfield—About one half of it is in wood, and the residue is arable.—The soil is adapted to wheat, rye and corn, and the farm is in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are, a good dwelling House, Kitchen, Meat House, a large Log Barn, and other out houses. There is also a thriving Pine Grove of about thirty acres of land, a large Orchard, and other fruit trees—and the whole farm is well watered.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one fourth cash, and the balance in one & two years, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bonds or notes, with security, to be approved by the Trustee; and upon the ratification of the sale, and upon the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be executed by the Trustee.

JOHN SCOTT, Trustee,
Baltimore, March 10th, 1830.

NOTICE.

STATE LIBRARY

Annapolis March 11th, 1830.

The subscriber having been authorized by sundry resolutions passed at the late session of the Legislature, to dispose of, by sale or other wise, under the directions of the joint committee on the Library of extra books now in the State Library at Annapolis, for the purpose of purchasing law, and other books for the same; and having been instructed by the joint committee to give public notice, that proposals will be received for the purchase of all or any part of said extra books, he hereby gives notice, that he will receive proposals for the purchase, or exchange for other books, of all or any part of the following works, viz—

24 copies of Kilty, Harris, and Watkins' compilation of the Laws of Maryland, from the year 1800 to 1818 inclusive.

800 copies of Kilty's Reports of the British Statutes, and 43 copies of the History of England by Home, Smollet, and Bissett.

Persons disposed to contract for any part of said works will state the terms on which they will purchase the same, either for cash or by exchange.

D. RIDGELY Librarian,
State of Maryland.

The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above notice.

HAYDEN,
DENTIST.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity. He is at at Mrs. Robinson's.

IN CHANCERY,

16th of March, 1830.
Thomas B. Owings and Cordelia, his wife, vs.

James Owings, John Iiams and others.

The object of this bill is to obtain an assignment of dower in a certain warehouse in the city of Baltimore. The bill states that a certain Beale Owings and Richard Owings, were, in their life time, seized in fee, of said warehouse as tenants in common, and being so seized the said Beale died intestate in the year 1802, leaving the complainant, Cordelia (since married to the other complainant) his widow, & as such, entitled to dower in the premises.— That Richard Owings took the rents and profits of said warehouse, from the death of the said Beale, until the year 1819, when he conveyed the same to the defendant, James Owings, who has ever since been in possession, taking the profits to his own use; and it charges that the said Iiams, individually, and as executor of the said Richard, is accountable to the complainants for arrears of dower. The bill also states that the defendants Henry Stevenson and Mary, his wife, Nathan Owings and John Iiams, and Harriott, his wife, are the heirs and representatives of the said Beale Owings, and that John Iiams is a non-resident.— It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by inserting a copy of this order in some newspaper printed at Annapolis, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 16th day of April next, give notice to the said non-resident defendant, of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the first day of August next, to answer the premises, and shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test,
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Clk.
March 18

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public vendue on Thursday, the 1st of April next, on the premises, all the personal estate of John Tayman, late of said county deceased, consisting of

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP

HOGS, and the entire stock of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder and Husks, &c. Straw, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms—A credit of six months will be given for all sums over five dollars, with interest from the day of sale, with good and sufficient security; for all under that sum the cash will be expected. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

H. W. WOODWARD,
March 11.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Saint Mary's county, by authority from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Fowler, late of the county aforesaid, 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 first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

ELIZABETH FOWLER, Adm'r.
March 11.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, by authority from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Eleanor Howe, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

GEORGE GODDARD, Adm'r.
March 11.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, by authority from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John B. Russell, late of the county aforesaid, 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 9th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1830.

Wm. F. GREENWELL, Ex'r.
March 11.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an election will be held at the Assembly Room in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing seven Common Councilmen, to represent said city, in the Corporation thereof. The polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order, **JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.**
March 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDITATIONS OF A BEREAVED LOVER.

BY THE REV. THOMAS DALL.
'Tis the sweet hour of Eve, when all
is bright above, and calm below,
When, save the wretched, none recall
That earth is but the home of wo.
Some look upon the waning grove,
Some gaze upon the dark blue sea,
Some on the glistening eye of love—
I look for thee.

'Tis twilight and the plaintive bird
Wild warbles through the darkening wood,
And there her sweetest notes are heard
By those who love calm solitude;
While others list the jovial cry
That echoes o'er the tranquil sea,
Be speaks the home-bound vessel high,
I list for thee.

Or if upon the passing crowd
I gaze, what bitter thoughts have birth!
Yet not from laughter long and loud—
I know the heartlessness of mirth!
But there is one whose open brow
Reveals a spirit calm and free;
Ah! why should mine be troubled now?
I think of thee.

I too can gaze on earth and sea,
I hear the bird's note, the maiden's voice;
But none can whisper peace to me,
None but my withered heart rejoice.
Oh! when shall calm thoughts have birth?
It hath not been—'t cannot be—
'Till thou once more return to earth,
Or to the sky.

THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN.

[From Sir Walter Scott's History of Scotland, published in Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia.]

Robert Bruce summoned the array of his kingdom to rendezvous in the Torwood, about four miles from Stirling, and by degrees prepared the field of battle which he had selected for the contest. It was a space of ground then called the New Park, perhaps reserved for the chase, since Stirling was frequently a royal residence. This ground was partly open, partly encumbered with trees, in groups or separate. It was occupied by the Scottish line of battle, extending from south to north, and fronting to the east. In this position Bruce's left flank and rear might have been exposed to a sally from the Castle of Stirling; but Mowbray, the governor's, faith, was beyond suspicion, and the King was not in apprehension that he would violate the tenor of the treaty, by which he was bound to remain in passive expectation of his fate. The direct approach to the Scottish front was protected in a great measure by a morass called the New-mill Bog. A brook, called Bannockburn, running to the eastward between rocky and precipitous banks, effectually covered the Scottish right wing which rested upon it, and was totally inaccessible. Their left flank was apparently bare, but was, in fact, formidably protected in front by a peculiar kind of field works. As the ground in that part of the field was adapted for the manoeuvres of cavalry, Bruce caused many rows of pits, three feet deep, to be dug in it, so close together as to suggest the appearance of a honeycomb, with its ranges of cells. In these pits sharp stakes were strongly pitched, and the apertures covered with sods so carefully as that the condition of the ground might escape observation. Calthrops, or spikes, contrived to lame the horses, were also scattered in different directions.

Having led his troops into the field of combat, on the tidings of the English approach, the 23d of June, 1314, the King of Scotland commanded his soldiers to arm themselves, and making proclamation that those who were not prepared to conquer or die with their Sovereign were at liberty to depart, he was answered by a cheerful and general expression of their determination to take their fate with him. The King proceeded to draw up the army in the following order:—Three oblong columns or masses of infantry, armed with lances, arranged on the same front, with intervals between them, formed his first line. Of these Edward Bruce had the guidance of the right wing, James Douglas, and Walter the steward of Scotland of the left, and Thomas Randolph of the central division. These three commanders had their orders to permit no English troops to pass their front, in order to gain Stirling. The second line, forming one column or mass, consisted of the men of the isles, under Bruce's faithful friend and ally, the insular Prince Angus, his own men of Carrick, and those of Argyll and Cantire. With these the King posted himself, in order to carry support and assistance wherever it might be required. With himself also he kept in the rear a select body of horse, the greater part of whom he designed for executing a particular service. The followers of the camp were dismissed with the baggage, to station themselves behind an eminence to the rear of the Scottish army, still called the Gilles' (that is, the servants') hill.

These arrangements were hardly completed by the Scottish monarch, when it was announced that the tremendous army of Edward was approaching, having marched from Falkirk early that morning. On approaching Stirling, the English King detached Sir Robert Clifford with eight hundred horse, directing him to avoid the front of the Scottish army, and fetching a circuit round them, turn their left flank and throw them into Stirling. The English King made a circuit eastwards, where some low ground concealed his manoeuvres, when the eagle eye of Bruce detected a line of dust, with glancing of spears and

flashing of armour, taking northward in the direction of Stirling. He pointed this out to Randolph. "They have passed where you kept ward," said he. "Ah, Randolph, there is a rose fallen from your chaplet!"

The Earl of Moray was wounded by the reproach, and with such force as he had around him, which amounted to a few scores of spear men on foot, he advanced against Clifford to redeem his error. The English Knight, interrupted in his purpose of gaining Stirling, wheeled his large body of cavalry upon Randolph, and charged him at full speed. The Earl of Moray threw his men into a circle to receive the charge, the front kneeling on the ground, the second stooping, the third standing upright, and all of them presenting their spears like a wall against the head-long force of the advancing cavaliers. The combat appeared so unequal to those who viewed from a distance, that they considered Randolph as lost, and Douglas requested the King's assistance to fetch him off. "It may not be," said the Bruce; "Randolph must pay the penalty of his indiscretion. I will not disorder my line of battle for him." "Ah noble King," said Douglas, "my heart cannot suffer to see Randolph perish for lack of aid; and with a permission half extorted from the King, half assumed by himself, Douglas marched to his defence; but on approaching the scene of conflict, the little body of Randolph was seen emerging like a rock in the waves, from which the English cavalry were retreating on every side with broken ranks, like a repelled tide.—"Hold and halt!" said the Douglas to his followers, "we are come to late to aid them; let us not lessen the victory they have won by affecting to chain a share in it." When it is remembered that Douglas and Randolph were rivals for fame, this is one of the bright touches which illuminate and adorn the history of those ages of which blood and devastation are the predominant character.

Another preliminary event took place the same evening. Bruce himself, mounted upon a small horse or pony, was attentively marshalling the ranks of his vanguard. He carried a battle-axe in his hand, and was distinguished to friend and enemy by a golden coronet which he wore in his helmet. A part of the English vanguard made its appearance at this time; and a Knight amongst them, Sir Henry de Bohun, conceiving he saw an opportunity of gaining himself much honour, and ending the Scottish war at a single blow, couched his lance, spurred his powerful war-horse and rode against the King at full career, with the expectation of bearing him to the earth by the superior strength of his charger and length of his weapon. The King, aware of his purpose, stood as if expecting the shock; but the instant before it took place, he suddenly moved his little palfrey to the left, avoided the unequal encounter, and striking the English Knight with his battle-axe, as he passed him in his career, he dashed his helmet and head to pieces, and laid Sir Henry Bohun at his feet a dead man. The animation which this event afforded to the Scots was equalled by the dismay which it struck into their enemies. The English vanguard retired from the field with ominous feelings for the event of the battle, which Edward had resolved to put off till the morrow, in consideration, perhaps, of the discouraging effects of Bohun's death and Clifford's defeat. The Scottish nobles re-armed with Robert on the hazard in which he placed his person. The King looked at his weapon, and only replied, "I have broken my good battle-axe." He would not justify what he was conscious was an imprudence, but knew, doubtless, like other great men, that there are moments in which the rules in ordinary prudence must be transgressed by a general, in order to give an impulse of enthusiasm to his followers.

On the morning of St. Barnaby, called the Bright, being the 24th of June, 1314, Edward advanced in full form to the attack of the Scots, whom he found in their position of the preceding evening. The vanguard of the English, consisting of the archers and billmen or lancers, comprehending almost all the infantry of the army, advanced under the command of the Earls of Gloucester and Hereford, who also had a fine body of men at arms to support their column. All the remainder of the English troops consisting of nine battles or separate divisions, were so straitened by the narrowness of the ground, that, to the eye of the Scots, they seemed to form one very large body, gleaming with flashes of armour, & dark with the number of banners which floated over them. Edward himself commanded this tremendous array, and in order to guard his person was attended by 400 chosen men at arms. Immediately around the King waited Sir Aymer de Valence, that Earl of Pembroke who defeated Bruce at Methven Wood, but was now to see a very different day; Sir Giles d'Argentine, a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, who was accounted, for his deeds in Palestine and elsewhere, one of the best Knights that lived; and Sir Ingram Umfraville, an Anglicized Scotchman, also famed for his skill in arms.

As the Scottish saw the immense display of their enemies rolling towards them like a surging ocean, they were called on to join in an appeal to Heaven against the strength of human force. Maurice, the abbot of Inchaffray, bare-headed and bare-footed, walked along the Scottish line, and conferred his benediction on the soldiers, who knelt to receive it, and to worship the power in whose name it was bestowed. During this time the King of England was

questioning Umfraville about the purpose of his opponents. "Will they," said Edward, "abide battle?" "They assuredly will," replied Umfraville, "and to engage them with advantage your Highness were best order a seeming retreat, and draw them out of their strong ground." Edward rejected this counsel, and observing the Scottish soldiers kneel down, joyfully exclaimed, "They crave mercy.—It is from Heaven, not from your Highness," answered Umfraville, "on that field they will win or die." The King then commanded the charge to be sounded, and the attack to take place.

The Earls of Gloucester and Hereford charged the Scots left wing, under Edward Bruce, with their men at arms; but some rivalry between these two great Lords, induced them to hurry to the charge with more emulation than of discretion; and arriving at the shock disordered and out of breath, they were unable to force the deep ranks of the spearmen. Many horses were thrown down and their masters left at the mercy of the enemy. The other three divisions of the Scottish army attacked the mass of the English infantry, who resisted courageously. The English archers, as at the battle of Falkirk, now began to show their formidable skill, at the expense of the Scottish spearmen; but for this Bruce was prepared. He commanded Sir Robert Keith, the Marshal of Scotland, with those 400 men at arms whom he had kept in reserve for the purpose, to make a circuit and charge the English bowmen in the flank. This was done with a celerity and precision which dispersed the whole archery, who, having neither stakes nor other barrier to keep off the horse, nor long weapons to repel them, were cut down at pleasure, and almost without resistance.

The battle continued to rage, but with disadvantage to the English. The Scottish archers had now an opportunity of galling their infantry without opposition, and it would appear that King Edward could find no means of bringing any part of his numerous centre or rear-guard to the support of those in the front, who were engaged at disadvantage.—The cause seems to have been, that his army consisting in a great measure of horse, a space of ground was wanted for the squadrons to act in divisions & with due order; and though there are cases in which masses of infantry may possess a kind of order, even when in a manner heaped together, this can never be the case with cavalry; the efficacy of whose movements must always depend on each horse having room for free exertion.

Bruce, seeing the confusion thicken, now placed himself at the head of the reserve, and addressing Angus of the Isles in the words, "My hope is constant in thee," rushed into the engagement, followed by all the troops he had hitherto kept in reserve. The effect of such an effort, reserved for a favourable moment, failed not to be decisive. Those of the English who had been staggered were now constrained to retreat; and as they displayed cloths and horse-coverings upon poles for ensigns, they bore in the eyes of the English the terrors of an army with banners. The belief that they beheld the rise of an ambulance, or the arrival of a new army of Scots, gave the last impulse of terror, & all fled now, even those who had before resisted. The slaughter was immense: the deep ravine of Bannockburn, to the south of the field of battle, lying in the direction taken by most of the fugitives, was almost choked and bridged over with the slain, the difficulty of the ground retarding the fugitive horsemen till the Lancers were upon them. Others and in great numbers, rushed into the river Forth, in the blindness of terror, and perished there. No less than twenty-seven Barons fell in the field; the Earl of Gloucester was at the head of the fatal list. Young, brave, and highborn, when he saw the day was lost, he rode headlong on the Scottish pears, and was slain. Sir Robert Clifford, renowned in the Scottish wars, was also killed. Two hundred knights, and seven hundred esquires of high birth and blood graced the list of slaughter, with the noblest names of England; and thirty thousand of the common file filled up the fatal roll.

THE NEWS.

The following may serve as a hint to those cozening politicians, who are so dreadfully in love with the "dear people, the sweet people, the charming people":—
"How is all your family, John? How are Mrs. Clod and the little ones?" said Mr. Colquhoun to a neighbour employed in mending the public road.—"Pretty well, I thank you," said John. "I am glad of it," says the other. "What news, John?"—"Why, I guess we shall have an election pretty soon," replied John. "Why so?" "Because you are so glad Mrs. Clod and the little ones are well," answered the labourer, with a shrewd look that told the lawyer he had better be off.

THE WAY TO EXETER.

A labourer working one day upon the turnpike road, was accosted by a traveller thus:—"Pray friend, which way must I go to Exeter?" to which the fellow answered, "Which way thou likes."

THE PRIZE FISHERY.
Travels in the Interior of Mexico By Lieut. R. W. Harvey, E. N.

As an example we will begin with a submarine tale, founded on descents to drag the pearls from the deep.

The oyster secures itself so firmly to the rocks by its beard, that it requires no little force to tear it away; and as its external surface is full of sharp points, the hands are soon severely cut by them.—The effect of the buoyancy of the water is also curious. At the depth of seven or eight fathoms, it requires exertion to keep down; and if you then attempt to lay hold on a rock with the hands, you find yourself as it were, suspended, so that if you let go your hold you will immediately tumble upwards! I remember, the first oyster I ever met with was at the depth of four fathoms only: my head was almost touching it; and forgetting, in my pleasure, to strike out with my legs, as I stretched forward my hand to catch hold of the prize, to my astonishment, the oyster slipped from my grasp, and I found myself nearly at the surface of the water the next instant; so that I had all my labour for nothing.

So firmly does the oyster fix himself to the rock, that in order to tear him away, it is necessary to get a purchase upon him by placing the feet at the bottom. The excessive difficulty of doing this, is incredible; it requires the muscular strength of the whole body to overcome the resistance of the water's buoyancy. I have no doubt that, by means of its long beard, the oyster has the power of locomotion, and that it changes its situation according to its pleasure or convenience. One principle object of inquiry, however, was obtained; namely, the true situation of the shell under water. I found that I had been in a complete error in supposing them formed in beds; that is, in heaps; as the word bed would seem to indicate. With this impression I left England, and continued in it till I have now convinced myself by actual investigation, of the error into which I had been led by every body with whom I had conversed on the subject. A moment's reflection would have pointed out the impossibility of the oysters being piled in heaps together in this gulf. This fish always seeks for tranquillity, which it could never find, in situations exposed to currents, and motions occasioned by the undulations of the water. I always found them in sheltered bays the bottoms of which were covered with large rocks.

This brings me to consider the reason why a diving bell, at least in the Gulf of California, can never be profitably employed. After reaching the bottom, if the greater surface be considered bottom, there are frequently found chasms in the rock below, which extend from one to two, or even three fathoms lower. It is down these apertures that the diver most generally expects to meet with oysters, which even here conceal themselves in the cavities of the rocks; and as the power of vision fails in so dense a medium, particularly if the depth be considerable, and the surface rough, the diver is obliged to insert not his hand only, but even his head, into every hole and corner, like a person groping about in the dark; holding on, the while, by the points of the rock, to prevent his rising to the top, in consequence of the water's buoyancy, at the depth; for example of seven or eight fathoms, beyond which I cannot speak from experience. The perception of objects under water at this depth is very indistinct, and their magnitude is augmented, so that a very small shell appears of large dimensions, and the diver is frequently mortified by the discovery of the mistake when he rises. It is strange that the deception should not be detected by the touch, but it would appear, that in the same way as the eyes measure the capacity of the stomach, so also do they convey to the hands a sort of conviction that the apparent is the true size; so that these organs take pleasure in mutually deluding each other! The fissures in the rocks in the submarine situations, do not frequently exceed ten inches or a foot; so that in descending, the back, chest, and knees, are sometimes dreadfully lacerated. If, then, not even a shark could follow a diver in these situations, how is it possible that a diving bell, which is considerably broader, should be able to do so? The idea that it could, is only to be entertained by a person as grossly ignorant of the circumstance as I was before I convinced myself of the truth.

In fact it might be said that the men in a diving bell would remain suspended half way between hopes and realization, and would feel as I sometimes did when I was crawling about the bottom, like a fish out of water!—an odd expression, by the by, for a fellow eight fathoms deep! I am convinced that there is no stimulant so great as hope. Under its influence, the diver is insensible to danger, although he see himself surrounded by sharks of prodigious magnitude. Armed with his short stick, he considers the invasion of so formidable an enemy's domains as unworthy of a moment's hesitation. Anxious to grasp the prize, he pays little regard to the price of its attainment, which he no sooner possesses than he is ready to fight the stoutest of the fiendly race. I have myself descended when the horizon was filled with the projecting fins of sharks rising above the surface of the water; and although armed only in the way I have described, I thought myself perfectly secure from molestation; notwithstanding they were swimming round me in all directions, at not a greater distance than a few fathoms, I continued my pursuit with the greatest sang froid. I should no more be capable, in my cool mo-

"This stick is about nine inches long, and is pointed at both ends. The diver grasps it in the middle, and when attacked by a shark, he thrusts it into the monster's expanded jaws, in such a position, that in attempting to seize his victim, the jaws close upon the two sharp points, thus secured, he can do no mischief, but swims away with his martyrdom; the diver rises and seeks a new weapon of defence.

ments of reflection, of braving this insupportably horrible danger, where might have been mangled and torn to pieces by one of these implacable monsters, than of entering the tiger's den before his breakfast, at Buxar, Changan. But when the passions are concentrated into one point, though that point be on the verge of eternity, hope still attends us. On these occasions how sensibly have I felt, and how often repeated the beautiful lines of the enraptured poet!—

—Methinks it were an easy leap
To pluck bright honour from the pale-faced moon.

Don Pablo Ochoa, who was for many years a superintendent of the fishery, and himself a most expert diver, gave me the following account of one of his watery adventures. The place de la Piedra negra, which is near Loreta, was supposed to have quantities of large oysters round it: a supposition which was at once confirmed by the great difficulty of finding this sunken rock. Don Pablo, however, succeeded in sounding it, and in search of the largest and oldest shells, dived down in eleven fathoms water. The rock is not above one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards in circumference, and our adventurers swam round and examined it in all directions, but without meeting any inducement to prolong his stay. Accordingly, being satisfied that there were no oysters, he thought of ascending to the surface of the water; but first he cast a look upwards as all divers are obliged to do who hope to avoid the jaws of a hungry monster. If the coast is clear, they may rise without apprehension. Don Pablo, however, when he cast a hasty glance upwards, found that a tinterero had taken a station about three or four yards immediately above him, and most probably, had been watching during the whole time that he had been down. A double pointed stick is a useless weapon against a tinterero, as its mouth is of such enormous dimensions that both man and stick would be swallowed together.

He therefore felt himself rather nervous as his retreat was now completely intercepted. But, under water, time is too great an object to be spent in reflections; and therefore he swam round to another part of the rock, hoping by this means to avoid the vigilance of his persecutor. What was his dismay when he again looked up, to find the pertinacious tinterero still hovering over him, as a hawk would follow a bird. He described him as having large, round and inflamed eyes, apparently just ready to start from their sockets with eagerness, and a mouth, (at the recollection of which he still shuddered) that was continually opening and shutting, as if the monster was already in imagination devouring his victim, or, at least, that the contemplation of his prey imparted a foretaste of the gulf! Two alternatives presented themselves to the mind of Don Pablo; one to suffer himself to be drowned—the other to be eaten.

He had already been under water so considerable a time, that he found it impossible any longer to retain his breath, and was on the point of giving himself up for lost, with as much philosophy as he possessed. But what is dearer than life?—The invention of man is seldom at a loss to find expedients for its preservation in cases of great extremity. On a sudden he recollected, that on one side of the rock he had observed a sandy spot, and to this he swam with all imaginable speed; his attentive friend still watching his movements and keeping a measured pace with him. As soon as he reached the spot, he commenced stirring it with his pointed stick, and in such a way that fine particles rose and rendered the water perfectly turbid, so that he could not see the monster, nor the monster him. Availing himself of the cloud, by which himself and the tinterero were enveloped, he swam very far out in a traversal direction, and reached the surface in safety although completely exhausted. Fortunately he rose close to one of the boats, and those who were within, seeing him in such a state and knowing that an enemy must have been persecuting him and that by some artifice he had saved his life, jumped overboard, as is their common practice in such cases, to frighten the creature away by splashing in the water, and Don Pablo was taken into the boat more dead than alive.

THE LATE MAJOR LAING.

(From Rene Caillie's Journey of Timbuctoo)
I employed the remainder of the time I stayed in Timbuctoo in collecting information respecting the unfortunate death of Major Laing, which I had heard mentioned at Jenne, and which was confirmed by the inhabitants of Timbuctoo, whom I questioned respecting the melancholy event. I learned, that when within a few days' journey of the city, the caravan to which the Major belonged was stopped on the road to Tripoli, by the Touariks, or, as others alleged, by the Berbiches, a wandering tribe, near the Dhioliba. Laing, being discovered to be a Christian, was cruelly attacked, and his assailants continued beating him with a club until they thought him dead. I concluded that the other Christian, who was said to have been actually murdered, was a servant of the Major's. The Moors belonging to the caravan raised Laing up, and succeeded in restoring him to animation.—When he became sensible, they placed him upon a camel, but he was so weak that they were obliged to tie him on. The robbers left him almost destitute, having robbed him of the greater part of his merchandise. On his arrival at Timbuctoo, Major Laing healed his wounds by the aid of an ointment which he brought with him from England. His recovery was slow; but he was made very comfortable, owing to the letters of recommendation which he had brought from Tripoli, and especially to the attention of his landlord, a Tripolitan, to whom he had been directed.—The house of this Moor was near that in which I lodged at Timbuctoo. I had frequent opportunities of seeing him. He appeared to be a man full of kindly feelings. Many a time he has given me dates, from mere charity, & the day before I left, he made me a present

of a pair of fine cotton trousers, to wear on my journey. He told me that the Major had been recommended by a Tripolitan house to an old Moor, who, not having convenience to lodge him, transferred him to his hospitable house; he added, never laid aside his European dress, and used to give out that he had been sent by his master, the King of England, for the purpose of making himself acquainted with Timbuctoo and the wonders it contained. It would appear that the traveller had openly taken a plan of Timbuctoo; for the same Moor told me, in his simple way, that he had written down every thing in it. Other Moors, whom I questioned respecting Laing, merely told me that the Major ate a little, and that he lived entirely on bread, eggs, and poultry. I moreover learned, that he was tormented to say that there is but one God, and that Mahomet is his prophet; but he always stopped at the words, 'there is but one God.'—They then called him kafir and infidel; but without ill-treating him, left him free to think and pray in his own way. Sidi-Abdallah, whom I often questioned as to whether the Major had been insulted during his stay at Timbuctoo, always replied in the negative; shaking his head, to give me to understand, that they would have been sorry to annoy him. This toleration may be accounted for by the fact, that the Moors who reside at Timbuctoo come from Tripoli, Algiers and Morocco, and that being in the habit of seeing Christians in their own countries, they are less liable to be offended at their worship and their manners. For instance, Sidi-Abdallah, who came from Tattal, a town near Cape Magadore, was not inimical to the Christians. Thus, it may easily be conceived, that the Major was free to inspect every part of the town, and even to enter the mosques. It would appear that, after he had made himself completely acquainted with Timbuctoo, he wished to see Cabra and the Dhioliba. But had he left the city in the day time he would have incurred the greatest danger from the Touariks, who were continually roaming about the environs of Timbuctoo, and whose attack he had too much reason to remember. He first determined to set off during the night. This was wise; for though the Touariks dared not touch him while he layed in the town, they would have wreaked their vengeance on him, had they caught him beyond its limits, and murdered as well as robbed him. Taking advantage of a dark night, Major Laing mounted his horse, and unaccompanied by a single native, reached Cabra and even, it is said, the banks of the Dhioliba, without accident. On his return to Timbuctoo, he ardently wished instead of proceeding to Europe by the desert, to travel by Jenne & Segou, ascending the Dhioliba, whence he might have reached the French factories on the Senegal. But, no sooner had he communicated his plan to the Foulahs established on the Dhioliba, (a great number of whom had resorted to Timbuctoo, on hearing of the arrival of a Christian,) than they all declared they would never suffer a nassarah to set foot in their territory, and if he made the attempt, they warned him that he would have cause to repent it. The Major, perceiving that he could do nothing with these fanatics, chose the route of El-Arawan, where he hoped to join a caravan of Moorish merchants, conveying salt to Sansanding; but, alas! after journeying five days to the north of Timbuctoo, the caravan, with which he had come up, was stopped by Sheikh Hamet'ou'd-Habib, an old fanatic, chief of the tribe of Zawata, who wandered in the desert of that name. Sheikh Hamet seized the Major, under the pretence of his having entered his territory without permission. He then wished to compel him to acknowledge Mahomet to be Prophet of God, and requiring him even to make the salam.—Laing, relying too confidently on the protection of the Pasha of Tripoli, who had recommended him to all the Sheikhs of the desert, refused to obey Hamet, who more and more urgently insisted on his acknowledging himself a Mussulman. Laing continued firm, & chose to die rather than yield; a resolution which made one of the most intelligent of travellers a martyr to the cause of science. A Moor, belonging to the train of the chief of the Zawata, who was directed by his master to kill the Christian, refused to execute his order. "What," said he, "do you wish me to slay the first Christian who has come among us, and one who has done us no injury? Give the commission to another; I will not be the instrument of his death; kill him yourself."—This address suspended for a moment the fatal sentence, and the question of Laing's life or death was warmly debated for some time. At length the latter was decided on. Some black slaves were summoned, and they were ordered to perform the horrid deed, with which the Moor had refused to stain his hands. One of the murderers immediately tied his turban round the neck of the victim, and strangled him on the spot, he pulling one end, while his comrade held the other. The corpse of the unfortunate Laing was cast upon the desert, to become the prey of the raven and the vulture, the only birds which inhabit those desolate regions. When the Major had once been discovered to be a Christian and a European, death was a thousand times preferable to even a temporary change of religion; since he must have renounced all hope of again visiting Europe. The fate of Laing, had he become a Mussulman per force, would have been irremediably wretched. He would have been the slave of merciless barbarians, and exposed to all the miseries and dangers peculiar to that country. In vain would the Pasha of Tripoli have demanded his liberation. At that immense distance, the Chiefs of the Zawata would have scorned his menaces, and detained his prisoner. The resolution of Major Laing was, perhaps, at once a proof of intrepidity and of foresight. On his departure for El-Arawan, the Major took with him some astronomical instruments and his papers, but very little merchandise; for the Touariks had robbed him from nearly all he possessed. The Sheikh Hamet therefore gained little by the murder of the English

traveller, and he was even obliged to provide that little with the wretches he had made instruments of his crime.

A Moor, of Tattal, who belonged to the caravan, had for his share of the spoil a sextant, which I was informed might be found in the country. As for the Major's papers and journals, they were scattered among the inhabitants of the desert. During my stay at Gourland, a village of Tattal, I saw a copper pocket compass, of English manufacture.—Nobody could tell me whence this instrument had come, and I concluded it had belonged to Laing. Had it not been for the precautions I was compelled to observe in my Arabic disguise, I would have given a good price for it; but I could not, without betraying myself, shew that I attached the least value to an instrument of which I was supposed to be ignorant.

On the 4th May, Caillie left Timbuctoo with a caravan, and crossed the Sahara or desert, where, he says, on the 9th, in the morning, a little before sunrise, the Moors who accompanied me shewed me the spot where Major Laing was murdered. I there observed the site of a camp. I averted my eyes from this scene of horror, and secretly dropped a tear—the only tribute of regret I could render to the ill-fated traveller, to whose memory no monument will ever be reared on the spot where he perished. Several Moors of our caravan, who had witnessed the fatal event, told me that the Major had but little property with him when he was stopped by the Chief of the Zawata, and he had offered five hundred piastres to a Moor to conduct him to Souyerah (Mogador.) This the Moor refused to do, for what reason I was not informed, & I dared not inquire. They also spoke of the sextant, which I have mentioned above.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The American Minister transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen on the 10th Feb. On the same day despatches were received from Mr. Vaughan, his majesty's Envoy to the United States of America, dated Washington 12th Jan. 1850.

We noticed, several weeks ago, (says the London Courier,) that the destination of the ships of war equipping at Toulon would probably be Algiers; and the last Paris papers assert, that unless the Dey of Algiers consent to lower his tone, the expedition against that port will be on a scale of considerable magnitude. A land force is, it seems, an indispensable accompaniment; the fortifications of Algiers, on the sea side, having been so greatly strengthened since Lord Exmouth's attack, as to make it quite unprofitable for an invading force to build its expectations of success on a fleet; particularly as from the nature of the currents and badness of the coast, it is dangerous or ships of war to erise long in that quarter with northerly winds.

A land force being thus a *sine quonon*, the next question with the Paris politicians is on what point of the Algerine coast it is to be landed? Some recommend Oran, a good harbour, about 130 miles to the west of Algiers; others propose Bona, which is less remote. Be this as it may, in two months, it is said, a large armament will be equipped, and will sail from Toulon, unless the Dey make a timely and satisfactory submission.

The probability of the gradual diminution of our trade to the United States gives a new motive for turning attention to our colonial possessions. It is one advantage of a large empire, extending to different climates, that it contains within itself the facilities for carrying on a large commerce, unaffected by the changes which the perverse regulations of other states may operate.

It is singular enough by the way, that if an empire extended to 3 quarters of the world, every one would acknowledge the benefit of a freedom of intercourse among all its provinces; while no sooner is a political division established, than people fancy that the freedom of commerce, which would make the world in this respect like one empire, must be mischievous, and that the true policy of all nations collectively is, that each should try to catch an advantage by hampering its intercourse with the others.—*Globe.*

The latest news from Lisbon states, that Don Miguel, unable to obtain money from other quarters, has ordered a tax to be made on the different monastic orders; and that make them expiate, in part, their mischievous machinations against the free institutions of their country. The decree issued for this purpose has not been published in the Gazette; but there seems to be no reason to doubt its authenticity. The following is the amount of the assessment on each order:

The Hieronimites	68,000 milreas
The Bernardines	179,000
The Benedictines	135,000
The Monks of St. Vincent	120,000
The Convents of La Grace	69,000
The Dominicans	39,000
The Carmelites	38,000

Making in all 752,000
or, at the present rate of exchange, about £ 150,000.

It is now fixed that Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, is to be the future Sovereign of the new kingdom of Greece, the limits of which will be fully as extensive as could well be expected. It is also reported, that all the Ionian islands will be added to the kingdom of Greece, Coreyra excepted, which, as it commands the Adriatic, the British will maintain possession of, in perpetuity.

The proprietors and Editor of the Morning Journal were brought up for judgment in the court of King's Bench, for libelling the Duke of Wellington, when Mr. Alexander, the editor, was sentenced to an imprisonment of 12 months, viz. four months for each offence; the first, the libel on the Duke of Wellington, secondly, the libel on the Lord Chancellor; and thirdly, the libel on the House of Commons, and to pay a fine of 300 pounds. The Rev. Mr. Jackson was sentenced to pay a fine of 100 pounds; and Mr. Marsden was ordered to go at large upon his own recognizances.

REPORT.
OF THE MANAGERS OF THE FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM OF ABERDEEN.

The period for which we were elected to preside over the business of the Society, having expired, your Managers, in accordance with custom, proceed to lay before you a detail of their proceedings during the past year, before they resign into your hands the delegated powers—and in doing so, they assure you that they have, according to the best exercise of their judgment, pursued the course they deemed calculated to promote the future and permanent prosperity of the Institution.

Immediately after the last annual meeting of the Society, we received into the Asylum two Orphans, under circumstances which claimed for them the refuge it afforded, which increased the number under our care to six—a step we considered ourselves justified in taking, by the amount of funds in our hands, and by the expectation that we should be enabled to add to it, an expectation which experience has proved was not too sanguine. The plan we had observed, and indeed the only one that in the infancy of our society could be adopted, was to board the children with the Matron; but as the house she occupied was in a situation too contracted to allow any room for out-door exercise for the children, and moreover, an increase of rent being demanded for it, we thought it eligible to purchase a building for an Asylum, and rent it to the Matron, which has accordingly been effected. The property has been insured, and an act of Incorporation obtained for the society, by which the property is secured from taxation, and the Managers for the time being, legally qualified to hold it, and to transact any business connected with it.

A Fair was held in behalf of the institution on the 31st of January last, the result of which was extremely flattering, the amount gained by it, the cost of the building purchased, and a statement of our contingent expenses, will be found by a reference to the Treasurer's Report herunto annexed. The Asylum has been regularly visited by committees appointed for that purpose; the improvement of the children carefully tested, and the management of them minutely enquired into at our monthly meetings the children have been brought before, and particularly examined by, the members of the board. We feel great pleasure in being able to state, that so far our endeavours have produced a satisfactory result, and our expectations have been fully answered. We have found the Matron kind and attentive to the children, and the children uniformly obedient to her, and affectionate towards each other, and we think improved in their education as much as could reasonably be anticipated, after taking into consideration their previous destitution of all useful knowledge. We have, indeed, often been truly gratified when witnessing this little group rescued from the abodes of penury, where it was next to impossible that they should escape the contagion of vice, receiving instruction in the ways of piety, happy in themselves, and grateful to those who, under Heaven, have been the instruments of bringing them into a state of comparative felicity.—We lament, indeed, that the circle which our means can grasp must necessarily be a small one, but we are satisfied that this circumstance should not cramp our energies. "A man is accepted according to that he hath, and not according to that he hath not." The almighty himself does not despise the day of small things, and if we are faithful to our trust, we may yet see our Infant Institution conferring benefits, the effects of which will exist through all eternity on those it receives into its arms. Before we surrender our trust, we would earnestly beseech all those who have befriended this charity to continue their aid. As members of this society we would humbly venture to remind you, that it is only by patient continuance in well doing that we can expect to benefit others, or ensure our own reward. If for want of support this interesting association should fail, how melancholy would the consequences be—thrown back into the wretchedness from which they had escaped, the object of our care would experience double misery, from having for a time enjoyed the blessed reverse, and we should have to feel the painful conviction of having done evil where we had intended good. Providence has kindly smiled upon our feeble efforts; let them be continued with unabated zeal and assiduous perseverance, and our hearts, we are persuaded, shall be gladdened with increasing success. The time is at hand for our yearly collection. We humbly trust that those whose names have heretofore added strength to our cause, will be found withdrawing the hand of liberality. May we not hope that some who have hitherto stood aloof will add to their number?

Friends of humanity! compassionate females whose hearts warm with sympathy for the sufferings of others, and who find your purest pleasure in relieving them, will you not all unite with us? Deny us not without previously considering the merits of our cause, personal investigation will, we are persuaded, produce conviction of the utility of the object, and if we can but excite that, we confidently hope that our efforts will be strengthened by the addition of numbers, and our hearts encouraged in this work of mercy.

(Signed)
Elizabeth Maynard 1st Directress
Rebecca Nicholson 2d Directress
Prudence G. Lidont Treasurer
Amelia Pinkney Secretary

MANAGERS.
Elizabeth Bowie, Elizabeth Blanchard,
Ann Stockell, Elizabeth Mills,
Ann Franklin, Margaret,
Mary Green, Susan Ann Brewer.

Examined and found correct.

M. G. P.

We proceed from Mr. A. before you in state who most persons nature, and hence, a step, none but if he dr... able, and to... and greac... regards him... very temp... secured thro... without stas... his influ... ence, until... the noto... may be ask... temperate?... tist, as I... equos were... to locate de... been might... emporance... ery contain... derve at al... for bodie... Rash an... his opinion... at experie... at what re... been e... er, in feedi... one quanti... If it be... vent in ar... her habitua... to the s... system. I... building so... support a m... own wears... the debilit... that c... circumstance... as a m... the hand... their legi... vrits may... mit is ov... ved as an... declares the... pt only un... re, and dar... be only so... bald be d... na, betwe... imperate c... tions. It is imp... effect... a system... that the... use of m... Our bo... and, in... to ease y... want, ho... delicate... to action... of the... all quant... ment... ed with

THE Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, in pursuance of an order of the Court, have advertised for sale, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M. JOHN BROWN, Sec'y.

IN CHANCERY,
March Term 1830.
Anne Brown surviving administratrix of Benjamin Brown deceased.

At the Court of Chancery, in and for the County of Montgomery, on the 24th day of March 1830, the following bill was read and approved: The bill of Anne Brown, administratrix of Benjamin Brown deceased, praying that she might be appointed executrix of the will of Benjamin Brown deceased.

The bill states that Asher Foulke, late of Montgomery county, deceased, being indebted to Benjamin Brown of Anne Arundel county, in the sum of four hundred dollars, current money, on the 15th day of March 1814, executed a promissory note and mortgage for the payment of the same, for all that tract of land situated in Montgomery county, and adjoining the lands of John Snowden's heirs, Elizabeth Hodges and Thomas Limited, containing 150 acres of land more or less. That Benjamin Brown is dead intestate, and that letters of administration have been granted on his personal estate, to the complainant Anne Brown, and a certain John S. Brown who is since dead; that Asher Foulke is dead intestate, and left a widow named Alicia Foulke, and the following children: his heirs at law, that is to say, Phoebe Foulke, Elizabeth Foulke, Letitia Foulke, Shipley L. Foulke, residing in the state, Ann who intermarried with Stephen Scotton, whose husband is now dead, and Anthony Foulke now residents of this state.

It is thereupon this 24th day of March 1830, on the motion of James Boyle the complainant's solicitor, Ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in some of the newspapers printed in Annapolis before the 24th day of April next; to the end that the said Asher Scotton and Anthony Foulke, may have notice of the complainant's application to this Court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this Court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 25th day of August next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy. Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

April 1st.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Thomas W. Dorsey, (an insolvent debtor) to me the Subscriber, on the 4th of November, 1829, I will offer at PUBLIC SALE, in Liberty town, Md. on Wednesday the 14th of April next: The following valuable Property: The one eighth undivided part of a Tract of LAND lying in Anne Arundel county, inherited by the said Dorsey, as heir of Sarah Dorsey, his mother, formerly Sarah Worthington.

Terms will be made known on the day of Sale.
NATHAN ENGLAND, Trustee.

The Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, will please insert the above to the amount of one dollar and forward their account to this office for pay.

A WIFE WANTED.
In a respectable family, for whose services good wages will be given. A respectable white woman would be preferred. Enquire at this Office.
March 18th.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.
Annapolis, March 17th, 1830.
The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of Three per cent on the Stock of the said Bank, for six months, ending the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order.

By Order,
SAMUEL MAYNARD, Cash.
The Gazette and American, Baltimore will publish the above once a week, for three weeks.
March 18

COUNCIL CHAMBER.
March 18th, 1830.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th of April, for delivering the Laws and Votes and Proceeding of this State and eight volumes of Harris and Gill's reports, to the clerks of the respective counties. It is requested that they be made separate for the Eastern and Western shores.

JAMES MURRAY,
Clerk of the Council.
The Baltimore Republican and Eastern Shore Whig will publish the above daily until the 15th of April.
March 18th.

JAMES H. WATKINS,
ATTORNEY at law offers his professional Services to the Public, his office is adjoining that of N. Brewer Jr. Esq. and nearly opposite the Farmers Bank of Md.
Feb. 25.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary, on the personal estate of Edward T. Carpenter, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of March 1830.

CHRISTOPHER BOWEN, Adm'r.
April 1st.

IN CHANCERY.
March 29, 1830.
John W. Davell, Adm'r of William Warfield, deceased.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, the trustee in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 29th day of May next. Provided a copy of this order be published in one of the Annapolis newspapers, once in each of three successive weeks before the 29th day of April next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$330 87 1/2.

True copy. Test.
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
April 1st.

THE SUBSCRIBER
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he continues as heretofore, to practice Law in the Several Courts held in this City, and requests those persons having business with him to call at the Council Chamber.
JAMES MURRAY.
Annapolis, March 18th.
The Republican and Gazette, Baltimore, will publish the above 7 times.

The Lockport Journal says that a party of the citizens of Baltimore, has lately been engaged in setting horses in the vicinity of the Bay, which were brought from Canada and sold to the citizens and others, six and twelve months, on which it was supposed the proper duties were not paid.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.
February.

February	Winds.
1 Rain and sleet, P. M. clear, fresh breeze	n-w
2 Clear, cold, fresh breeze	n-w
3 Clear, pleasant, light breeze	n-w
4 Clear, P. M. cloudy, light breeze	n-w
5 Clear, P. M. cloudy, light breeze	n-w
6 Clear, cold, light breeze	n-w
7 Cloudy, snow, light breeze, river frozen as far as can be seen	n-w
8 Clear, cold, snow 6 or 7 inches deep, fresh breeze	n-w
9 Clear, mild, light breeze	s-e
10 Clear, mild, light breeze, heavy blow at night	s-w
11 Clear, cold, heavy blow	n-w
12 Clear, moderate, fresh breeze, ice 4 1/2 inches thick	s-w
13 Clear, moderate, light breeze	n-w
14 Hazy, appearance of snow, rain, light breeze	s-w
15 Clear, mild, light breeze	s-w
16 Cloudy, foggy, light breeze	s-w
17 Cloudy, mild, light breeze	s-w
18 Cloudy, P. M. clear, moderate, light breeze	s-w
19 Clear, P. M. cloudy, mild, light breeze	s-w
20 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, ice going fast	n-w
21 Cloudy, moderate, light breeze	n-w
22 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze	n-w
23 Clear, pleasant, light breeze	s-w
24 Cloudy, mild, light breeze	s-w
25 Cloudy, foggy, light breeze	s-w
26 Clear, mild, fresh breeze	n-w
27 Clear, smart frost, fresh breeze	s-w
28 Clear, moderate, light breeze	s-w

We have had this winter, from the 1st Dec. to the last of Feb. 37 clear days, 24 cloudy, 11 rains and 5 snows, some of which have been very light, a part of the winter has been very cold, hard freezing weather no scarcity of ice, every one has filled his house without importing ice.

PRAYER BOOKS,
Just Received
From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
At the following Prices:

Plain, bound in sheep	\$ 25
Lettered	30
Black and Brown, bound in calf	1 75
Brown & Blue; in calf, gilt	3 00
in calf, gilt edges	2 50
Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges	2 75
Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges	3 50

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on Friday, the 23d day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M. at James Hunter's tavern, in Annapolis, 1. All that tract or parcel of Land lying in Anne Arundel county, called "HAMMOND'S GREEN SPRING CONNECTION" which was devised by Philip Hammond, deceased, to his son John Hammond, and his children, and is now in the possession of John Hammond. 2. All those parts of tracts or parcels of Land in said county, called "HAMMOND'S CONNECTION" and "HAMMOND'S SIXTH CONNECTION," which were devised by said Philip Hammond, deceased, to his son, Philip Hammond, Junior, since also deceased, and his children. These parcels of land are now in the possession of Mrs. Julianna Hammond. 3. All that part of a tract of land in said county, called "ABINGDON POND," which is described in the aforesaid decree as the residue of said tract yet undisposed of by the executors of said Philip Hammond, deceased, and contains about 115 acres and 20 perches of land.

At the same time and place, and by the same authority, the subscriber will also offer for sale several valuable NEGROES.

TERMS OF SALE.
Credits of six and twelve months; the purchasers to give bonds with good security for the payment of the said instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
April 1st.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis Howard, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1830.

CHRISTOPHER BOWEN, Adm'r.
April 1st.

IN CHANCERY.
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John W. Davell, Adm'r of William Warfield, deceased.

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DR. HULL'S TRUSS.
FOR THE relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. This Surgical Instrument is now so well known to the Medical Profession, and so extensively used by unfortunate sufferers labouring under the disease of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction is not only unnecessary, but also superfluous. The subjoined remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia: He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary, under the head of "Truss," after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says "This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is convex and not concave; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia."

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: "I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P., a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general."

Baltimore, January, 1830.
 Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says: "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles. The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America."

Professor Mott also, in lecturing upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 57, Fayette street, east of Monument Square.
 March 11 5M

By His Excellency, THOMAS KING CARROLL, Governor of Maryland.

PROCLAMATION.
 WHEREAS satisfactory information has reached this Department, that a most atrocious murder was committed on Thursday night of the 21st January last, on the road leading from Baltimore city to Frederick, near Stone's Tavern, on the body of a negro man named Harry, formerly the slave of George Howard, Esq. of Elk-Ridge, Anne Arundel county, by some person or persons unknown. And whereas it is of the first importance to society that the perpetrators of such crimes should be brought to justice, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of

180 DOLLARS
 to any person or persons who shall apprehend and lodge in any jail, the person or persons who committed the above act, so that he, she or they be convicted thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this 23d day of February, 1830.

THOMAS KING CARROLL, [SEAL]
 By command of His Excellency the Governor.
 JAMES MURRAY, Clerk of the Council.

To be published in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore Republican, American and United States Telegraph.
 Feb 23

NOTICE.
 THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By Order, R. J. Cowman, Clk.
 Comm'r. A. A. Cnty.
 March 18th.

TO RENT.
 ONE of the new BRICK BUILDINGS near the court house. It has heretofore been occupied as a lawyer's office, but will conveniently accommodate a small family. Apply to the subscriber.
 JOHN RIDGELY.
 Jan. 21.

GLADES BUTTER.
 Superior Key Butter,
 Best White Wheat Flour,
 Fresh HOLL Butter, daily expected,
 Malaga Grapes, in nice casks,
 Malaga Hunch Raisins,
 Rante Currants,
 Fresh Prunes, Turkey Eggs,
 Havana Oranges,
 Lisbon Lemons,
 Bordeaux Almonds,
 English Walnuts,
 Soft Shell Filberts,
 Madeira Wine in Bottles, Vintage of 1824,
 Do do in Wood do
 India Madeira in Bottles, very old,
 Champagne
 Lisbon, Seville, Cete and Claret Wines,
 Choice Cognac Brandy, 12 years old,
 Do do do
 Rye Whiskey 5 years old, highly approved,
 Peach Brandy, pure and fine,
 Jamaica Spirit,
 300 Pd extra flavoured Richmond Chewing Tobacco,
 Champagne Glasses, with a good assortment of
 Cut Glass, and other seasonable articles,
 For Sale by,
 JOHN WILMOT.
 Jan. 7.

COACH MAKING.
 WILLIAM SLIGER,
 MAKER AND REPAIRER OF ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES & HARNESS.

CARRIAGES & HARNESS.
 CRATEFUL, for the encouragement he hath heretofore received, takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its variety, at the old stand at the N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & FREDERICK STREETS, near the Centre Market, BALTIMORE.

In all its variety, and respectfully solicits a continuance of a share of public patronage.

Persons having CARRIAGES to REPAIR or ALTER to the prevailing fashions, or to remedy any defect in running or other inconvenience, will find it to their advantage to favour him with their patronage, as from his long and tried experience, and the moderate prices for which he is determined to do work, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES sold on COMMISSION or taken on STORAGE at his repository, where they will be perfectly secured from the weather or other injury, and where every attention will be paid to them, and where they may be taken out or put in at any time without inconvenience.

N B Several NEW & SECOND HAND GIGGS, with a number of other CARRIAGES of various descriptions for sale on very accommodating terms.
 Jan 21

FRESH PATENT FINISHED CLOTH.
 GEORGE M'NEIR, Merchant Tailor,
 Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large STOCK OF GOODS,
 In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest Patent Finished Cloth of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of CASSIMERES, and Variety of VESTINGS,
 Of the latest patterns; with an assortment of Stocks, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk Hosiery, &c.
 All of which he will sell low for cash, or to puntual men.
 October 1.

CAUTION TO HUNTERS, &C.
 ALL persons are forewarned Hunting, Gunning, or in any way trespassing, on the Farms, north side of Severn, now in the occupation of the subscriber, and formerly belonging to Dr. William H. Bond, and the late Allen Warfield. The law will be strictly enforced on all who may offend.
 RICHARD CRISP.
 Dec. 17.

GEORGE SCHWARZ, BAKER,
 RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at his bakery, and avails himself of this method to inform them that he has prepared an ample supply of the very best materials to manufacture Bread, Biscuits, Crackers and Cakes. Unremitting attention shall be continued.

CAKES AND BISCUITS.
 Furnished to Shopkeepers and Country Dealers, at Baltimore Prices.
 Dec. 24.

For Sale or Rent,
 THE House lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah L. Boyd, on North East Street. For further information enquire of the subscriber.
 RAY.
 Aug 13

LABOURERS.
 THE subscriber wishes to hire fifteen or twenty stout Servants, by the year, for which liberal wages will be given—Enquire of William Brown of Ben in Annapolis, or RICHARD GREEN, Manager of Elk Ridge Furnace.
 July 23.

Boarding House.
 (REMOVAL.)
 THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs her friends and the Public that she has removed from the late location near the Protestant Church, to the well known stand in FRANKS STREET formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Anna Gambrell, which is now undergoing repairs, and will be made a comfortable and agreeable place of residence for Members of the Legislature or other visiting the city.

Having a good STABLE, well supplied with Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. together with a CARRIAGE HOUSE, and PUMP of good Water in the yard, gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well taken care of by a good Oatler.

Her TABLE will always be supplied with the best the Markets afford—Charges moderate, and no exertions wanting to render general satisfaction to all who may favour her with their patronage.

Boarders will be taken by the Year, Week or Day, on moderate terms.
 M. ROBINSON.
 Annapolis, Oct. 15.

FOR RENT.
 THE HOUSE in Corn Hill Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Richard Ridgely. For terms enquire of Mr. Richard Ridgely
 Dec 10

Anne Arundel County Court, October Term, 1829.
 ON application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Thomas T. McPherson, praying for the benefit of the act, for the relief of 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 said petition, and the said Thomas T. McPherson, having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland, two years next, preceeding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security, for his appearance in Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and also executed to a trustee, by the said court, appointed a good and sufficient deed, for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel, and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule: It is, therefore, ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said Thomas T. McPherson, be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of said county, and that the said petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months, successively, before the said third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear on that day, before said court to show cause if any they have, why the said Thomas T. McPherson should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly, and the supplements thereto as prayed.
 Test.
 W. S. Green.
 Jan. 14.

BOARDING & LODGING.
GIDEON PEARCE
 BEGS leave to announce, that having rent 15 ed the large and commodious House, recently occupied by Mrs. Robinson, near the Protestant Episcopal Church, conveniently situated to the State House, he will be prepared to accommodate with Boarding and Lodging, during the ensuing session of the Legislature at least twenty gentlemen.
 A few yearly Boarders will also be taken.
 Oct 8

HOUSES AND LOTS
 In Annapolis, for Sale or Rent.
 ONE convenient dwelling near the Town Gate, in West Street, a House, Lot, Stables, &c. near the Bath, also several other Houses and Lots in town; and two Farms in the country. Apply to the subscriber, or Mr Daniel Hart
 Nov 26 J J SPEED.

CAUTION.
 I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or in any other manner trespassing on any part of the farm called BELMONT, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
 RICHARD M. CHASE.
 Jan 21

The Steam Boat
 COMMENCES her regular route on Tuesday next, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chester town at 6 o'clock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at 1 past 2 o'clock, continuing this route throughout the season.
 Passage to and from Annapolis, 51.
 March 26.

BOARDING.
 IN a private family, may be had, for one or two young Gentlemen, of correct moral habits. Apply to the Editor of this paper.
 Jan. 14th.

PROSPECTUS
Series of Standard Works.
 Published by the
Protestant Episcopal Church
UNITED STATES;
 TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE
N. Y. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PRESS
 AND TO BE EDITED BY THE
REV. WM. R. WITTINGHAM, A. M.
 Present Editor of the Family Visitor, and of the Church Magazine of the General Protestant Episcopal Society of the United States.

The second presentation of this design to the Episcopal public, is owing to no want of encouragement, or anticipation of difficulty in its accomplishment. A considerable delay in the execution of the former proposition, deemed necessary for the maturing of the original design, and for ascertaining exactly the nature of the wants which the publication is intended to supply, left the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Press, free to alter, and if circumstances should warrant, to enlarge their plan. Communications from several quarters, and from the most respectable sources, produced by this delay, have led to the conviction, upon which the Trustees now propose to act, that a plan far more comprehensive than that first proposed, is called for by our Church in this country. A mere expurgation of works of English and American divines was then contemplated. It is now intended, by the introduction of every thing necessary to adapt the works selected to the circumstances of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to give the publication the character of an original work; and, at the same time, to extend its design so far as to embrace the works of the primitive Christian writers, and if occasion present itself, of foreign divines.

PLAN OF THE WORK.
 I. Translations from the Greek, Latin, Syriac, Hebrew, and other sources, of the writings of men who derived their knowledge of Christianity immediately from the Apostles, and from such other sources as are of immediate interest to the Church in the present age, will be given. Prefaces, Biographical and Historical Introductions and explanatory and illustrative notes, will accompany these in such manner as to render their practical use, interesting, and useful, to the modern and unlearned reader, and to supply them with the support of accurate and apostolic doctrine, ministry, and worship. The Epistles of IGNATIUS, POLY-CARP and CLEMENT; the Analogies of JUSTIN MARTYR, ATHENAGORAS, TERTULLIAN, MINUCIUS FELIX, and LACTANTIUS; many portions of the works of IRENEUS, TERTULLIAN, CYRIL, CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA, ORIGEN, EUSEBIUS, IEROME, AUGUSTINE, and CHRYSOSTOM; and small writings of minor note, but not less useful; will be made accessible and useful to the English reader.

II. Tracts and Essays by English divines, often called forth by the necessities of the times, and containing matter of lasting interest and utility, are now collected in our large libraries, unknown and inaccessible, while they should be employed to the advantage of the most advanced students, in defence and advancement of the interests of our Church. The names of CHAMBERLAIN, TINDAL, JEWELL, WHITFIELD, SANDERSON, HALL, TAYLOR, REYNOLDS, LESLIE, HICKES, WATER-LAND, JONES of Nayland, HORNE, DAUBERY, &c. are well known to Episcopalians. Their essays in behalf of Christian truth and order, and the arms which they wielded in defence of Christ's church, as founded by Himself and his Apostles, is intended now to hold forth to a new, cultivated, and refined generation of students, and to furnish with every thing in the way of prayer, notes, &c. found needful to facilitate their use.

III. Entire works of the master spirits who have been the ornaments and glory of the Episcopal Church, will be republished in a cheap and convenient form. Thus the influence which BULL, BEVE RIDGE, BARROW, TAYLOR, HALL, HICKES, LESLIE, LAW, HALLS, WATERLAND, and their followers, and in more recent times, HORNE, SECKER, JONES, POUSSIN, BUR-ROSS, JERMAN, FARRER, GAY, the SCUMERS, ROBE-RTS, &c. have so successfully exerted, in the old world, in behalf of the principles of Protestantism and primitive Episcopacy, will be extended in the support of their principles in their trans-Atlantic career. Biographical sketches of the writers, notices of their peculiar circumstances and opinions, and more illustrative of their views, with full indexes, will be given, to complete the measure of their usefulness to the American Episcopalian.

Of works such as the above, which are the most desirable auxiliaries to a clergyman can possess himself, no inquiring Episcopalian would, we think, willingly be destitute: one or more copies are almost indispensable to a Sunday School or Parochial Library. To facilitate their acquisition, and to render practicable their distribution by benevolent individuals and Societies, the proposed publication has been undertaken, and is offered on the following liberal terms:—

TERMS.
 FOUR VOLUMES in Duodecimo, will be published yearly, to appear as nearly as possible once a quarter. Each volume will contain 300 pages, neatly printed on a good substantial paper, and well done up in muslin backs, with labels for no less term than a year, at FIVE DOLLARS ANNUM, if paid within the year, and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS, if paid at the time of subscription.

No departure will be made from these terms. Upon a strict adherence to them, depends most materially the success of this plan.

Agencies will be established in most of the principal cities and towns in the United States, where subscribers may obtain their copies free of expense. To those who may so direct, the volume will be sent by mail, stitched in paper covers, at their expense.—Postage, to the extreme limits of the Union, will be 261 cents per volume, in proportion for a less distance.

Clergymen who may obtain six subscriptions from their parishioners, and forward the payment in advance, will be allowed the seventh copy gratis.

Others disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the undertaking, and becoming responsible for the payment of the subscriptions which they may obtain, will be allowed a commission of 10 per cent. upon their amount.

The first volume, for the present year, will appear about the 1st of May; and the second in the month of June; the third and fourth, as nearly as practicable, on the 1st of July and the 1st of October. It is proposed that the first two volumes shall consist of the following matter, or as nearly so, as may be compatible with the typographical arrangement of the work.

Communications to be addressed (Post Paid,) to JOHN V. VAN ANGEN, Agent New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, No. 46, Lumber-Street, New-York.

VOLUME I.
 Treatises on the Evidences of Christianity.
 General Preface.
 Louis on Deism; with a biographical notice of the author.
 Morse's Reply to Adam Smith; with a biographical notice of the author.
 Letters on the Corruption of the Clergy; with a biographical notice of the author.
 The West on the Corruption; with a biographical notice of the author.

VOLUME II.
 Writings of the Apostolic Fathers.
 General Preface.
 Introduction to the Epistles of Ignatius.
 Epistles of Ignatius; with notes.
 Introduction of the Epistles of Clement to the Romans.
 Epistle of Clement of Rome.
 Introduction of the Epistle of Polycarp to the Philippians.
 Church of Smyrna relating to St. Polycarp.
 Index.

Subscriptions to the above, received at this Office.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
 To the FAMILY VISITER; & to the CHURCH DREN'S MAGAZINE; also received at this Office.

FOR SALE.
 A House and Lot situated in the South West end of the City of Annapolis, well known as the Bath Property. The intrinsic value, and great advantages of this property, render it a desirable purchase. Particular description unnecessary. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to JOHN N. WATKINS.
 March 17.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE WORK.
 We approve of the plan on which the publication entitled the "Journal of Health" is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful, by publishing public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia October 15, 1829.

M. Chapman, M. D.
 Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. Professors in the University of Pennsylvania.
 Thos. C. James, M. D.
 Wm. E. Horner, M. D.
 John G. Otto, M. D.
 Thos T. Hewson, M. D.
 Franklin Bachie, M. D.
 Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.
 Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.
 H. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.
 G. T. Bell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church.
 James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.
 George Weller.
 Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.
 Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the 7th Presbyterian Church.
 Wm. M. English, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.
 John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
 Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.
 Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the First Congregational Church.
 W. T. Branly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star.
 Jno. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.
 Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Ch.
 Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be added as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press on one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS.
 The Journal of Health, will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. Price per annum, \$15, in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by Judah Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending at five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health including indexes, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octavo.

Agents: J. Dobson, 108 Chestnut St. Philadelphia; W. J. Neil, Baltimore; Wm. Burgess, 57 Palm street, N. York; Carter & Hender, Boston; and 8 most of the towns in the United States.

A Specimen of the Work may be seen at this Office.
 Nov. 19.

Anno Arundel County, Ct.
 UPON application to Anne Arundel County Court, by petition in writing, of David Ridgely, of said county, for the benefit of the act of Assembly, entitled An act, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session 805, & the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied by the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland, two years next, preceeding the date of his said petition; and being also satisfied by the certificate of the Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, that the said David Ridgely, is now in his custody for debt, and for no other cause; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee by the said court, appointed a good and sufficient deed, for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel, and bedding of himself, and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule: It is therefore ordered, and adjudged, by the said court, that the said David Ridgely, be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of said county, and that the said petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors, to be, and appear, on that day and place, to show cause if any they have, why the said David Ridgely should not have the benefit of the act of assembly, and supplements annexed to it as prayed.
 Test.
 Wm. S. Green.
 Jan. 7.

JUST PUBLISHED,
 And for Sale at the Gazette Office, price 50 cents.
A COUNTRY GLOWN, or DANDYISM IMPROVED.
 A Dramatic Poem.
 Author, J. A. S. G. G.
 Oct 26.

PRINTING
 NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1830.

NO. 20.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Courier.
CHOLIC AND CUGUNERS.

Thou brother of Hephaestus, thou plant diabolic,
Tempter and punisher, pleasure and pain;
Cause of the cholera, germ of the cholera,
'Tis poison to eat these, but who can abstain!

If you will not be quitted by counsel, my mates,
Let me tell you at least, what the doctor will do,
He will clap where the pain is, red-hot pewter plates,
For what happened to me may be suffered by you.

He will bleed you, and throw in the bark like a tanner,
He will nourish your body with poison and pill,
And having ill used it in a barbarous manner,
Will think it a favour, and bring in a bill.

Where the pain may be grievous, the gain should be
great,
So 'tis better to feed where the risk is but small;
Nor would I hereafter, to get an estate,
Be so rash as to sell a cucumber at all.

There has recently been published in London, a Romance, in three volumes, called "Oldcourt." It is a tale of more than half a century past. From this novel we make a selection which, while it exhibits the writer's powers, pictures forth in glowing colours, one of those Duels which, somewhere about the middle of the last century, were occasionally fought among the gentry of Ireland.

AN IRISH DUEL—OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

"They fought on the Curragh of Kildare, in the presence of five hundred spectators."

"It was a glorious morning in September, the sun shining strong, but the air rather cold. Bateman, who was the first man that ever put a pistol into my hand, asked me to go with him to the ground, merely, as he said, that I might see the sport."

"They were old stagers, prime shots, and came to the back-bone. Of the two, however, Kilgobbin was the most famed for the pistol; and had never gone out, without knocking down, or at least winging his man. They well knew each other's powers, and that made them less disposed to an accommodation, which might be attributed to wrong motives. Besides, from the nature of the quarrel, as it was taken up by the appellant, it could not but have a serious result to one, or both of the parties."

"The Knight was a rough rather coarse, ruddy complexioned man, about forty, with a scar under his eye, which he got in a scuffle with a cavalry officer, in the pump-room at Bath. Beau Bateman, as he was called, from his peculiar style of dress, was a tall, handsome fellow, evidently younger than his antagonist, full of gaiety and good humour, and remarkable for that propensity to joke, which is so much the characteristic of our countrymen."

"I eagerly observed his countenance when we met in the morning, but all was calm and steady; his eagle eye as bright and brisk as ever; he was even more talkative & jocular than usual. He had been particularly attentive to his dress, which was always in the extreme of the fashion; and, in short, he manifested in his whole demeanor such a perfect sang froid, that had it not been for a slight tremor of the upperlip, when turning aside to me, he told me, in case of accident, to give his pistols to his nephew—a chum of mine in college (who, by-the-by, was afterwards the first man I wounded with these very pistols); had it not been, I say, for this slight tremor, and a pressure of the hand with which he accompanied his directions, nobody would have supposed that he was about to present himself as a target to the best shot in Ireland."

"On arriving at the ground, we saw the knight and his party in conversation, and a number of persons scattered about at a distance. Bateman, politely lifting his hat, said, 'Good morning, gentlemen, I hope we have not kept you waiting.' French answered, 'By no means, we were before our time.'—Kilgobbin, in a rather ungracious way, replied to his adversary's salutation, 'Sir, your most obedient!' The others shook him cordially by the hand, for his jocular manners had made him a general favourite."

"The seconds were now about to measure the distance—nine paces, when Kilgobbin remarked, that we were in the view of some cabins on the right. This seemed an odd objection, as there was no interruption to be apprehended from such a quarter; and many of their inhabitants were collecting round to see the sport. He suggested, however, that we should remove about a quarter of a mile further, to a fine level turf, on the banks of a pond called Brown's hole, from the name of a fool who thought fit to jump in."

"As we proceeded, I occasionally observed the knight's countenance, and I thought he appeared to be flushed, eager, and somewhat restless; looking round frequently with an inquiet eye, and paying only a sort of yawning attention to what was said to him."

"All this time, Bateman was as gay and agreeable as ever, cracking his jokes, and sometimes pleasantly pointing them at the sulky air of his adversary, declaring he saw no reason why old friends should not shoot each other in good humour, when their honour required that they should resort to such a ceremony."

"By the time we had reached the spot, and the ground was measured out, the spectators had become so numerous, that it was necessary to appoint two gentlemen to keep the lines, as it were, and warn the lookers on out of the range of the bullets. Kilgobbin, I perceived, had, during the arrangement, so manoeuvred, as to get at that side which would enable him to stand with his back to the sun. Every thing was now nearly ready, the pistols loaded, the flints examined, and the seconds settling apart the order of proceeding; when, to my surprise, the knight took off his coat and gave it to his servant to hold, then baring his right arm up to the elbow, and stepping a few paces to the side of the pond, deliberately plunged it into the water, and held it there. 'Good God!' exclaimed D'Arcy, 'what a vindictive spirit that displayed.' 'So it was felt, I assure you,' replied O'Hara; and a murmur of disapprobation ran through the whole party. The knight, however, was not influenced, though he seemed mortified by the manifestation of feeling which had broken forth; and Bateman observing him, exclaimed, in a laughing tone, 'What! knight are you nervous?' 'Yes,' answered Kilgobbin, sneeringly; 'you frighten me, and a cool hand is a good safeguard.' 'A cool head is better,' replied Bateman. 'A cold heart may make it so, Mr. Bateman,' retorted the knight; 'and I leave you all the benefit that is to be derived from it.' 'Here one of the country people, standing near with a small bottle of the 'native' in his hand, to comfort him in the freshness of the morning, conceiving, I suppose, that Kilgobbin was complaining of the coldness of his heart, which he concluded was very unlucky feeling at such a moment, with equal simplicity and good nature said,— 'Ah, then, may be your honour would take a drop of a dram?' 'How can he, my good fellow,' said Bateman; 'don't you see he is out of spirits this morning?' 'This sally produced a general laugh, notwithstanding the seriousness of the occasion: for Pat, you know, can't resist a joke, even when the rope is about his neck. The knight looked like thunder, and his old cronies, Col. Cavanagh, turning to Bateman, exclaimed, 'Well, Beau, I will do you the justice to say, that you are as ready with your pun or your pistol, as any man that ever stepped on the Curragh of Kildare!'

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"As challenger, the knight was to have the first shot; the signal was given, and he fired without effect. Bateman now received the word, and instantly discharged his pistol, the ball striking the ground at his antagonist's feet. The seconds now delivered another pistol to each, the groups around hardly breathing, so absorbed in the interest of the scene."

"Again the word was given, and, at the same moment, Bateman's second cried out to the knight, 'Stop, sir, you have advanced a pace on your ground.' Kilgobbin, in drawing back, said, 'I beg pardon, I was not aware of it.' Some body among the spectators cried out, 'Keep your ground, knight!' upon which he immediately said, 'I am willing to waive my shot, to atone for my irregularity.'"

"By no means," answered Bateman; but if Kilgobbin wishes to shorten the distance, let him advance, I have no objection."

"No, no," exclaimed the seconds, 'keep your ground, gentlemen.' The signal was now repeated, the knight fired, and his ball took off one of the breast-buttons of Bateman's coat."

"That was well intended, Kilgobbin," said Bateman, 'and in your best style.'"

"No," said the former, 'my hand is out, and I have not my own pistols.'"

"Bateman then fired in his turn, his ball passing through the sleeve of Kilgobbin's shirt without touching his arm."

"Come, that's not bad," said the knight. "Some confusion seemed here to arise amongst the crowd, and a horseman appeared at a distance, galloping towards the ground, a cry was heard that the high sheriff of the county was coming."

"By Jupiter!" exclaimed his brother, who was present, 'that is impossible, for I left him in his bed yesterday, having been wounded himself in a duel, the day before, with the clerk of the peace.' It was now discovered that the horseman was Kilgobbin's groom, with his master's favourite pistols, which had been sent for to a considerable distance, and had not arrived in time. The knight seemed much pleased to get them, and requested to have them loaded instead of those he had used."

"Bateman's second, objected to any change of pistols, unless his principal were allowed to take his choice of one of them."

"Kilgobbin agreed to this, but Bateman refused, saying, 'gaily, he was too good a carpenter to find fault with his tools. They now resumed their stations, and the knight having received one of his favourite weapons, was called on to fire, which he did, with more deliberation and effect than before. Bateman was seen to stagger back a few paces, and drop on one knee, his pistol in the effort to recover himself, fell from his hand, and exploded, without doing any mischief. He was, however, immediately on his ground again,

declaring he was but slightly hurt; and calling for another pistol."

"The seconds now interfered, asserting that enough had been done to satisfy the honour of both parties; and the spectators eagerly joined in their opinion, crying out, 'No more, no more, gentlemen!'"

"Kilgobbin, observing the general sentiment, said, 'He had no objection now to accept a proper apology.'"

"What do you say Mr. Bateman?" asked young French, who seemed particularly anxious to put an end to the affair."

"I say, sir," steadily replied Bateman, 'that I am not a man to make an apology at the muzzle of a pistol on any occasion; but, in the present instance, to offer an apology would be to sanction intemperance, & acknowledge an accident to be an offence. I am here to satisfy the Knight of Kilgobbin, but not to humour him.'"

"At this moment, up comes the King of the Curragh, as he was called, old Sir Toby Tuite, whose word, for half a century, was considered in that part of the country, as the law and the gospel in all matters of duelling, horse-racing, and cock fighting. As he was acquainted with the case, the seconds appealed to him, and a general silence took place immediately, to hear the veteran's decision, which he delivered with great solemnity."

"Gentlemen," said he, 'a blow is the greatest indignity which can be put upon a man of honour and feeling. My friend, Kilgobbin has received one in public, under circumstances which might reasonably make a man of high spirit very reluctant to admit the excuse of accident, even when he had himself no doubt on the subject. We must not allow our personal dignity to be tainted by even a conjectural violation.' ('Hear him, hear him!' said the knight.) 'Kilgobbin is justified, therefore, in the course which he has adopted. As blood has been drawn in the field, he is also at liberty to receive an apology if he chooses so to do; but as an apology has been refused by my friend Bateman, Kilgobbin is authorised by the strict law of honour to proceed.'"

"Whoever questioned it?" interposed Kilgobbin; polishing, with his shirt sleeve, the barrel of his pistol."

"I say, gentlemen, he has a right to proceed as long as his antagonist stands before him—until one or the other is disabled."

"A second Daniel!" exclaimed the knight exultingly; 'a second Daniel!'"

"Yes, gentlemen, continued Sir Toby, 'though the offence must be considered to have been originally improbable—though it was, in the first instance, disclaimed, and has been here sufficiently atoned for, yet, strictly speaking, Kilgobbin may insist upon proceeding to the last extremity. He has a right to demand the pound of flesh—it is in the bond—but, by the cross of St. Patrick!' continued the old man raising his clenched hand, 'he is a Jew, if in this case he exacts it.'"

"While the seconds retired to their posts, Kilgobbin, who felt his confidence in his own powers restored, by getting his favourite pistols, cried out, 'Now Bateman, mind what you are about—I have got my own tools, and by G—d! I'll bring you down the next shot.'"

"Bateman, bowing slightly, replied, 'I thank you, sir, for the warning.'"

"The word was then given. Bateman fired and his antagonist dropped as if he had been struck by a thunderbolt."

"Bateman exclaimed, 'Good God! I have killed him.'"

"We all ran up to Kilgobbin—his second raised him a little from the ground—he opened his eyes, looked round him, and seeing his adversary near him, faintly said, 'Give me your hand Bateman—you are not to blame for this—God bless you!' he never spoke again."

"He had been hit under the right breast, and the ball lodged in the spine."

"Poor Bateman, dreadfully shocked, fell to the earth, through weakness from loss of blood, and was obliged to be carried off the ground. He was afterwards tried and honourably acquitted."

THE KILL AND CURE DOCTOR.

A trial came on during the last Lent Assizes, whilst the Judges were on circuit, in which an ignorant country surgeon was the principal witness for the prosecution. Of course, in his cross examination, the counsel for the defendant attempted to shake his testimony; and as the case turned on a point of practice, for this purpose he principally relied on the fact that he was an intertuler in the medical profession, & totally destitute of surgical skill. "Pray, Doctor," cried the Advocate in a voice of thunder, 'did not—(naming a former patient) die under your hands?' 'Why—did he?' 'And—?' 'Ye—yes.' 'Well, Sir, and pray what was your occupation before you presumed to intrude into a liberal profession?' 'I—was—bacon curer, Sir.' A bacon curer! answered the counsellor, his stern features relaxing into a smile, 'then that accounts for it. You thought if it was with your patients as with your hogs—you must kill them before you could cure them.'

LOVE.

A woman told her husband that she had read 'The Art of Love' on purpose to flout out how to make herself agreeable to him. 'I had rather have the love without the art,' said he.

DUTIES OF PARISHIONERS TO THEIR MINISTER.

PRAY FOR HIM.
We commence with prayer. A congregation should pray for their minister. The Apostle says, 'Brethren pray for us.' Again, 'Ye also helping together by prayer for us.' In all your approaches to God, whether in public or secret, whether in the family or praying circle, forget not your Minister—let him share in your petitions. No one has more need of your prayers than your Minister."

In this duty all may engage. Perhaps there may be some whose circumstances do not admit of their assisting their Minister much in a pecuniary way, but none are so poor who may not help their Minister by praying for him.—It would be a very great support and consolation to a Minister, to know that he lived among a praying people, who remembered him in their morning and evening devotions; to believe his people came together on the Sabbath, lifting up their desires to heaven for a blessing on their Pastor. These would be to him what Aaron and Hür were to Moses; they would stay up his hands, which otherwise might be weary. We close our remarks on this head in the language of a late eminent writer. 'If some professing Christians were to take from the time they spend in praising their ministers, and others from that which they employ in blaming them, the former would find still more cause for admiration, & the latter far less reason for censure.'

LOVE AND HONOUR HIM.

Perhaps a few additional remarks here in relation to praising your Minister may not be amiss. Never applaud your pastor in his presence. If he be a man of sense, he will like you none the better for it; if he be not, it will make him vain. That he should know you are pleased with his ministry, and that he has your confidence, is very proper, but let him know it some other way besides praising him. Ministers should be treated by their people with honour and affection. 'Let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honour, especially they that labour in word & doctrine.'" "Know them that have rule over you, and esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake."

ATTEND ON HIS MINISTRATIONS.

Your punctual attendance on the ministrations of your pastor, will greatly encourage his heart. Let no small inconveniences keep you from the house of God. Let your seats be filled every Sabbath. And not only attend yourselves, but encourage others to attend.—A minister cannot himself ask people to attend upon his ministry, but you can with the utmost propriety; and all, whether male or female, in this way may be very useful in advancing the cause of truth, for every one may and does exert an influence among his associates. Say to your neighbours, acquaintances and children, "Come let us go up to the house of the Lord."

CO-OPERATE WITH HIM.

A church and Society should always be in readiness zealously to co-operate with their pastor in all the benevolent operations which are calculated to advance the Redeemer's kingdom. They should heartily engage with him in Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, Missionary, Tract, Bible, and Education purposes. If your minister has your zealous co-operation in these things, it will greatly encourage his heart and stimulate him in these labours of love, and we may then expect to see them in successful operation. But when the Church do not lend a helping hand, when the Pastor finds all his exertions counteracted by the Church, it chills his ardor; he is frequently discouraged, and is at length brought to the painful necessity of abandoning his efforts. If a Church do not act with, or directly against their Pastor, that very neutrality has a powerful influence against his exertions. And it cannot ordinarily be expected much can be done by a Minister alone, when the influence of the whole Church is against him."

The times of former ignorance God winked at, but with all the light and information we now have before us on these subjects, we ask, will God hold us guiltless, if we do not come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and faithfully and zealously prosecute these schemes of benevolence? Would you wish to have your children rise up and call you blessed? then encourage Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes. Would you wish to have the heathen brought to a knowledge of Christ, and enjoy a good hope in the Redeemer? then send them the Missionary of the Cross; for 'faith cometh by hearing.'" Send them the word of God which is able to make them wise unto salvation."

BE CAREFUL OF HIS CHARACTER.

A Church should be extremely careful of the character of their ministers. They should be as careful of his character as they are of one of their own family. A Minister's moral character is his strength, and so far as his character is injured, his influence will be diminished."

The enemies of our religion, (and they are numerous) would rejoice to see every minister in Christendom fall from the walls of Zion, with his character so far injured, as to be forever unable to rise again. The Church should therefore be awake to the character of their Pastor, and never suffer him to lie under the unjust censures of the wicked. We would by no means have them screen him if guilty, but if not, they should defend him to the last."

They should put a proper estimate upon his ministrations. If they speak disrespectfully and undervalued the talents, piety, or preaching of their minister in the presence of their children, or others not belonging to the church, no wonder that the ungodly disrespect him, and turn a deaf ear to his entreaties.—And in this way are not professors of religion the very means, in some instances, of hindering the word of God finding its way to the heart of the sinner? Instead of thus injuring his influence, they should by every proper means do all they can to increase it."

GIVE HIM A LIBERAL SUPPORT.

It is also the duty of a Congregation to give their pastor a liberal support. That is, a man who devotes himself to the ministry, should be comfortably supported by the people to whom he ministers. They should see that he and his family have a comfortable maintenance. We do not say that they should be maintained in affluence and grandeur. They should live with the people, and not above them."

The word of God is very clear on this subject. 1 Tim. v. 17, 18, "Let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honour, especially they who labour in word and doctrine. For the Scripture saith thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. The labourer is worthy of his reward." This law of Moses respecting the ox not to be muzzled when treading out the corn, the Apostle applies to the maintenance of those who preach the gospel. Again the same sentiment is brought to view in Gal. vi. 6. 'Let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things.'

The apostle urges the same duty in 1 Cor. ix. 7—11. 'Who goeth a warfare any time at his own charges? Who planteth a vineyard, and eateth not of the fruit thereof? or who feedeth a flock and eateth not of the milk of the flock? Say I these things as a man? or saith not the law the same also? For it is written in the law of Moses; thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God take care for oxen? or saith he it altogether for our sakes? For our sakes no doubt this is written: that he that ploweth should plow in hope; and he that treadeth in hope should be partaker of his hope. If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a great thing if we shall reap your carnal things? Even so hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the gospel should live of the gospel.'

We believe it very important for the prosperity of our Churches, that our minister be disentangled from the world; that their minds be not perplexed with its cares; they give themselves wholly to the work of the ministry. They should have but one grand object before them; this should be the duty of a minister of Christ; and every thing they do should have a bearing on this one object. But it is very evident where a Minister's time and mind are divided between the cares of the world and the duties of his office, he cannot be so useful."

Let our Churches consider what is a reasonable compensation for the labours of a man who is devoting and wearing out himself for the spiritual welfare of his flock. And let this compensation be paid at the time agreed upon. Is it not too true that many delay paying their subscription for preaching to the last—longer than they do any other debt? How often is a poor Minister embarrassed, his confidence diminished, his usefulness to a certain degree, and in some instances to a great degree, lessened—all for want of punctuality."

We say his confidence is diminished; and how can it be otherwise? What confidence can we have to preach to those whom he has promised money, but has not fulfilled his engagement? And why? Because the church had not rewarded him according to agreement. The efforts made by other denominations of Christians; at the present day, are unwearied and vigorous. They spare no pains in propagating their sentiments, and in endeavouring to establish what they consider truth. Their ministers devote themselves to this work. Every child of God has something to do in his cause, and every one may be useful in advancing the interest of the Redeemer; but the Ministers of the gospel are set apart to this very work. Love them, then, and let them go. Let them be disentangled from the cares of the world as much as possible, that they may more effectually give themselves to the work of the ministry.—Address of the Hartford Baptist Association.

SAM PATCH FOUND.

The body of this bold but unfortunate adventurer was found on the 17th in the river, about six miles below Rochester. It was known to be his, by the black handkerchief about his waist, and other marks.

Albany, N. Y. Adv.

ROUGE.

A lady consulted St. Francis of Sales, on the lawfulness of using rouge. 'Why,' says he, 'some pious men object to it; others see no harm in it. I will hold a middle course, and allow you to use it on one cheek.'

CROCKERY WARE.

A Portland poet lately drove his horse and sleigh into a crockery-ware shop, to the great dismay and destruction of brittle ware. The license is unpardonable.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.
We are indebted to an intelligent gentleman, a passenger on board the Helen McGregor, for the following interesting narrative.
U. S. Telegraph.

On the morning of the 24th February, the Helen McGregor stopped at Memphis to deliver freight and land a number of passengers, who resided in that section of Tennessee. The time occupied in so doing could not have exceeded three quarters of an hour. When the boat landed, I went ashore to see a gentleman with whom I had some business. I found him on the beach and after a short conversation, returned to the boat. I recollect looking at my watch as I passed the gangway. It was half past eight o'clock. A great number of persons were standing on what is called the boiler deck, being that part of the upper deck situated immediately over the boilers. It was crowded to excess, and presented one dense mass of human bodies. In a few minutes we sat down to breakfast in the cabin. The table, although extending the whole length of the cabin was completely filled, there being upwards of sixty cabin passengers, among whom were several ladies and children. The number of passengers on board, deck and cabin united, was between four and five hundred. I had almost finished my breakfast when the pilot rang his bell for the engineer to put the machinery in motion. The boat having just shoved off, I was in the act of raising my cup to my lip, the tingling of the pilot bell yet on my ear, when I heard an explosion, resembling the discharge of a small piece of artillery—the report was perhaps louder than usual in such cases—for an exclamation was half uttered by me to the effect that the gun was well loaded, when the rushing sound of steam, and the rattling of glass in some of the cabin windows checked my speech, and told too well what had occurred. I almost involuntarily bent my head and body down to the floor—a vague idea seemed to shoot across my mind that more than one boiler might burst, and that, by assuming this posture, the destroying matter would pass over without touching me. The general cry of 'a boiler has burst!' resounded from one end of the table to the other; and as if by a simultaneous movement, all started on their feet. Then commenced a general race to the ladies' cabin, which lay more towards the stern of the boat. All regard to order or deference to sex seemed to be lost in the struggle for which should be first and farthest from the dreaded boiler. The danger had already passed away! I remained standing by the chair on which I had been previously sitting. Only one person or two staid in the cabin with me. As yet not more than half a minute had elapsed since the explosion; but in that brief space how had the scene changed! In that 'drop of time' what confusion, distress and dismay! An instant before, and all were in the quiet repose of security—another, and they were overwhelmed with alarm and consternation. It is but justice to say that in this scene of terror the ladies exhibited a degree of firmness worthy of all praise. No screaming, no fainting; their fears, when uttered, were for their husbands and children, not for themselves.

I advanced from my position to one of the cabin doors for purpose of inquiring who were injured, when, just as I reached it, a man entered at the opposite one, both his hands covering his face, and exclaiming: "Oh God! I am lost! I am ruined!" He immediately began to tear off his clothes. When stripped, he presented a most shocking and afflicting spectacle; his face was entirely black—his body without a particle of skin. He had been flayed alive. He gave me his name, and place of abode—then sunk in a state of exhaustion and agony on the floor. I assisted in placing him on a mattress taken from one of the berths, and I covered him with blankets. He complained of heat and cold as at once oppressing him. He bore his torments with a manly fortitude, yet a convulsive shriek would occasionally burst from him. His wife, his children, were his constant theme; it was hard to die without seeing them. "It was hard to go without bidding them one farewell!" Oil and cotton were applied to his wounds; but he soon became insensible to earthly misery. Before I had done attending to him, the whole floor of the cabin was covered with unfortunate sufferers. Some bore up under the horrors of their situation with a degree of resolution amounting to heroism. Others were wholly overcome by the sense of pain, the suddenness of the fatal disaster, and the near approach of death, which even to them was evident—whose pangs they already felt. Some implored us, as an act of humanity, to complete the work of destruction, and free them from present suffering. One entreated the presence of a clergyman to pray by him, declaring he was not fit to die. I inquired, none could be had. On every side were to be heard groans and mingled exclamations of grief and despair.

To add to the confusion, persons were every moment running about to learn the fate of their friends and relatives; fathers, sons, brothers; for, in this scene of unmix'd calamity, it was impossible to say who were saved, or who had perished. The countenances of many were so much disfigured, as to be past recognition. My attention, after some time, was particularly drawn towards a poor fellow who lay unnoticed on the floor, without uttering a single word of complaint. He was at a little distance removed from the rest. He was not much scalded, but one of his thighs was broken, and a principal artery had been severed, from which the blood was gushing rapidly. He betrayed no displeasure at the apparent neglect with which he was treated—he was perfectly calm. I spoke to him; he said he was very weak; he felt himself going. It would soon be over. A gentleman ran for one of the physicians; he came, and declared that, if expedition were used, he might be preserved by amputating the limb; but that, to effect this, it would be necessary to remove him from the boat. Unfortunately the boat was not sufficiently near to run a plank ashore. We were obliged to wait until it could

be close hauled. I stood by him, calling for help; we placed him on a mattress, and bore him to the guards; there we were detained some time, from the cause I have mentioned. Never did any thing appear to me so slow as the movements of those engaged in hauling the boat.

I knew, and he knew, that delay was death; that life was fast ebbing. I could not take my gaze from his face—there all was coolness and resignation. No word or gesture indicative of impatience escaped him. He perceived by my loud, and perhaps, angry tone of voice, how much I was excited by what I thought the barbarous slowness of those around; he begged me not to take so much trouble; that they were doing their best. At length we got him on shore—it was too late; he was too much exhausted, and died immediately after the amputation.

So soon as I was relieved from attending on those in the cabin, I went to examine that part of the boat where the boiler had burst. It was a complete wreck—a picture of destruction. It bore ample testimony of the tremendous force of that power which the ingenuity of man has brought to his aid. The steam had given every thing a whitish hue—the boilers were displaced—the deck had fallen down—the machinery was broken and disordered. Bricks, dirt and rubbish were scattered about. Close by the bowsprit was a large rent through which, I was told, the boiler, after exploding had passed out, carrying one or two men in its mouth. Several dead bodies were lying around; their fate had been an enviable one compared with that of others—they could scarcely have been conscious of a pang ere they had ceased to be. On the starboard wheel house lay a human body, in which life was not yet extinct, though, apparently, there was no sensibility remaining. The only must have been thrown from the boiler deck, a distance of thirty feet. The whole of the forehead had been blown away; the brains were still beating. Tufts of hair, shreds of clothing, and splashes of blood might be seen in every direction. A piece of skin was picked up by a gentleman on board, which appeared to have been peeled off by the force of the steam; it extended from the middle of the arm down to the tips of the fingers, the nails adhering to it. So dreadful had been the force that not a particle of the flesh adhered to it, the most skillful operator could scarcely have effected such a result. Several died from inhaling the steam or gas, whose skin was almost uninjured.

The number of lives lost, will, in all probability, never be distinctly known. Many were seen flung into the river, most of whom sunk to rise no more. Could the survivors have been kept together until the list of the passengers was called, the precise loss would have been ascertained; that, however, though it had been attempted, would under the circumstances, have been next to impossible.

Judging from the crowd which I saw on the boiler deck immediately before the explosion, and the statement which I received as to the number of those who succeeded in swimming out after they were cast into the river, I am inclined to believe that between forty and fifty must have perished.

The cabin passengers escaped owing to the peculiar construction of the boat. Just behind the boilers were several large iron posts, supporting, I think, the boiler deck; across each post was a large circular plate of iron of between one and two inches in thickness. One of those posts was placed exactly opposite the head of the boiler which burst, being the second one on the starboard side. Against this plate the head struck and penetrated to the depth of an inch, then broke and flew off at an angle, entering a cotton bale to the depth of a foot. The boilerhead was in point blank range with the breakfast table in the cabin, and had it not been obstructed by the iron post must have made a clear sweep of those who were seated at the table.

To render any satisfactory account of the cause which produced the explosion can hardly be expected from one who possesses no scientific or practical knowledge on the subject, and who previously thereto was paying no attention to the management of the boat. The Captain appeared to be very active and diligent in attending to his duty. He was on the boiler deck when the explosion occurred; was materially injured by that event; and must have been ignorant of the mismanagement, if any there was.

From the engineer alone could the true explanation be afforded; and, if indeed it was really attributable to negligence, it can scarcely be supposed he will lay the blame on himself. If I might venture a suggestion in relation thereto, I would assign the following causes. That the water in the starboard boilers had become low in consequence of that side of the boat resting upon the ground during our stay at Memphis; that, though the fires were kept up some time before, we shoved off, that the head which burst had been cracked for a considerable time; that the boiler was extremely heated, and the water, thrown in when the boat was again in motion, was at once converted into steam, and the flues not being sufficiently large to carry it off as quickly as it was generated, nor the boiler head of a strength capable of resisting its action, the explosion was a natural result.

I assume this proposition to be correct—that, in every case where a boiler bursts it is fair to infer that it proceeded from neglect, until the contrary shall be proved.

A Cabin Passenger on board the Helen McGregor.
Washington City, 22nd March, 1830.

It has been stated, by a foreign writer, that the world is indebted to Ireland for the first examples of the formal abolition of the slave trade, by a country and a sect. The Synod, at Armagh, in 1170, decreed the liberation of all slaves in that country, and the resolution passed at the General meeting of the Quakers in Dublin, in 1787, was the first step taken by this sect, to effect the emancipation of slaves.

LABOUR WITHOUT LIQUOR.
The evidence furnished in the subjoined extract, is but a small portion of what might be readily collected, to show that the classes of whatever colour, and in whatever climate living, never stand in need of the unnatural excitement produced by ardent spirits. Whether on sea or shore, such persons will best preserve their health by entire abstinence from these drinks. The true preventative of diseases for them, will be found in temperance, warm and dry sleeping quarters, with comfortable clothing & regular hours.

"I would be the last man to abridge the comforts of this unfortunate class of men, but I am entirely satisfied that the greatest kindness which can be rendered them, is to place the liquor on all occasions, wet and dry, beyond their reach. As an article of materia medica, prescribed by an enlightened physician, I would not absolutely proscribe it. That, however, should be the only exception.

"On three contiguous estates, of more than four hundred acres, has been made with fine success, the experiment of a strict exclusion of ardent spirits, at all seasons of the year. Not only drunkenness, but drinking is punished, however moderate. A sure method is practised for detecting the drinker, however sober he may be. It is impossible to disguise his breath. Various expedients were at tempted, such as infusion of strong scented herbs in his posset. But the unerring nose of the administrator or mayoral, always detected the offender, and inevitable correction followed, till the offence is almost unknown on the estates.

"It was a deep conviction, on the part of the proprietor, that the bad health and early death of many of his slaves, and the irregular conduct in their families, and consequent suspicions, and jealousies, and bloody revenges, in some cases amounting to murder of child and parent, were chiefly imputable, directly or indirectly, to ardent spirits, which brought him to the resolution of banishing it entirely from his estates. The success has very far exceeded his most sanguine hopes. Peace, and quietness, and contentment, reign among the negroes; a better state of health is evident; creoles are reared in much greater numbers than formerly; the estates are in the neatest and highest state of cultivation, and order and discipline are maintained with very little correction, and the mildest means. The writings of enlightened physicians of the present day, accord with the theory of this humane planter. They utterly deny the necessity of spirit to the labourer in heat and cold, in seasons wet and dry. Substitutes more salutary may, in case of exposure to drenching rains, be adopted. Molasses, hot water, and ginger, are the best correctives of the chill, followed by a warm fire and garment. What is the effect of the sudden flash of liquid fire, compared with the genial warmth obtained by these milder means?

"A serious evil on the other hand arises from the custom of giving a glass of spirit to a wet negro, or to a wet gang. They will love to get wet and cold, that they may be warmed by their favourite beverage.

"But cut off all hope of indulgence, and cases of fever and death will be diminished. As a means then, of order, and peace: and contentment on a plantation—a means of keeping the hospital empty, and the bohea full of vigorous labourers, and the plantations populous, and cheerful with creoles, let ardent spirit be banished from the plantation.

"Nine-tenths of all the crimes, and poverty, and calamity of the United States, spring from ardent spirit, and the abuse of liberty in the use of that dangerous poison. Can a humane planter, whose word is law in this regard, confer a greater favour on his slaves than to provide that they live in happy ignorance of the moral and physical evils which oppress so many of the free?"

The Rev. Dr. Albot's Letters from Cuba.

INTEMPERANCE—INSANITY.
The bloated face, and trembling hand—indigestion and dropsy—diseased liver and kidneys—are common and acknowledged effects of intemperance. By this word intemperance, we do not mean merely drunkenness, but the practice of daily stimulating beyond their healthy and regular beats, the heart and blood vessels, by potations of vinous, malt, or distilled liquors. It is not, perhaps, so generally known that the man of intemperate habits is prone to madness, and of course liable to become the inmate of a hospital, or lunatic asylum. The instances of temporary madness in drunkards are very common. After some days they may recover by suitable medical treatment, but if they return to their evil habits, they are exposed to fresh attacks, which finally prove fatal. A wound or a fractured limb which, in common healthy constitutions, would soon heal, will often excite to frenzy the habitual drunkard, and be the immediate cause of his death. The chances of recovery from any disease whatever, are infinitely less for the drunkard than the sober man. When the small-pox prevailed so extensively in this city, in 1823-4, we never knew of a drunkard who recovered from an attack of the natural disease; that is, where neither vaccination nor inoculation had been practised. He for the most part died delirious.

But, independent of these instances of temporary and accidental madness, there is a formidable list of the permanent and incurable kind, caused by drunkenness. In a table of 1870 lunatics admitted into the asylum at Cork, Dr. Hallaran says that 160, nearly an eighth of the whole number, were insane from this unhappy indulgence. Though the French are comparatively a sober people, it appears that out of 2507 lunatics admitted into their hospitals, 185 were insane from the same cause. Men are often driven to self destruction by a habit of drunkenness. Out of 218 cases of suicide, published by Professor Casper of Berlin, (in a list of 500) the causes of which were known, 54 were the effects of drunkenness and dissipation.

"It seems to me that not only Ministers of the Gospel, but all pious christians should turn away from spirituous liquors with instinctive horror. They should regard them, not only as the common foe of all, as the prolific parent of vice, immorality and crime, and disease, and poverty, and wretchedness, but as being in a particular degree hostile to the Redeemer's kingdom. They shut up the avenues of the soul, and oppose a strong barrier to the entrance of grace into the heart; they retard its growth and cause the declension of multitudes of professing christians. Of all the means that have been employed by the great tempter to ensnare the followers of Christ, to seduce them from the path of holiness, and involve them again in open sin and rebellion, none has been so successful as this. No doubt can be entertained that this is the most common cause of declensions. "Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall."

THE FEMALE HEART.
"There is nothing under heaven so delicious as the possession of pure, fresh, immutable affections. The most felicitous moment of man's life, the most ecstatic of all his emotions and sympathies, is that in which he receives an avowal of affection from the idol of his heart. The springs of feeling, when in their youthful purity, are fountains of unsealed and gushing tenderness: the spell that once draws them forth, is the mystic light of future years and undying memory. Nothing in life is so pure and devoted as woman's love.—It matters not whether it be for a husband, or child or sister, or brother, it is the same pure unquenchable flame—the same constant and immaculate glow of feeling, whose undiminished touchstone is trial. Do but give her one token of love, one kind word, one gentle look, even if it be amid desolation and death—the feelings of that faithful heart will gush forth as a torrent, and in despite of earthly bond or mercenary tie. More priceless than the gems of Golconda is the female heart: more devoted than the idolatry of Mecca, is woman's love.—There is no sordid view, or gratifying self interest in the feeling.—It is a principle and a characteristic of her nature, a faculty and an infatuation which absorbs and concentrates all the fervour of her soul, and all the depths of her bosom. I would rather be the idol of one unswollen and unpractised heart, than the monarch of empires. I would rather possess the immaculate and impassioned devotion of one high-souled and enthusiastic female, than the sycophant fawnings of millions."

N. Y. American.

SEA SERPENT IN GEORGIA.
Capt. Delano, of the schooner Eagle, arrived at Charleston from Turtle River, has furnished the editors of the Courier with the following particulars, to the truth of which he declares himself willing, with his whole crew, to make affidavit.

On Monday, 22d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. when about one mile inside St. Simon's Bar, endeavouring to beat out, observed at the distance of 300 yards, a large object resembling an alligator, occasionally moving along in the same course with the vessel, and at times lying nearly motionless upon the surface. Capt. D. finding himself likely to approach very near this strange visitor, charged a musket with ball, and tacked so as to run within 20 or 25 yards of him, at a moment when he was lying perfectly still and apparently unconcerned. Capt. D. took deliberate aim at the back of his head, the only part then exposed, and fired—the ball evidently taking effect. Instantly, to the no small astonishment and apprehension of the crew, the monster aroused himself and made directly for the vessel, contracting his body, and giving two or three tremendous sweeps with his tail as he passed, the first striking the stem, and producing a shock which was very sensibly felt by all on board. On seeing his approach the Captain jumped upon his deck load of cotton, and the whole crew, including the man at the helm, were not less prompt in consulting their safety. They had all a fair opportunity to observe their enemy both before and after the shot, and concur in describing him as upwards of 70 feet in length; his body as large, or larger, than a 60 gallon cask; of a grey color, shaped like an eel—without any visible fins, and apparently covered with scales—the back being full of 'joints' or 'bunches.' The head and mouth resembled those of an Alligator, the former about 10 feet long, and as large as a hog's head! A smaller one of like appearance was observed at a greater distance, which vanished on the firing of the shot, but both were afterwards seen together, passing the North Breaker, where they finally disappeared. Capt. D. says he saw a similar creature off Doboy, about 4 years since, at which he fired three shots, but without obtaining quite as familiar an interview as in the present instance. He believes that this formidable nondescript had sufficient strength to injure seriously, if not totally destroy, a vessel of the Eagle's size, by a single blow fairly given, and deems himself very fortunate in that result of the encounter. He reloaded his musket before his enemy disappeared, but it was only in self defence, as he felt no disposition to renew the contest with so potent an adversary.

Capt. D. states, that he could not have been deceived in the general appearance of this marine prodigy, and that it differed altogether from any species of whale, or other inhabitant of the deep, which he had ever before seen, with the exception mentioned above.

A physician, travelling in Italy, writes, that in Genoa, 2000 persons have recently fallen victims to the small pox, but not one that had been previously vaccinated is among the number.

Soft soap and strong lime made into a plaster of equal portions, is said to be a cure for fetons on the fingers.

"The moral sense of the community will, we think, sustain this decision, and approve of the promptness with which the President has performed an act of just and necessary severity. While we compassionately sympathize among the sufferers, whose errors have originated in a mistaken sense of honour, and an unreflecting spirit of friendship, we must not forget the rigid obligations of public duty and justice. These obligations the President has observed with characteristic energy. And we doubt not that his fellow citizens will applaud him for it.

In all such cases, where practices contrary to the plainest provisions of the law, have grown up and become mistakenly associated with pure and honourable feelings, with personal courage and the defence of personal reputation, the task of enforcing the law temporarily is one of extreme difficulty and delicacy, and requires great moral firmness. It is fortunate for the country, if any thing connected with the unhappy affair can be said to be unfortunate, that we have a President who has the moral courage to do his duty, although at variance with all the prejudices which the military habits so often imputed to him as a fault, must have excited, and that the first instance in which his interposition was necessary, has been of a nature to lessen in the community, the sympathy with which men are accustomed to regard those who are the first sufferers by a neglected law suddenly enforced.

We are not so sanguine as to expect, that duelling can be prevented by any means, however strong in the present state of feeling in the Army and Navy, and throughout society. That must be a work of time, and can be effected only by popular opinion. Much may be done by the occasional infliction of rigorous penalties on flagrant occasions, and by a systematic discountenance of the practice of all the de-partments of government. *Balt. Rep.*

HYDROPHOBIA.
The Nashville Republican of the 19th ult. states that a fatal case of this dreadful malady recently occurred in that place. The unfortunate sufferer was a little girl, about eleven years of age, named Hatly, residing in the suburbs of the town. She was bitten through the arm by a dog on the 25th January last, and on the 13th March, forty-eight days after the occurrence, the disease appeared, attended with the usual symptoms. Death ensued within three days after the appearance of the malady. A physician who was called in the day after the bite, strongly urged that the wound should be cauterized, but this prescription, which might have saved the patient, was not followed, either from a persuasion that possibly the dog was not mad, or from a reliance on the virtue of a species of stone commonly called the "mad stone," which had been previously applied. The editor adds that a notion prevails somewhat extensively among the ignorant and the uninformed that the "mad stone" which is a sovereign remedy for the bite of a mad dog,—they think it possesses the power of extracting the poison from the wound!

DISASTROUS.
About two weeks ago, a son of Mr. John Snell, of Ephratah, in this county, had one of his legs broken while engaged in the woods in getting out some logs. The same evening his father, having heard of the accident, left the house of Mr. Daniel Gray (also of Ephratah) to go and see his son. In crossing a brook he fell and injured one of his knees, so much so as to render him unable to walk. He endeavored to crawl to the nearest house, but finding that impossible, he called for assistance with all his might. His cries were unheard, and on the following morning he was found nearly in a state of insensibility, with his hands and feet very much frozen—the latter so much so as to render amputation necessary.

Johnstown Herald.

TEXAS.
The department of Texas was, by an order of the President of the U. S. of Mexico, on the 2d December, declared to be exempt from the operation of the Decree abolishing slavery in the Mexican Territories. The reasons upon which this exemption was granted, are thus stated from the Texas Gazette in the New York Evening Post. The chief of the department of Texas and the Governor of the state in which it was included, addressed to the Mexican Secretary strong remonstrances against the decree. They stated that the department now contained upwards of a thousand slaves, who were at present useful to the colony, but who, if manumitted, would be a nuisance and a hindrance to its prosperity, the loss of the property, and that this, with the present exhausted state of the treasury, could not be done probably for some years to come. In consequence of these representations, the department of Texas, was, therefore, on the 2d of Dec. declared by the President to be exempt from the operation of the decree. The exempt granting the exemption, however, directs that the utmost vigilance be used to enforce the laws which prohibit the introduction of new slaves, and which establish the liberty of the progeny of those already in the territory.

HYMENEAL

Married, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. T. H. Dorsey, Mr. LEVI COLE, to Miss ELIZABETH SIMMONS.

An election took place in this city on Monday last, for the Common Council, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen.

- James Hunter, Washington G. Tuck, Jeremiah L. Boyd, Brice B. Brewer, Henry Hobbs, George Schwarz, Philip Clayton.

Speculation has been very busy since Monday last, in relation to an extraordinary report or explosion which was heard in the air on the morning of that day. It occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock, and was heard in every direction around us from which we have since received intelligence, to the extent of many miles. Some of our accounts represent the noise as that of the rushing of many mighty waters, preceded by a sharp whizzing and followed by a deep rumbling that seemed to die away far in the South—others represent it as like that of the distant discharge of cannon at short intervals, for two or three minutes; closing with a volley of musketry—others again, as that of the falling of some heavy body in the upper parts of their houses—whilst some compare it to continued peals of distant thunder. And those who were out at the time and had an opportunity of observing horses, cattle, &c. concur in stating that they manifested more than usual alarm. The Heavens were at the time, calm and clear, with the exception of a few small disconnected clouds in the south east.

The explosion mentioned in the above paragraph, was distinctly heard in this city.

The persons arrested at Harper's Ferry for being concerned with Cox in the murder of Col. Donn, have been dismissed, the attorney for the Commonwealth expressing himself satisfied that Cox had added perjury to murder.

A fine bridge of sixteen hundred feet in length, known as the Back Cove Bridge, was entirely swept away by the late storm and high tide at Portland.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CECIL MILLS.

We learn from passengers who arrived yesterday evening in the steamboat Governor Wolcott, from Port Deposit, that the Cecil Flour Mills, near that place, belonging to James Bosley, Esq. of this city, were destroyed by fire on Friday night last, together with all the Machinery. Only one ark-load of wheat was consumed—the stock of flour, about 500 barrels, having been shipped the morning previous. The property, we learn, is insured, but we do not know whether the policy will cover the entire amount of loss sustained.

The New York Gazette says in reference to the anonymous remittance of \$2000, made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

We are informed it is the amount of old duties on a quantity of smuggled goods. The importer has come to a determination to continue his operations, and to remit the duties agreeably to the old tariff. In doing this, he conceives that he does ample justice to the Government.

The New York Evening Post expresses a belief that the committee of ways and means will make a report favourable to the constitutionality and expediency of the Bank of the U. S.

The Doylestown Advertiser, in noticing the profusion of wild pigeons in that neighbourhood, mentions that one wagon contained 400 dozen, intended for the Philadelphia market.

NAVY PENSIONERS.

We have received from Washington the annual report of the Commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund, which makes a pamphlet of 63 pages. The list of Pensioners for 1829 comprises 382 names and the list of persons killed, drowned, &c. to whose widows and orphan pensions have accrued, 116. Total 594. To the former list 20 have been added during the past year, and to the latter, 2. One of these is the widow of the lamented Lieut. Breckenridge, who was mortally wounded by the explosion of the steam frigate Fulton, at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The Commissioners remark that many of the "widow and orphan pensioners" have not been paid their pensions for several years past. The inference is, that of the first, many have either intermarried or are not living; and of the orphan children, most are believed to have attained the age of 16 years, after which the law has been interpreted to exclude them from any further participation in the benefits of the Fund.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Steamboat property in the West. A writer in the New Orleans Argus of the 12th ult. states that there is now employed about three millions of dollars, in capital, in steam boat property, on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi.

The school master is abroad—the select men of Wisconsin, Maine, have issued an order empowering the Police to seize all boys loitering in the street, and compel them to go to school.

In speaking of the Egyptian Lecturer described in the column lying there, called Cleopatra's Needle, and to show the power of the ancient Egyptians, he mentioned that the united skill and talents of the English and French armies, when both were in Egypt, and when the latter generously proffered their services to the former to assist in conveying this monument of antiquity to England—the united skill and power of both armies were unable to move this Column, which the Egyptians must have transported from beyond the Cataracts—a distance of six hundred miles, and placed there on its pedestal. He also referred to the Monolithic Temple of Amasis, at Saïs, which was brought from the same spot, a distance of 500 miles, and employed 5,000 pilots of the Nile three inundations, or three years, to convey it to the place where it was to be erected; as well as to the Pyramids, and the enormous statue of Memnon, to show that the Egyptians had a method of moving and raising large masses now unknown to us. To illustrate the size of the large Pyramid, the Lecturer stated that it would, within a few feet, fill the whole area of Lincoln's Inn-fields, its height being equal to its base. On going to visit it, a party of sixteen breakfasted in a cavern; they had plenty of elbow room, & there was space for a servant to walk round and wait on the party; this cavern was in the corner of the Pyramid, and it was caused by one single stone having been removed. Of such vast magnitude are the stones of which this colossal structure is formed.

The immense water tanks under the city of Alexandria, large enough, it has been said, to contain water for all the inhabitants for three years, were (he said) some miles in length, and he believed what was said of them. He had wandered in one more than a mile, justified coming to a termination. They testified the opinion, that the labour below the ground at Alexandria was more costly and extensive than what was employed above ground, even when Alexandria was at the height of its splendour.

To illustrate the size of the great statue of Memnon, the Lecturer observed, that when he stood on ground that was level with the sole of the foot, he could not see over its instep; and this statue was composed of such hard granite, that the head of a lesser statue, composed of similar materials, now in the British Museum, defied our best tools, and yet it was polished to perfection. In attempting to make a hole into the shoulder of the statue at the Museum, a workman broke upwards of 300 chisels, and at the end of the third day had not got deeper than half an inch. The magnificent Temple of Carnac, at Thebes, was two miles in circumference. The portico of St. Paul's, the finest Temple except one in Europe, contains, he said, eight columns of four feet in diameter, and there are four similar columns in the screen. But the mere portico of the Temple at Thebes contained 130 columns, each 12 feet in diameter. The portico alone, therefore, was large enough to allow the whole of Saint Paul's Cathedral to be placed within it, leaving room for Saint Paul's to be encircled by the Lord Mayor's procession.

The mummies were originally placed, he said, in the catacombs, some on their feet and some on their side, but in such a manner as to form one close compact mass, like herrings stowed in a barrel. When the Arabs want fuel they go in parties to the catacombs, and with a crowbar or some other instrument, inserted between the heads of the mummies, they prize off one after another, hand them up, and carry them away to burn. Without any regard to age, sex, or rank, they chop them up and throw the pieces on the fire, with the same feeling that other people chop up logs of wood or use the coal-scuttle. A provident Arab will have a store of ten or twelve mummies, and legs, arms, and trunks, are seen lying about their dwellings like pieces of wood.

It might be supposed that the ancient relics of humanity would make an unpleasant fire, but this, the Lecturer said, was not the case. The balsams and spices which had been used in embalming them, on the contrary, gave out a fragrant odour, and he should not wonder, he said, if some ingenious inventor were to introduce mummy-dust into use, as a most delightful paste. In the stomachs of the mummies large masses of bituminous matter are found, and when the Arabs have collected any quantity of these, they are sent to Cairo and sold. The use to which they are put is singular; they are purchased by the apothecaries, and beat into powder, which is afterwards administered as a sovereign antidote to all diseases. Unlike the dead in other countries, the buried Egyptians are of great use to the living, constituting their only fuel and their chief medicine.

DIALOGUE ON NEWSPAPERS.

A. How does it happen, neighbour B. that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning, and knowledge of the world, than mine? They attend the same school, and for aught I know, they enjoy the same advantages.

B. Do you take the newspapers, neighbour A? A. No, sir, I do not take them myself; but now and then borrow one, just to read.—Pray sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?

B. Why, sir, they have a vast deal to do with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them home from school, as to withhold from them the newspapers. Indeed a newspaper is a little school of itself. Being new every day, it attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus, while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper to a family.

What let me ask, is the value of eight or even ten dollars a year, in comparison with the advantages to be derived from a well selected newspaper? As poor as I am, I would not for fifty dollars a year deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading, and hearing my children read, and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the reflection that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society. O don't mention the expense! Pay it in advance every year, and you will think no more of it.

A. I believe you are right, neighbour, I begin to see my folly, I will go home, and order the Printer to send me his paper immediately.

THE LATE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

The vortex of coarse animal pleasures, in which Don Miguel has lately been immersed, did not lead us to expect that his royal mother was on the bed of death. The Queen expired on the 7th inst. with her favourite son, the only child for whom the ever evinced any fondness, Don Miguel, was planning a grand hunting expedition. Her Majesty was born the 25th April, 1775, exactly nine years and six months before her brother Ferdinand 7th. At ten years old she was married to the late King of Portugal, then eight years older than herself. The royal infants did not unite until the lady was fifteen years of age and Don Pedro the eldest son, was born in 1793, when the mother was aged 23. She had eight children, two sons and six daughters. The Queen was not the offspring of Godoy, and she was supposed by some to be really the child of the late King of Spain. She was educated in all the moral and political vices of the court of Madrid, and imbibed the bad examples amidst which she was nurtured. Few of the royal marriages of Europe have been more unhappy than this, and it would be painful even to advert to what has transpired upon the subject. The contests between Don Miguel and his mother, had, even recently, been carried to very dreadful extremes. Her principles were arbitrary to absolutism, her temper violent to insanity, and whilst her mind was allied by the blackest traits of superstition, her habits were little calculated to insure a long or a healthy existence. The sixth daughter and youngest child of this moral mania Donna Anna, aged 23, was at the death-bed scene, with her brother, Don Miguel. The decease of this mischievous character will have a beneficial effect upon Portugal. She was the nucleus of all the political crimes and intellectual pollutions of the country.

The following details of the Queen Dowager's last hours are given by a foreign Journal:—When the late Queen of Portugal, shortly before her dissolution, was pressed by one of her confidants to receive the last rites of religion, she replied, "Do you imagine I am already at my extremity?" She had previously ordered that Azevedo, her physician, should not be allowed to approach her any more, for having given at second-hand the same advice. She retained her faculties and self-possession to the last; in proof of which she ordered several letters, written by Lord Bessford, to be brought to her and consigned to the flames before her eyes. The correspondence of another Englishman, under the name of Major Dods-well, met with a similar fate.

From the Brooklyn (L. I.) Star. ELOPEMENT.

Much excitement and amusement, was exhibited at the ferry, in this village, on Monday afternoon last, which was occasioned by the following circumstance. A hackney coach, with a man and woman entered the ferry-boat, on N. York side, Brooklyn. A man also entered just as the boat started off, who proceeded to the carriage, and in presence of the people claimed the lady as his wife, who was running away with a Frenchman. He started the man out of the carriage and took his place, and commanded the driver to stop at the ferry, tavern of Cook & Conklin. He wished to apprehend the Frenchman, but he was afraid to leave his wife, and the man started off, followed by the mob.—The husband refused to pay the hackman, whom he censured for carrying off the runaway. "My dear did you contract with this driver?" said the affectionate fellow. "No my dear, I did not," was the equally affectionate reply. The driver was discharged, and another procured, and the lady with her hand boxes taken in, to be transported back to New-York.

On the 16th January last, a woman died at St. Martin-sur-Escailion, in France, at the age of 104, when she was upwards of 80, a young man married in order to escape the conscription, counting, it is said, upon a much earlier release from the bonds of matrimony.

STEAM DOCTORING.

Two or three persons were indicted at the last court in Pendleton district, S. C. for practising the healing art on the Thompsonian (or steaming) plan; but they were acquitted, there being no proof that they had received pay. The warrant against a man named Reed, the pedler of the patents, was returned endorsed non est inventus. There ought to be a law for the suppression of quackery in North Carolina.

A fellow named Miller, on some light provocation lately pursued a man named Smith, in Dansville, N. Y. He struck him down, and proceeded to cut off his head with an axe, after which he cut him open the whole length of his body.

According to the New York Mirror, a society of ladies has been formed in that City, whose object is to discountenance the wearing of huge whiskers, and among other resolutions adopted *non est inventus* one that they would support no paper, the editor of which wore whiskers.

CHILDREN, seventy-five grand children, and forty-eight great-grand children, in all 185 individuals, the names of whom are still living.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Tuesday morning, Mrs. MARY, consort of Wm. S. GREEN, Esq., after a long and distressing pulmonary affection. She has left several children to mourn their irreparable loss. She was a tender mother, an affectionate wife and a kind and indulgent mistress.

BOOKS AND PRINTS.

FOR SALE at the Store opposite Mr. Williamson's Hotel, FOR THREE DAYS ONLY, A Small Collection of BOOKS, Just imported from London. Catalogues may be had at the store also.

AT AUCTION.

On Friday Evening at early Candlelight, A variety of Miscellaneous Literature

NOTICE.

I HEREBY authorise JOHN S. SELBY to receive Taxes for the year 1850, and his receipts shall be good against me. ABNER LINTHICUM, Collector of A. A. C.

South River Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an Election for nine Directors to manage the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year, will be held at Williamson's Hotel, in Annapolis, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot situated in the South West end of the city of Annapolis, well known as the Bath Property. The above property possesses advantages equal, if not superior, to any in the city of Annapolis, for the establishment of a large and profitable TANNERY; and which for many years was used as such. The Vats, Pump, &c. with a comparatively small expense may be restored. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to JOHN N. WATKINS.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Joseph Lee, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 2d day of April, 1850.

THE STEAM BOAT

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

PRAYER BOOKS, Just Received

From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, At the following Prices: Plain, bound in sheep 8 25 Lettered, " 30 Black and Brown, bound in calf 1 75 Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, " 2 00 Red, Blue & Green, morocco gilt edges 2 50 Red & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis Howard, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1850.

CHRISTOPHER DOWES Adm'r. April 1. 4w

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Annapolis, on Thursday, the 2nd inst. at 10 o'clock, P. M. JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.

A WIDOW'S GRIEF WAS REVERED. IN a respectable family, the whose services good wages will be given. A respectable white woman would be Preferred. Enquire at this Office. March, 16th.

IN CHANCERY.

March Term 1850. Anne Brown surviving administratrix of Benjamin Brown against Anne Scottor and Anthony Foulke. The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain lands lying in Montgomery county, mortgaged by Asher Foulke to Benjamin Brown.

The bill states that Asher Foulke, late of Montgomery county, deceased, being indebted to Benjamin Brown of Anne-Arundel county, in the sum of four hundred dollars, executed a bond, on the 15th day of March 1814, executed a bond and also a mortgage, for the payment of the same, of all that tract of land situated in Montgomery county, and adjoining the lands of John Snowden's heirs, Elizabeth Hodges and Thomas Linted, containing 150 acres of land more or less. That Benjamin Brown is dead intestate, and that letters of administration have been granted on his personal estate, to the complainant Anne Brown, and a certain John S. Brown who is since dead; that Asher Foulke is dead intestate, and left a widow named Alicia Foulke, and the following children his heirs at law, that is to say, Phoebe Foulke, Elizabeth Foulke, Letitia Foulke, Shipleigh Foulke, residing in the state, Ann who intermarried with Stephen Scottor, whose husband is now dead, and Anthony Foulke non-residents of this state.

It is thereupon this 24th day of March 1850, on the motion of James Boyle the complainant's solicitor, Ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in some of the newspapers printed in Annapolis before the 24th day April next, to the end that the said Ann Scottor and Anthony Foulke, may have notice of the complainant's application to this Court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the 25th day of August next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy. Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. April 1st. 3w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on Friday, the 23d day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M. at James Hunter's tavern, in Annapolis, 1. All that tract or parcel of Land lying in Anne-Arundel county, called "HAMMOND'S GREEN SPRING CONNECTION" which was devised by Philip Hammond, deceased, to his son John Hammond, and his children, and is now in the possession of John Hammond. 2. All those parts of tracts or parcels of Land in said county, called "HAMMOND'S CONNECTION" and "HAMMOND'S SIXTH CONNECTION," which were devised by said Philip Hammond, deceased, to his son, Philip Hammond, Junior, since also deceased, and his children. These parcels of land are now in the possession of Mrs. Jullian Hammond. 3. All that part of a tract or parcel of Land in said county, called "ANXIOUS" which is described in the aforesaid decree as the residue of said tract yet undisposed of by the executors of said Philip Hammond, deceased, and contains about 115 acres and 20 perches of land.

At the same time and place, and by the same authority, the subscriber will also offer for sale several valuable NEGROES.

TERMS OF SALE.

Credits of six and twelve months; the purchasers to give bond, with good security for the payment of the said instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee. April 1. 2

IN CHANCERY.

March 29, 1850. John W. Duvall, Adm'r. of William Warfield, vs. The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland. ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Somerville Phinney, the trustee in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 29th day of April next, Provided a copy of this order be published in one of the Annapolis newspapers, once in each of three successive weeks before the 29th day of April next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$350 87 1/2.

True copy. Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. April 1. 3w

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

Annapolis, March 17th, 1850. The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the Stock of the said Bank, of six months, ending the 31st instant, and payable on or after the 1st Monday of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order.

By Order, SAMUEL M. YARD, Cash. The Gazette and American in Baltimore will publish the above once in each of three weeks. March 19. 3w

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1830.

NO. 31.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE COUNTESS OF NOTTINGHAM.

By Mrs. Sigourney.

Death stood beneath a lordly dome,

As when within the present's home

He smites the unhonoured head.

Alas! call the Queen!—a feeble tone

In fear and anguish cried,—

And she who sat on England's throne

Bent at the sufferer's side

The dying countess strove in vain

Her last request to speak,

Till tears of woe, and dews of pain

Blent on her athen cheek.

At length, her quivering hand unclos'd,

And lo! a ring was there,

Of rare and radiant gems compos'd,

Such as a king might wear.

He for whose hand this ring was meet,

But to speak his name,

Behold! to lay it at your feet,

And spare the scaffold's shame!

But I, and by my sin reveal'd

And my repentance keen,

I, in stern hate that pledge conceal'd,—

Oh! pardon, gracious Queen,

What did that jewel'd toy restore

Within the royal heart?

Did maidening love revive once more

In that convulsive start?

But who may scan her spirit's frame,

As that fond pledge she view'd,

While stern her idol's case came

Up from his grave of blood!

Regret, confusion and remorse,

Her warring thoughts distract,

And every heartstring's rebel force

Made conflict in her breast:

Fiery passions o'er her features spread,

And with a maniac grasp,

She shook the Countess in her bed,

Even at the latest gasp.

With flashing eyes, and tottering knees,

She shrieked in accents shrill,

"God! may forgive you, if he please,

But not I never will!"

Cold horror like a blighting frost

Upon the dying fell,

And with one groan, the wretched ghost,

By its pale clay farewell

Yet scarce a few more sons serene

O'er the proud palace sped,

When lo! high Tudor's haughty Queen

Was with the crownless dead.

Yes, the implacable did stand

Before that Judge of Heaven,

Who gave the great, the dread command,

"Forgive!—and be forgiven."

FRANCIS RIORDAN.

[We have detached and condensed the following tale from the Rivals, which is remarkable for its highly wrought powers and supernatural development. Francis Riordan, who was enthusiastically attached to a young and lovely female, was compelled for political reasons to flee his country. In foreign climes he rose to rank and consideration as a soldier, and returning at the end of four years, sought the residence of his adored Esther Wilderming. She had been induced, under a belief that Riordan had perished, to consent to wed her rival, Richard Lacy. But this consent, and grief for the loss of her lover, were too much for her slender frame, and Riordan arrived just in time to witness her funeral obsequies. After her interment he determines to rescue the beloved remains from the family tomb of his hated rival.]

Balt. Gaz.

With the assistance of some friends, David had his old master conveyed to his brother's little dwelling in the neighbourhood. During that night, and nearly the whole of the following day, Francis spoke not a word, and seemed to be scarcely conscious of what passed around him. He rejected all food, and delivered himself up to an extreme dejection of mind. Towards evening, however, he called Davy to his bedside and made him detail all he knew of the circumstances attending Esther's death, which the poor fellow, hoping to alleviate his master's affliction by awakening something like an interest in his mind, recapitulated with great precision. The nurse, he said, had found her lifeless in her bed. The Dammers were in the utmost distress at this event, and Richard Lacy had conducted himself, ever since, like a distracted person. While Francis listened to this portion of the narrative, the speaker heard him ejaculate in a low whisper the words "Poor fellow!"

"That was what killed me!" said David, a few days afterwards in telling the circumstance to Mrs. Keleher, "the moment I heard him showing pity for Lacy, I knew his heart was broke! He never will hold up his head again, says I to myself, as long as ever he lives!"

Night fell, lonely and dark, upon those dreary hills, and Francis had not begun to take an interest in anything which passed around him. David's family were all in bed, and he sat alone by the fire-side, watching, lest some sudden illness should render his assistance necessary to his master. He was just dozing in his hay-bottomed chair, and dreaming he was holding a controversy with Aaron Shephard, when he felt a hand press lightly upon his shoulder, and a voice whisper in his ear words that his fancy construed into a significant meaning. "Wake, David, wake! I want you!" said the voice.

Here he felt his shoulder shaken with a degree of force which compelled him to awake. Looking up he beheld Francis Riordan, pale even to ghastliness, standing at his side, dressed, and with his cloak around him. "Master Francis, is it you, sir! Oh! what made you get up?" "Be still, David. Are your friends in bed?" "They are, sir." "Hush, speak low!" whispered Francis, "do you know the cottage where we used to watch for the wild duck?" "At the foot of Derrybawn?" "Aye, aye, upon the flat; is it occupied at present?" "There's no one living there, sir, now." "It is very well," said the young man. "Will you tell me now where they have buried Esther?" David remained for some minutes staring at his master with great astonishment.

"My good fellow," said the latter, observing him pause, "this tale of yours has almost broken my heart. I was so sure of happiness, when I was returning to Ireland, that I find it almost impossible to sustain this disappointment. I think it would be some consolation to me if I could see Esther, once again, even in the grave." David started back in his seat, and gaped upon the young soldier in mingled awe and wonder. "Make no noise, but answer me," said Francis. "Is she buried in the vault of the Dammers?" "Tis there she is, sir, surely," returned David, "in the Cathedral at Glendalough." "It is enough," said his master. "Come then, David, arise and follow me down to the Seven Churches. Alive or dead, I must see Esther Wilderming once more." David arose, still half stupefied with astonishment. "Have you got any instrument, said Francis, "with which we may remove the stones from the mouth of the tomb?" This mention of an instrument placed the undertaking for the first time in all its practical horror before the eyes of David.

"Oh, master Francis!" he said, "go in to your bed, sir, an' don't be talkin' o' these things. Let the dead rest in peace! When we bury our friends, we give 'em back into the hands of the almighty that gave 'em to us, to bless an' comfort us in this world, an' he tells us that he'll send his own angel to wake them up when his great day is come. Let us leave them, then, where they lie, silent an' cold, until that trumpet sounds, an' not presume to lay an unholy tool upon the house of the dead!"

"Be silent," said Francis, with a tone which had something in it of peculiar and gloomy sternness. "Come not between the shade of Esther Wilderming and me. Whatever was her thought of me when living, she now must know my heart, and I am sure that her spirit will not grieve to see me a visitor in her midnight sepulchre. You tell me that her face was changed by sorrow and by sickness, I wish but to behold it."

David dared not reply, but taking his hat, went with his master into the open air. He brought with him a pick-axe, used by a relative who worked at the lead mines on the neighbouring hills, and followed his master in silence.

Before they had walked many hundred yards, the Valley of the Seven Churches opened upon their view in a manner as lonely and beautiful as it was impressive. The moon unclouded by a single wandering mist, shed its pale blue light upon the wild and solemn scene. Before them, on a gently undulating plain, stood the ruins of the Churches, with the lofty round tower which flung its shadow, gnome like, along the grassy slope. A few trees waved slowly to and fro in the night-wind. The shadows of the broken hills fell dark upon the streaked and silvery expanse of the lakes, hiding half the watery expanse in gloom, while the remainder, broken up into diminutive wavelets of silver, rolled on, and died upon the shore with gentle murmurs. One side of the extensive chasm in which the lakes reposed was veiled in shade. On the other the moonlight shone over tumbling masses of granite and felspar, and glimmered bright on countless points that sparkled with mica and hornblende. A moaning wind came downward, by the ruins, and seemed like the voice of the dead, heard thus at night in their own silent region.

Far on their left, overhanging the gloomy water, appeared that precipitous cliff, beneath the brow of which the young saint Kevin hewed out his dizzy resting place. The neighbouring legends say, that, in the saint resided at the beautiful grotto, where he was first seen and loved by the fair Cathleen; the daughter of a chieftain in that country.

Nearer, and also on the left, stood the Cathedral, which was more especially the object of young Riordan's search at this moment. "Pass on," he said to his attendant, "and see if there be any body loitering among the ruins." Lenigan obeyed, and Francis remained gazing on the gentle scellivity on which the ivied walls of the old church were standing. The burial-ground with its lofty granite crosses, and white headstones glistening in the moonshine, lay within a short distance.

A slight signal, given by Davy Lenigan, here interrupted the meditation of the young man, and he proceeded to the church with a rapid, but firm step. He found David standing before the monument of the Dammers with the pick-axe in his hand. "Lenigan," said he, "there is one thing that I have forgot. Return to the deserted cottage, of which we were speaking, light up a fire, and make a pallet of some kind, for I will not go back to your

house to-night." David gazed on his master for some moments, in deep perplexity and awe. "For the sake of glory, master Francis," he said in a beseeching tone, "what is it you mean to do this night? I'm in dread, you're thinkin' o' doin' something on this holy ground that isn't right." "Ask no questions," replied Francis, in a gloomy voice, "but do as you are commanded. Lose no more time, for the moon is sinking low, and the dawn may overtake us before we have done half what I intend."

David obeyed in silence, and Francis sat down on the headstone of some poor tenant of the grave-yard, expecting his return, and thinking of Esther. A quarter of an hour had scarcely passed, when Lenigan returned, and they proceeded to remove the stones from the mouth of the sepulchre. A sudden wind, rushing through the aperture, blew chill upon the heated frame of the young lover, and made him shiver in all his limbs before he ventured to descend. "What was that cry?" he said suddenly starting. "What cry, sir? I heard nothing." "Not now?" "Oh, now I do. 'Tis nothin', sir, only the owl in the Round Tower, or, may be, the eagle that's started in Lugluff." "It must be so," replied Riordan, "but I thought it had almost a human sorrow in its shrillness. 'Tis strange, how soon our senses become the slaves of our passion, and flatter it with strange compliances, giving its colour to the sights, and its tone to the sounds, by which we are surrounded. How dark the vault is! So and after all, and all 'tis here that I must visit Esther!" "Is it any thing he seen, I wonder," muttered David to himself, observing him pause and hesitate. "I hope an' trust it is afeard his gettin'."

But he hoped in vain. In a few minutes, Francis shook off his mood of meditation, and entered the mouth of the tomb, creeping upon his hands and feet. Lenigan, who feared lest he might do himself a mischief, hurried after and found him seated at the bottom of a flight of stone steps which ascended from the floor of the vault, leaning forward with his elbows on his knees, and his face buried in his hands. On hearing Lenigan's voice, he started up, as if from a reverie, and uncovering the lantern which he had concealed beneath his cloak, the vault became illuminated on a sudden. "Take this cloak," said Francis, unclasping it from his throat, and handing it to his bewildered companion—"take this cloak," and hang it up before the opening, lest any one should see the light from without. "The attendant complied, and Francis proceeded to examine the lids of the coffins which were piled on all sides around the gloomy apartment. His attendant followed him with his eyes, as he read the inscriptions on the coffins aloud, and observed him shrink and look still more ghastly when any denoted that the inhabitant was a female who died young. One observation only David heard him make while he passed the light over the rich decorations and silver mounting of the coffins. "I told you, I believe," said he, "that I am now wealthy. Lest I should forget to mention it in my will, take care after my death that I am buried in a plain coffin."

He passed on, and came at length to a plain coffin, before which he paused, and began to tremble exceedingly. On the lid was a silver plate with the words, "ESTHER WILDERMING, AGED 21 YEARS," engraved upon it. He remained for sometime motionless, like one in a fit of deep musing; and then sunk down at once, utterly bereft of consciousness, upon the coffin lid.

The alarm of David, at seeing his master thus lying insensible in the vault of death, was at its height. He hurried to the side of the unhappy youth, endeavoured to arouse him into life, and manifested the utmost distress at the difficulty he found in reviving him. "Master Frank! rouse yourself up, sir, and let us come away! Master Frank, I say! awake, stir again! O, that I might sin but he's dead and gone, an' the neighbours'll come, and they'll catch me here, an' they'll say I murdered him, an' I'll be hung, an' kilt, an' spoilt, an' murder't an'—O, Davy Lenigan, Davy Lenigan, an' wan't you the foolish man to be said by him at all this holy night!" A long deep moan from the unhappy young man, cut short his anxious soliloquy, and occasioned David to redouble his attentions. In a few minutes Francis was again in full possession of his senses.

He took up the pick-axe from the earth, and was about to deal a blow upon the fastening of the coffin-lid, when Davy ventured to arrest his arm. "Why do you hold me?" said Francis, looking on him with an eye in which sorrow strove with anger, "let go my arm, and stand aside." "No, master Frank, forgive me, I can't now I won't let you do that." "Let go my arm!" repeated Francis, with a faint effort to free himself. "You're not right in your mind now, master Francis," said the faithful fellow, "an' you'd do something that's not right by the corpse an' coffin." "Again, stand back and free me." "I dar'n't do it sic." "Hold off, stand away, then," cried Francis, springing up and hurling his companion back among the coffins with a strength which fury only could supply. "Hold off or as I live and suffer, I'll dash your brains out! Impudent man! whose corpse do you talk of? Here! you are very bold, to think that I would harm her! Hold back, and touch me not, nor speak, nor move, nor breathe aloud, or I will case my agony upon you! Avoid me then, if you suppose me mad, and do not tempt the fury of a breaking heart. Mad? aye, indeed,

and dreadfully insane too; a burning madness; lunacy with consciousness; the madness of the heart and the affections, that makes the bosom one wild Bedlam of frantic uproar and affliction, while the soul is able to look upon the tumult with all the exquisite pain of perfect consciousness! This is my torture now, tho' you perceive it not. Oh, that my brain would burst! Good heaven, forgive me if I sin!—He pressed his clenched hand against his temples, and stamped against the earth like one in exquisite suffering. "I only wish," he continued, in a more moderate tone, to look upon the face of Esther for once, and then we will leave the vault together."

David dared not to offer even a word of remonstrance, but looked on in awe-struck silence, whilst his master, with some exertion, succeeded in striking up the lid from the coffin. The perfume of some balmy extracts, which were scattered in the shroud, diffused a sudden air of sweetness throughout the damp and gloomy charnel.

"It is very strange!" said Francis, in a broken whisper, while large drops of agony like those which are said to be wrung from a wretch upon the rack, glistened and rolled downward from his brow and temples. "Tis a strange! How long is it now since Esther died?" "Better than two days, sir, very near the third night now." "Very strange indeed. Here is not the slightest change upon the face. Ah, death! It is as cold as iron!" He raised the head gently, between his hands, imprinted a reverential kiss upon the forehead, and then drew back a little to gaze at leisure on the face. It was extremely beautiful; and, owing, perhaps to the peculiar light, seemed almost to have retained some shade of the carnation, to which, in life, it owed so much of its loveliness. This sight produced at length a salutary effect upon the blasted affections of the young lover, the tears burst from his eyes, and he leaned forward over the corpse, in a mood of gentle and heart-casing grief. After some time, he rose again, and bade Davy to come nearer. "Answer nothing, now," said he, "to what I shall propose, but obey me, at once, and without contradiction. I am going to take Esther from this vault, and to bury her near that cottage." "Oh, murder! murder!" "Peace, and do not breathe a word, but prepare directly to assist me. Replace the coffin-lid when I have taken her up; be speedy and be silent."

He raised the body with tenderness, laid it across his bosom, with the head resting on his shoulder, & signified that his attendant should close the coffin. This being done, and the cloak removed from the mouth of the sepulchre, he once more clasped it on his throat, and drew it close around the lifeless form which he bore in his arms.—Stepping low with his burthen, he ascended the flight of steps already mentioned; and passed out into the air. "Oh, vo!" murmured David to himself, "that I may be blest, but the gallows will be our portion for our doin' this night." He followed his master, and they hurried out of the churchyard, passing beneath the ruined archway on the northern side, and down the slope which led to the common road.

They entered the cottage, where the fire was already burning cheerfully upon the hearth.—Having carefully closed the door, and made it fast behind them, they proceeded to arrange the body on a wide form, which was placed near the fire side, and the lantern was hung up, so as to shine full upon the lifeless features. "There she lies at last!" said Francis folding his arms and looking on the dead face, "there lies Esther Wilderming, the young, the gay, the lovely, and the virtuous! An old woman told me, once, that I had been overlooked in my infancy, and I am almost superstitious enough to credit her. Otherwise, why should it be that there, where my best affections have been centered and my keenest hopes awakened, there I have been ever sure to undergo a disappointment? But I have snatched her out of Lacy's arms, and even this dismal meeting has a consolation compared with that appalling rumour of her falsehood. Esther! dear Esther, I forgive you, now. How beautiful she was! Was! Oh, that word has death in its sound to me. For your sake, Esther, I will lead an altered life from henceforth."

He sunk down, utterly exhausted by grief, fatigue, and want of food, by the side of the corpse, the fire light shining dusky red on the pale and delicate lineaments of the dead, and on the no less pale and haggard aspect of the living who lay near. David lay stretched at a distance on a heap of fresh straw and rushes, offering up many prayers, and unable to conceive what would be the result of this extraordinary vigil.

About midnight the effect of his exertions, and long want of rest and food began to be apparent in Riordan's frame. His sense of misery, the keenness of which had, until now kept of the assaults of sleep, grew vague and dull, and a lulling torpor sunk upon his brain. The wind, which rose as the night advanced, moaned sullenly around the lonely building, and a sudden falling in of the burning fire made him start from his broken slumbers, with a sensation of alarm. Sometimes, the disordered condition of his senses, without any external excitement, would produce a similar effect, and he would suddenly find himself sitting erect upon the floor, with a horrid sensation, shooting like a galvanic shock from his brain, along his spine, and pressing, for a moment, the action of his heart and lungs. His visions, when he dreamed, were likewise of a startling description. Now he met La-

cy, hand to hand in combat, and was vared to the soul to find that, while all his enemy's blows told fiercely on his person, his own fell weak and harmless, as if on some unresisting and impalpable substance. And now, he occupied that dizzy resting place in the cliff, from which the poor Cathleen was hurled into the lake; and Esther, pale, in her shroud, stood trembling on the brink beside his couch. He rose to meet her; her form seemed to fade as he advanced, and her face looked terrible, he knew not wherefore. He attempted to touch her hand, but she recoiled from him, he followed to the brink of the cliff. She still seemed to float backward in the thin air, and the pale dead face and lurid eye assumed a slight appearance of derision. He tried to follow her; his footing failed him, and he fell headlong down the rocks, from ledge to ledge, and just awoke in time to save himself from some irrecoverable contusion.

He found David Lenigan standing over, and endeavouring to recall him to consciousness by gently pressing his arm. "Master Frank," said this honest fellow, "that's a square place for you to be lying, sir. Get up, and stretch over on the straw, awhile, an' I'll keep awake here by the fireside, until you have a little sleep taken." "Francis sat up, and stared upon his attendant. "I will do so, I believe Davy," said he, "for I am tired almost to death." They exchanged places, and Francis so disposed himself that he could, to the last moment of consciousness, retain a view of the form and features of the dead. The fire had sunk down, and a gloomier red was cast upon the white and marbled cheek of the maiden. Before many minutes had elapsed, Francis observed that his attendant's head had dropped upon his breast, and that his promise of vigilance was already broken. He strove, therefore, to prevent the access of slumber in his own person, and continued leaning on his elbow, and keeping his eyes fixed upon Esther. It happened that the attitude of her head, and the mere position of the features, reminded him forcibly of the look she had worn at their parting, when the sound of the imaginary dead-bell had thrilled him with its sudden presentiment. Whatever of resentment had been awakened, by her desertion of him in his exile, was secretly known, dissolved in the recollections which this accidental circumstance revived. He thought if Esther could be now restored to him he would not even think of questioning her upon the subject. His heart melted, as he remembered the caresses of their early affection; he felt her sigh again at his cheek, the music of her voice upon his ear, and he sunk, all so often, down upon his couch, burying his face in his hands, and moistening them with his tears.

A low sound, like that of a deep, short sigh, uttered in the house, fell suddenly upon his ear, and made him start from his incipient slumber, with a wild and tumultuous feeling of alarm.—He stared confusedly all around him, but could discern nothing. He looked at the corpse, but it still lay pale and motionless in the same position in which he had, with his own hands, placed it.—He gazed upon Davy, who was still fast asleep and snoring loudly. The sound, he thought, might have been merely an intonation of Lenigan's harmonious solo, but this conjecture was rejected almost as soon as it was formed. There was something peculiar in the sound; an effect thrilling and startling, such as is said to belong properly to things of supernatural origin. He called to his attendant several times, but found much difficulty in awaking him. "Davy, he said, 'did you hear any thing?' 'What would I hear master? I thought there was a sound, just now, as if from somebody in pain.' 'Oye!' exclaimed Davy, half-startling up and staring around him, with jaw dropped and eye dilated on the sudden. Francis remained listening attentively for a few moments. 'I believe I was mistaken,' he said at last, 'it was the wind, splitting itself upon the corner stone, or howling down the glen.'

He slept again, and Davy, returning to the fireplace, with many a knowing glance at the darkened corners of the room, likewise resumed his attitude of repose. In a very short time, Francis was once more suddenly awakened from slumber by a confused noise, and the pressure of a strong hand upon his shoulder. Looking up, he beheld his adherent thrown forward on one knee, with one hand gathering his dress about his throat and a face full of terror, turned back over his shoulder. "What is the matter now?" exclaimed Francis. "The groan, achree—the groan!" "What of it! 'What of it, but to hear it, I did as plain as I hear you now. Oh, that I may be gray, master Frank, but we're kilt an' spoilt alive the two of us this blessed night." "To what?" "I don't know nothin' I believe. Oh, that I may be gray, master, but I'll rise out of you an' your doin'." "Tisn't this world alone, but the other along with it, you brought down upon us this night. Oh, wirra, wirra, what I'll do at all, or what'll ever become of us?" "Be silent," said Francis, "or tell me what you heard?" "A groan, I tell you a cry, just as a person would be gettin' aise from a hurt, and would be moanin' lyin' down. That I may be gray, but I thought it is herself was come after us, an' I'm not misdoobin' of it yet either." "Paha!" "Oh, aye, that's the way, always, when I put in a word, and sure what hart if I hadn't to share in what comes of it! but there's the way, always, I folly on every where, like a blind beggar man, an' my word won't be taken for any thing, although I must

...able into the ditch, along with the ladder, when he goes. "When you have done speaking," said Francis, "will you suffer me to rise? Come hither Davy, and let us both watch by the fire during the next two hours, it will then be dawn, and we'll bury Esther together. I wish to my heart, she was fairly under the ground again," returned Davy.

"A wild cry, a shriek, sudden, hoarse, and horrid, which burst at this moment from the lips of Francis, cut short the progress of the narrative. It was echoed before he could perceive the cause, by his attendant, who threw himself off his seat, and rushed in a paroxysm of terror towards the door. Stumbling, however, over some loose furniture, he fell on the straw pallet, and remained trembling, groaning, and crouching downward, while he glanced with a fearful eye on the picture near the fireplace.

After the first cry of wonder and affright had burst from his lips, Francis remained rigid in the attitude into which the sudden passion had surprised him. With hands thrown back, as if in search of some support, with head put forward, with eyes full of a wild and joyous terror, he continued to stare upon the body, which began to alter fast beneath his gaze. One of the hands fell downward, and the other moved upon the bosom. One moment more, and with a heavy sigh, the lips and eyes of Esther Wilderning were visibly in motion.

"She's risin'!" roared David, that I mightn't die in sin, but 'tis risin' she is to us." Francis raised his hand, as if to impose silence, and continued to watch the movements of the maiden. Sigh after sigh burst from her lips and bosom; and, at length, the fringed eye-lid rose, and the watery ball became revealed and fixed upon his own.

From the Journal of Health.

On the Use and Abuse of Ardent Spirits.
A reference to the language uniformly held in this Journal will satisfy every reader of our opinions respecting the pernicious effects of the drinking of ardent spirits. Their use in any case may, with very few exceptions, be pronounced an abuse, reprobated by every consideration whether human or divine. In again introducing the subject, we shall restrict ourselves to a copious extract from the very able report on the subject, by a committee appointed by the Philadelphia Medical Society.

"Your committee, in inquiring into the destructive effects of drunkenness, and the deep stake which society has in preventing them, have not felt any great room or necessity for an enlarged discussion. The disastrous consequences of this degrading practice are, unhappily, but too apparent to every one who witnesses, with a humane interest, the good and evil fortunes of his fellow creatures. We behold them in the destruction of health, strength, riches and respectability, and, according to the views which religion has given us of the counsels of the Supreme, in the future misery of an immortal soul.

"To no class of men is this dreadful concatenation of distresses more visible and more forced on the attention, than to physicians.—The ordinary course of our engagements, which brings us so perpetually in contact with disease and poverty, obliges us likewise to see, in the production of these evils, the prevalent and steady influence of spirituous liquors. Besides a numerous class of maladies, of frequent occurrence, to which their use obviously and in a peculiar manner gives rise, they are unquestionably the indirect cause of a still larger number. Their direct effect in exciting to action an existing tendency to gastric and hepatic disorders, or in creating a disposition to them among individuals exposed to the other causes of these morbid derangements, has often been commented on by writers of authority. Nearly as large a share may with safety, be ascribed to intemperance in the production of diseases of the brain. Although from the best authorities, it would now appear, that the agency of this cause in producing insanity has been over-rated, yet, in epilepsy, apoplexy, palsy, hypochondriasis and hysteria, its destructive effects cannot be mistaken, while it has exclusively to itself the responsibility of creating that peculiar and frequently mortal affection, known by the names of delirium tremens, or, less properly, mania a potu. Beyond comparison greater, too, is the risk of life undergone in nearly all diseases of whatever description, when they occur in those unfortunate men who have been previously disordered by these poisons. In attempting to judge of the probability and proximity of death, besides age, strength and general constitution, the physician to avoid the probable sources of error, always finds it necessary to inquire into the temperance of the subject.—The intoxicated are also incomparably more exposed to the ordinary causes of disease, from the imprudence to which their privation of reason and judgment so uniformly gives rise: Thus they suffer from simple exposure to the weather, from falling asleep in improper situations, and from the want of food. In times of pestilence, those who indulge in intoxication are more severely affected, and retain less stamina to resist the onset of the maldy; and to all this may be added the deep &

*Report of the Committee appointed by the Philadelphia Medical Society, January 24th 1829, to take into consideration the propriety of that Society expressing their opinion with regard to the use of ardent spirits, and to frame such resolutions as they may deem proper. Published with permission, by the Pennsylvania Society for discouraging the use of ardent spirits. Philadelphia, 1829.
†Fodder. Also ride the facts collected by Pinel and Esquirol.

powerful influence which mental anxiety, remorse and mortification, during their calmer hours, unquestionably exert, in sharpening the pangs of disordered nature, and exhausting the vitality intended to support them.

"One of the most destructive examples of the aggravation of mortality from this source, is the liability of persons of intemperate habits who meet with fractures and other severe hurts, to the disease called delirium tremens, or mania a potu. Great numbers of accidents annually occur among the labouring classes, of which those who are temperate in their habits regularly recover, while their temperate mates, with equal original injury, sink under a complication of the latter, with that affection which arises from their use of spirituous liquors. For the truth of this remark, it is enough to appeal to the experience of any one of those who attend our hospital and almshouse. It will there be found an observation familiar in the mouth of every one, that the intemperate parish of diversified injuries in a ratio altogether disproportionate to the mortality of the other sufferers; a remark which ought to have peculiar terrors for the intemperate among the poor; as the labourer thus finds himself unexpectedly deprived of the safeguard of that strong constitution upon which he depended for his power of supporting hardships, and for his recovery from those accidents to which, from his way of life, he is peculiarly exposed.

"This catalogue of destruction may be wound up with those rare and dreadful events, so full of wonder and horror, that credulity seems tasked to believe their actual occurrence, the instances of human combustion. So strange and incredible do these narratives appear, that the reader may well be excused from lightly yielding credence to their reality; though evidence the most authentic in appearance, has accumulated to such an extent that we feel constrained to admit them true. From such various quarters do the accounts reach us, so independent are they of each other, so free, in many cases, from visible motive for deception, so public in the inspection of the scorched remains, and accompanied, in one instance, with such authentic judicial forms, that we cannot avoid considering as proved, that the bodies of those who have indulged, through a long life, in habits of intoxication, are liable to become food for the destroying element, and to be consumed while yet alive. While, in our investigations of physical causes, we are bound to adhere, as closely as possible, to the comparison of facts with others previously known, we can hardly refrain from tracing, in this terrific form of death, the direct and avenging interference of an insulted Deity.

THE WHIRLWIND IN OHIO.

The 'Mad River Courant' of Saturday week contains a very particular account of the effects of the disastrous whirlwind which passed through Urbana, in Ohio, on the 22d ult. from which we make the following extracts, shewing that the first accounts we had of it were far from being exaggerated.

"From the best information that has been obtained, the Tornado, that, on Monday last, swept through this beautiful and flourishing village, with such desolating fury, commenced about six miles in a southwesterly direction from this place. It would seem that two powerful currents of air from the northwest and southwest, encountered each other, and after a short struggle for the mastery, united their forces and shot off in a northeasterly direction with a rapidity that nothing could withstand. No serious injury, as far as we have learned, marked its progress, until it reached this town as few farm houses lay in its course.

It may be proper here to describe the general appearances, and meteoric indications that characterized the tornado, as it will enable our readers to account for some remarkable incidents that would otherwise appear almost inexplicable.—The width of the current was not more than one hundred yards; its course was somewhat irregular—now shooting to the right—then darting to the left—now rising in the air, and again precipitating itself to the earth's surface, with inconceivable velocity. Occasionally, it would seem, portions of the great moving body of warring elements were detached and thrown out in lateral directions for many yards, where their forces were either spent or returned to re-unite with the main current. The whole had a rotary motion, such as is often witnessed, on a diminished scale, in whirlwinds.—It was highly charged with the electric fluid, which formed very brilliant appearances. It passed about half past one o'clock, P. M., and did not continue more than one minute. The first building it struck, after reaching the village, was a brick tenement occupied by Mr. Richard Baker, which was prostrated.

[Here follows a List of the several buildings in the town which were destroyed or injured.]

The whole number of Houses inhabited that were more or less affected by the gale, is thirty-one; and the entire number of buildings injured and destroyed in the Village, is seventy.

From the houses that were overthrown, nearly every article of furniture and clothing was swept away, and scattered along the path of desolation, as far it has been traced. Mr. George Bell's large family Bible (for instance) was found fifteen miles Northeast from this place!

It may well be supposed, that amidst this scene of desolation and ruin, there were many narrow and hairbreadth escapes of property, life, and limb. Such indeed, is the fact, and would to God, there had been more. The dwellings of Mr. Chapin, Mr. Jer. Mathias, and Mr. James Hunter, stood nearly unharmed, though every thing, immediately around them, was laid in ruins.

It has been mentioned that Mr. R. Harvey's house in which also lived Mr. J. Ross, was totally destroyed; Mrs. Harvey was severely bruised, and one of her legs fractured

she is, however, in a fair way of recovery. Mrs. Ross, her sister, was standing in the porch, on the south side of the house, with her infant in her arms—they were both thrown 25 or 30 feet north, over the foundation of the house, into the street, and both escaped injury. Mr. Charles Mathias' wife was sitting with her child in her arms, when their brick house fell, and it is truly extraordinary that, amidst such a mass of brick and other matter they should have received little or no harm.

"It has been already stated, that the dwelling house of Mr. George Bell, Merchant, was among those that were totally destroyed. Indeed so entire was the destruction, that a part of the stone foundation was rent from its bed. It was here that the tempest exerted its most fatal energies.—In the house there were at the time ten persons: Mrs. Mary Bell and her five children, the eldest a fine girl about 13 years of age the youngest an infant of nine months; Mrs. Nancy, wife of Robert Bell, with her daughter Jane, aged near 7 years, her little son William about 3 years; and also Mary Smith, a daughter of Mr. William Smith, whose wife is a sister of Mr. R. Bell. Of these, Elizabeth S. Thomas and Robert, children of Mr. George Bell, met with an immediate and fearful death. Elizabeth, the eldest, was dashed against the farther fence of the burying ground, and was taken up lifeless, with her face much disfigured, her body bruised, and her arm broken.

"Thomas, 4 years old in January last, was found ten or twelve rods from the house, with his head and face most shockingly bruised and mangled; Robert, an infant, was found near a fourth of a mile from the house, with the back of his head dashed to pieces—they were all consigned to one grave on Tuesday. Jane was found eighteen or twenty rods from the house, with her skull badly fractured, and she otherwise injured—her spirit had not taken its final departure; surgical aid was resorted to, but in vain; she expired yesterday morning, and the ground has just closed over her mangled remains.

"Both of the Mrs. Bells were very dangerously wounded; but Mrs. Mary Bell is in a situation that almost forbids the hope of recovery. Mrs. Nancy Bell is doing well, and bids fair to recover.

"Mr. Smith's little girl, was much lacerated, and her skull slightly fractured. Her recovery, though doubtful, is not despaired of. The remaining three children were all injured, but not dangerously."

Extract of a letter dated.

URBANA, 24th March, 1830.

"The most awful calamity that has ever visited this county, befel this unfortunate town on Monday, 22d inst. by a most dreadful tornado, which destroyed about one third of the town. It rose in the West, about fifteen miles from town, and reached here about two or three o'clock. The destruction of property is immense; and the destruction of lives, and the wounds received, is much more awful, and may be imagined but cannot be described. George Bell, from Cincinnati, yesterday buried three children in one grave, and two others are badly wounded; his wife was so severely injured, as forbids even hope by the physicians. The three children were carried from two to five hundred yards by the storm—one was seen flying from forty to fifty feet in the air—it was an infant torn from the arms of its mother! The house in which they were was entirely demolished—scarcely any vestige of it remains to be seen; the furniture was all destroyed; a bureau was found half a mile from the house, dashed to pieces. He is left destitute of every thing except what was on his back, (he being at the store.) In addition to this unfortunate and distressing case many more heart rending scenes are presented to view whenever we look into the street."

In addition to the above, we learn that the tornado demolished the Methodist and Presbyterian Meeting houses in Urbana, the market-house, and a number of other buildings. We have not heard the number of persons killed—many were so badly bruised that their lives were despaired of. Mrs Bell died of the injury she received.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

There are numerous arrivals at New York with late dates from England and France.—The packet ship Manchester, Sketchley, from Liverpool, sailed on the 1st March; the ship George Clinton, Rawson, from Liverpool, sailed the 3d; the ship Orbit, Fish, from London, via Portsmouth, sailed from the latter port on the 4th; the packet ship Formosa, Orne, from Havre, sailed on the 3d of March. By these vessels the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of Paris papers to the 1st of March, and Havre of the 3d, inclusive. By the English packets, London dates of the 1st of March, and Liverpool of the 2d.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

The Constitutionnel of March 1st, contains a speculation on the subject of the claims of American citizens on the French Government, in which the obligation of discharging them is strongly urged. The writer concludes by saying: "We have strong reasons to believe that the cabinet of St. James has constantly endeavoured to persuade the Government of the United States to renew their demands, and that of France to reject them, hoping to introduce coolness and the seeds of dispute between the two powers interested in the freedom of the seas.

"It appears that though the principle has been recognized, nothing has as yet been decided on or agreed to between the Ministers of the United States and France. We pray that all difficulties may be accommodated, justice done, and that the relations between France and the United States may not be interrupted.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser. The Journal du Havre of the 3d ult. con-

tains an account of the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, together with the speech from the throne. The opening took place at the Louvre, on the 2d. His Majesty entered the Chamber and took his place on the throne, the Dauphin being on his right, and Duke of Orleans on the left. The Dauphiness, the Duchess of Berry, the Duke of Bordeaux, the Duchess of Orleans and Madame d'Orleans, were present at the ceremony, in one of the tribunes. The assembly was standing and uncovered. The King said, 'Messieurs, Peers of France, be seated.' The Chancellor then communicated to the Deputies that the King gave them permission to be seated. The King then pronounced the following speech:

Gentlemen.—It is always with confidence that I assemble round my throne the Peers of my realm and the Deputies of Departments. Since your last session, important events have consolidated the peace of Europe, and the accord established between my allies and myself for the good of the nation.

The war in the East has terminated. The moderation of the victor and the amicable intervention of the Powers, by preserving the Ottoman Empire from the misfortunes which menaced it, have maintained the balance and strengthened the ancient relations of the States.

Under the protection of the powers which signed the treaty of July 6th, independent Greece will be born again from her ruins; the choice of the Prince called to reign over her makes sufficiently clear the disinterested and pacific views of the sovereigns.

I am pursuing at present, in concert with my allies, negotiations of which the object is to effect a reconciliation between the Princes of the House of Braganza, necessary to the repose of the Peninsula.

During the important events with which Europe was occupied, I deemed proper to suspend the effects of my resentment against a barbarian power; but I can no longer leave unpunished the insult offered to my flag. The signal reparation I desire to obtain, will, while it satisfies the honour of France, redound with the aid of the Almighty, to the good of Christianity.

The accounts of receipts and expenses will be laid before you, and at the same time a statement of the wants and resources for the service of 1831. I have the satisfaction to observe that notwithstanding the diminution of the revenues of 1829, compared with those of the previous year, they have exceeded the estimates of the budget. A recent operation has sufficiently ascertained the interest at which loans have become negociable, and shown the possibility of lightening the burthens of the State. A law in relation to the redemption of the debt will be presented to you; it will be limited to a plan of reimbursement of exchange, which we hope will equally satisfy the expectations from our care for them, of those subject to taxation, and the justice and benevolence due to those of our subjects who have invested their capital in the public funds. The measures on which you will be called to deliberate, are intended to satisfy all these interests; they will afford the means of meeting, without new sacrifices, and in a few years, the expenses imperiously demanded for the defence of the realm, the prosperity of agriculture and commerce, the maintenance of fortified places, unfinished works in the sea ports, repairs of roads and completion of canals. Your attention will also be occupied with various laws relating to the judiciary, different projects for the administration of public affairs, and certain measures intended to meliorate the condition of retired soldiers. I have been afflicted at the sufferings which a long and inclement winter has made to weigh heavily upon my people; but benevolence has multiplied its succours, and it is with the most lively gratification that I have seen the generous aid extended to the poor in all parts of the realm, and particularly in my good city of Paris. The first longing of my heart is to see France happy and respected, developing all the wealth of her soil, and enjoying in peace the institutions of which it is my firm desire to establish the blessings. The Charter has placed the liberties of the people under the safeguard of the rights of my crown. These rights are sacred: my duty to my people requires me to transmit them inviolate to my successors.

Peers of France, Deputies of Departments, I doubt not of your co-operation in effecting the desired good. You will reject with contempt the base insinuations which malice endeavours to propagate. Should criminal practices raise up against my government, obstacles which I cannot surmount with not to foresee, I should find strength to surmount them in my resolution to maintain public peace, in the just confidence of Frenchmen, and in the love which they have always shown for their Kings.

The number of Deputies who appeared at the opening of the Chambers was about 300. M. Talleyrand is said to be much broken down, and to look very old. M. de Polignac's hair is said to be beginning to turn white. His attitude was so modest and almost humble, and he is described as having scarcely ventured to cast his eyes on the side where the Deputies sat. It was observed, that Messrs. Ravez and Labourdonnaye, Peers newly created, did not answer the call, and were not sworn. It is remarked that the Gazette de France of the 2d, which contains the King's speech, omits the word (*avec mepris*) with contempt, used by the King in the first part of the last paragraph of his speech.

The Correctional Police of Havre were occupied on the 2d of March with the case of Desaveniere, Brigadier of Gendarmerie, accused of stealing a parcel of limes, worth 25 or 30 sous. He was found guilty, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

The *Messenger des Chambres*, upon the authority of its correspondent at Toulon, states that it is there confidently reported that the Dauphin as Grand-Admiral of France will take the command of the Forces both by land

and sea. The *Messenger des Chambres*, upon the authority of its correspondent at Toulon, states that it is there confidently reported that the Dauphin as Grand-Admiral of France will take the command of the Forces both by land

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ANNAPOLIS
Thursday, April 15, 1880.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

There will be a meeting of the Executive on Monday, 30 May.

An immense floating dock, for the repair of steamboats, is now erecting at Pittsburg.

The Legislature of Louisiana have passed an act suppressing a seditious publication called the Liberator, under the penalty of twenty years imprisonment of its publishers, at hard labour.

1200 persons are said to be engaged hunting Gold in the Cherokee nation, and though much is lost in the clumsy manner of procuring and washing it, they nevertheless continue to average five dollars a day.

The Editor of the New-York Evening Post learns by letters from Rome, dated the 15th of January, the safe arrival in that city of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Du Bois, Catholic Bishop of New-York. He was most graciously received by his holiness Pius the 8th, and entertains the most confident expectations of accomplishing the object of his mission.

The Louisville paper states, that an attempt was made on the night of the 15th March, to rob the Vincennes mail; a short distance above Hindostan, Ia. The rider was struck with a club—the blow injured his face, but did not bring him from the horse he was riding. It is said there were three fellows in the gang, and that they succeeded in getting hold of the reins of the drove horse, as well as those of the horse on which the carrier rode, at the same instant. The blow received by the rider frightened both horses, and they broke loose from the ruffians before they could get possession of the mail or the rider. This is we believe, the first attempt to rob the mail that ever was made in Indiana.

In the Circuit Court of Montgomery, (Alabama) recently a verdict was returned against Opothopholo and Jim Boy, two chiefs of the Creek nation, by whose authority the plaintiff, James B. Reed, a white citizen of Alabama, had been taken up under the Indian Laws, and whipped. The evidence shewed the plaintiff to have been tied to a tree, by the defendants, and on his naked back received forty lashes with hickories five feet long, and that he swooned under the infliction. The defendants attempted to offer, in mitigation, an order from the sub-judge to commit the act. Verdict \$4,500 damages.

GREAT SPECULATIONS.

A part of the mineral district of Missouri, comprising twenty or thirty townships and parts of counties, is advertised to be sold at auction on the first Monday in August next, at the Land Office in St. Louis. In addition to lead, ores of iron, manganese, zinc, antimony, arsenic, plumbago, and other minerals of minor importance, are to be found in that district, which is also represented to be remarkably healthy, well watered, and timbered with pine, sycamore, cotton wood, sugar maple, and other rich productions of the forest.

The store of Messrs. Jno Boggs & Co. was found open by the watch on Tuesday evening, before nine o'clock. The thief or thieves, it appears, had secreted themselves in the store during the day, but after breaking open the desks, drawers, &c. and finding nothing to reward their villany, decamped. Balt. Rep.

The government have lately caused to be erected at West Point, a spacious Hotel for the accommodation of strangers visiting that interesting establishment. The spot selected for the erection of this mansion is one of the most eligible, and commands the grandest view of the North River, that is to be found in the whole extent of that noble stream.—The house is tastefully furnished with every convenience, and in point of comfort is in no way inferior to the Adelphi or Bunker's Hotel in this city. The writer spent a few days there some little time since, and was highly gratified with the prompt attention of the *maître d'hôtel*, and particularly with the system, order, and arrangement of every part of this great establishment. The proprietor of this hotel is Mr. Bispann, late of Trenton.—His name is most favourably known to every person who has visited that place, where he kept one of the best houses in the United States for many years. We wish this new establishment all success, and do not doubt that every future visitor will be as well pleased as I have been. N. Y. Mer. Adv.

The wine appears to be becoming an article of much regard and consideration in the State of Alabama. The Mobile Commercial Register speaks of the peculiar adaptation of the soil in those parts to its cultivation, and referring to some specimens exhibited in connection with an advertisement of its sale, says, 'The wine has been tasted by a great number of gentlemen in whose judgment the utmost reliance may be placed, and it is pronounced by all to be of excellent native quality, and is capable of proper management, of being rendered a very fine wine. The sample is the pure juice of the grape, neither managed nor mixed in any way. It has the colour, in some measure the flavour, and the astringency of Burgundy.'

CONSUMPTION.

Last year 628 persons died of consumption in Philadelphia, in New York 880. Wet feet, thin dresses, tight lacing, kill more than Mon-sieur Brandy or Squire Whiskey.

At the public dissection held on Monday, the 5th inst. in the University of Maryland, the bodies of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen: Thomas E. H. Collins, M.D. on Dyspepsia. Thomas L. Wigg, M.D. on Great Hernia. Charles H. Bricker, M.D. on Hydrocele. John M. Galt, M.D. on Rhinorrhoea. John A. Craig, M.D. on Muscular and Physiology of the arteries. Richard Brookings, M.D. on Hydrope Pectoris. John P. R. Stone, M.D. on Stricture on the urethra of the Scrotum. Vane M. Sullivan, M.D. on Apoplexy. John Gunby, M.D. on Acute Gastritis. Arnold E. Waters, M.D. on Dysentery. Charles M. Hubbard, M.D. on Yellow Fever. Joseph Brown, M.D. on Billious Fever. Thomas Smyth Wilson, M.D. on the Pathology of Intermittent. Galeb Jones, M.D. on Alimentum Concoctione. Francis Matthews, M.D. on Cholera Infantum. Chas. H. Stephens, M.D. on Peripneumonia. Wm. P. Knorr, M.D. on Cynanche Trachealis. Jno. A. Suddick, M.D. on do. do. Thomas G. Hopkins, M.D. on Intermittent Fever. Higbie Massey, M.D. on Apoplexy. Wm. G. Thornton, M.D. on Pneumonia. Wm. M. Smith, M.D. on Rheumatism. H. O. N. Grimes, M.D. on the Physiology of the Liver. Wm. H. Johnson, M.D. on the History of Medicine. Jno. M. McClintock, M.D. on the History of Nature. Leonard C. Taylor, M.D. on Phrenology. Howard M. Duvall, M.D. on Gastritis. James Garry, M.D. on Frigiditas Hereditaria. Luke P. Barber, M.D. on Intermittent Fever. Wm. T. Williams, M.D. on Cynanche Trachealis. Wesley Cooper, M.D. on Hepatitis. Wm. E. Piper, M.D. on Epilepsy.

II. W. W. Humphrey, M.D. on the Influence of the Mind in producing changes of sensation and morbid action. Joseph Kent, Jr. M.D. on Intermittent Fever. II. W. Humphrey, M.D. on Tetanus. Henry Schultz, M.D. on Rheumatism. Richard Parran, M.D. on Lithotomy with the Scalpel. John A. Valiant, M.D. on Phlegmasia Alba Dolens. Louis A. B. Marchand, M.D. on Ascites. Washon C. Price, M.D. on Tetanus. Wm. J. H. Brooke, M.D. on do. John H. Sellman, M.D. on Hepatitis. Dennis Delany, M.D. on Trachitis. Phenezer N. Allen, M.D. on Uterine Hemorrhage. Edwin Herndon, M.D. on Dyspepsia. Wm. G. Maxwell, M.D. on the Effects of heat & cold. Robert I. Thompson, M.D. on Delirium Tremens. Thos. I. L. Nottingham, M.D. on Asthma. Jeremiah F. Kuhn, M.D. on the Structure of the Oesophagus. John Addison, M.D. on Anatomy and Pathology of the Lungs. Samuel Swope, M.D. on Cynanche Maligna. Richard Shea, M.D. on Diabete.

*To this gentleman was adjudged the medal for the best Latin Thesis. SAMUEL BAKER, Dean.

LOFTY FLIGHT OF THE CONDOR.

The region which may be considered as the habitual abode of the Condor, begins at a height equal to that of Etna, and comprehends strata of air at an elevation of from 9,600 to 18,000 feet above the level of the sea. The largest individuals that are met with in the chain of the Andes of Quito, are about 14 feet from the tip of one wing to that of the other, and the smallest only eight. From these dimensions, and from the visual angle under which this bird sometimes appears perpendicularly above our heads, it may be judged to what a prodigious height it rises when the sky is clear. When seen, for example, under an angle of four minutes, it must be at a perpendicular distance of 6,876 feet. The Cave of Antisana, situated opposite the mountain of Chusulungo, and from which we measured the bird soaring, is situated at a height of 12,938 feet above the level of the Pacific Ocean. Thus, the absolute height which the Condor attained was 20,834 feet, an elevation at which the barometer scarcely rises to 12 inches. It is a somewhat remarkable physiological phenomenon, that this bird, which for hours continues to fly about in regions where the air is so rarified, all at once descends to the edge of the sea, as along the western slope of the volcano of Pinchincha, and thus in a few minutes passes as it were through all the varieties of climate. At a height of 20,000 feet, the air-cells of the Condor which are filled in the lowest regions, must be inflated in an extraordinary manner. Sixty years ago Ulloa expressed his astonishment at the circumstance that the vulture of the Andes could fly at a height where the mean pressure of the air is only 14 inches.

At heights like these man in general finds himself reduced to a most painful state of debility. In the Condor, on the contrary, the act of respiration appears to be performed with equal ease, in mediums where the pressure differs from 12 to 30 inches. Of all living beings it is without doubt the one that can rise at will to the greatest distance from the earth's surface. I say, at will, because small insects are carried still higher by ascending currents. Probably the height which the Condor attains is greater than that which we have found by the calculation mentioned above. I remember that on Cotopaxi, in the Plain of Soniquian, covered with pumice, and elevated 13,578 feet above the level of the sea, I perceived the bird at such a height that it appeared like a black dot. The transparency of the air of mountains is so great under the equator, that, in the province of Quito, as I have elsewhere shown, the Poncho or white mantle of a person on horseback is distinguishable at a horizontal distance of 84,032 feet. [Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.]

COMPLAINTS OF THE SEASON.

The Journal of Health, after commenting on the various diseases incident to Spring, gives the following advice, which we recommend to our readers. 'Increase of thirst, feverish heat, pains of the head, or palpitation, with a sensation of languor or uneasiness, are best obviated by a reduction of the usual quantity of food—and a substitution, almost entirely, of vegetable for animal substances. 'Liquors of all kinds, distilled, vinous, or malt, are to be specially abstained from. The experience of their toleration during the winter must be most deceptive, if taken as a guide during the spring.

Even the use of coffee, so much, in many cases, be discontinued. The former especially, if the person be subject to palpitations of the heart, or diseases of the skin.

'Not to keep the reader any longer in suspense, the elixir of life and the genuine restorative are, first, pure water; and, second, milk either pure as obtained from the cow, or diluted with water, or its component parts separated, as in battermilk or whey. Copious potations of water, at this season, will be found the very best purifier of the blood and remover of all peccant matter; while milk, as an article of diet, with good light bread, baked on the preceding day, or vegetables, may be regarded as the grand cordial and tonic. This is, in many countries, the food of the robust ploughman and hardy mountaineer, whose spirits are strong in a very different key to what the sipper of wine and cordial, the bibber of beer and porter, or the tippler of ardent spirits, can boast of.'

POPULAR DISTINCTION.

In 1791, Horn went to take possession of his episcopal palace at Norwich. When on the steps, he looked round and said, 'Bless us! bless us! what a multitude of people!' Some one near, not out of malice, but because his head was filled with Norfolk dumplings, said, 'Oh! my lord, this is nothing to the crowd on Friday last to see the man hanged!'

A fine young girl, servant to a gentleman in the south side of Edinburgh, had the misfortune on Saturday last, to quarrel with her sweetheart, when she went off with a phial, purchased, and swallowed, an ounce, or 480 drops of laudanum. She was found in the street in strong convulsions, and carried to the police office, where the stomach pump was applied with its usual good effect. In the space of half an hour she was restored to her senses, and expressed regret for her rash conduct.

STOP THE HAPPY PAIR.

Under this head an advertisement appears in an August paper, offering a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of a man & woman who left Augusta on Sunday night, the 20th ult. in a barouche, hired from the advertiser under the pretext of taking a trip and returning next evening. The man is described as a carpenter, who 'plays the violin, & sometimes carries a walking stick.' The female is said to be a married woman, of coarse appearance, who has left three children of her own, and taken two negro girls whom she 'tore from their mother.'

FIRE ALARMS.

The London Mechanics Magazine for Dec. 19, 1829, contains a description of a machine invented by a Mr. Darby, called, 'Darby's Fire and Burglar Alarm.' The Magazine says, 'It would be an objectionable piece of furniture in a sleeping room, having the appearance of a wardrobe; wires connected with it are attached to the various doors and windows, and in the event of thieves breaking in or fire taking place, a bell alarms the inmates of the house, and at the same instant lights a candle and presents a tablet showing the name of the apartment where either of those disagreeable agents are carrying on their work.'

LENGTH OF NIGHT IN VARIOUS PARTS.

The longest night at Cayenne and Pondicherry is 12 hours; at Hayti 13 hours; at Isbahian 14; at Paris, Dijon and Caspachonne 15; at Arras and Dublin 16; at Copenhagen and Riga 17; at Stockholm 18; at Drontheim, in Norway, Archangel, &c 20; at Ulica, in Bohemia 21; and at Tornes 22; at New York 15. At Enouetkies, the total absence of the sun endures 45 days consecutively; at Ward-luns 66; at Cape North 74; and lastly, Mellville Island is totally destitute of light for 102 days.

Mr. David Deane, a sober and industrious mechanic of Tompkins County, Staten Island, hung himself on Sunday (4th inst.) in a stable near his house. It is not known what motive could have led him to the commission of this fatal act. He has left a wife and three children. N. Y. Jour. Com.

HALLAM THEATRE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Hallam Theatre will be held at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, on the 1st day of May, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of electing seven Trustees, to direct the affairs of the institution for the ensuing year. April 15 11m.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court April 14, 1830. On application, by petition, of Francis Shekell, Adm'r. will annexed of Francis Shekell, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, by & on behalf of, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the news papers printed in Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Register of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Francis Shekell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the fourteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April 1830. FRANCIS SHEKELL, Adm'r. W. A. April 15th

TO HIRE OR SELL. A LIBERTY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good Cook, &c. For further information enquire at this Office. April 15.

TEACHER WANTED,

BY the Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county. Sept. 24.

The National Intelligencer will publish the above once a week for three weeks, and forward the account to the Maryland Gazette.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST DOG.

A WHITE PINTER, long tail liver coloured ears and rump and an oval spot about two inches across, nearly on the top of his rump. The said Dog went in the Steam Boat from Baltimore to Annapolis on the 30th March, and is supposed to have followed a gentleman from thence the next day. The above reward, and a reasonable charge for all trouble, will be paid to the person who shall deliver the said Dog either at the U.S. Barracks at Annapolis, or at Beltzhoover's Tavern Baltimore. April 15 3w.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis. April 15th LEGG & WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Brown Sen, late of said County, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted, are required to make immediate payment to WILLIAM BROWN, (of Ben.) Adm'r. April 15th

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday the sixth day of May next, if fair if not, the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Benjamin Brown, Sen, deceased, a part of the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP.

HOGS, a parcel of good Bacon, Corn, Fodder, Rye, Wheat and Eye Straw, the Crop of Grain on the ground, Farming Utensils, &c.

TERMS OF SALE. A credit of six months will be given on all sums of Twenty Dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums under Twenty Dollars. The Cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Wm. BROWN, (of Ben.) Adm'r. April 15

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday, the 7th day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Henry Childs, deceased, in and to all that part of a tract or parcel of land lying near Friendship in Anne Arundel county, called 'GOWAY BANKS,' containing

320 ACRES,

More or less; and which was heretofore mortgaged by said Childs to the Farmers Bank of Maryland. This land will be sold subject to dower.

TERMS OF SALE

Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor—on the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. April 15.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY authorize JOHN S. SELBY to receive Taxes for the year 1829, and his receipts shall be good against me. ABNER LINTHICUM, Collector of A. A. C. April 8.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis Howari, late of the county aforesaid, 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 20th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1830. CHRISTOPHER BEWES Adm'r. April 8.

South River Bridge Company. NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an Election for nine Directors to manage the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year, will be held at Williamson's Hotel, in Annapolis, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer. April 8.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot situated in the South West end of the city of Annapolis, well known as the Bath Property. The above property possesses advantages equal, if not superior, to any in the city of Annapolis, for the establishment of a large and profitable TANNERY; and which for many years was used as such. The Vats, Pump, &c. with a comparatively small expense may be restored. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to JOHN N. WATKINS. April 8.

PRAYER BOOKS,

Just Received From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, At the following Prices: Plain, bound in sheep 50 Lettered, 75 Black and Brown, bound in calf 1 75 Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, 2 00 in calf, gilt edges 2 50 Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges 2 75 Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board; for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

MARYLAND

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek. All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners. LAMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com. April 8.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on Friday, the 23d day of April next, at 12 o'clock, M. at James Hunter's tavern, in Annapolis, 1. All that tract or parcel of Land lying in Anne Arundel county, called 'HAMMOND'S GREEN SPRING CONNECTION,' which was devised by Philip Hammond, deceased, to his son John Hammond, and his children, and is now in the possession of John Hammond. 2. All those parts of tracts or parcels of Land in said county, called 'HAMMOND'S CONNECTION' and 'HAMMOND'S SIXTH CONNECTION,' which were devised by said Philip Hammond, deceased, to his son, Philip Hammond, Junior, since also deceased, and his children. These parcels of land are now in the possession of Mrs. Jullian Hammond. 3. All that part of a tract or parcel of Land in said county, called 'ANNTOWN,' which is described in the aforesaid decree as the residue of said tract yet undisposed of by the executors of said Philip Hammond; deceased, and containing about 115 acres and 20 perches of land.

At the same time and place, and by the same authority, the subscriber will also offer for sale several valuable NEGROES. TERMS OF SALE Credits of six and twelve months, the purchasers to give bonds with good security for the payment of the said instalments, with interest from the day of sale. THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee. April 1.

IN CHANCERY.

March 27, 1830. John W. Duvall, Adm'r. of William Warfield, vs. The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, the trustee in this case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 29th day of May next. Provided a copy of this order be published in one of the Annapolis newspapers, once in each of three successive weeks before the 9th day of April next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$350 87 1/2. True copy Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Cau. April 1.

TERMS OF SALE

Credits of six and twelve months, the purchasers to give bonds with good security for the payment of the said instalments, with interest from the day of sale. THOS. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee. April 1.

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TERMS OF SALE

Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor—on the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee. April 15.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY authorize JOHN S. SELBY to receive Taxes for the year 1829, and his receipts shall be good against me. ABNER LINTHICUM, Collector of A. A. C. April 8.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Lee, 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, on or before the 9th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 2d day of April, 1830. JOHN H. BEAN, Adm'r. W. A. April 8.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Joseph Lee, 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, on or before the 9th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 2d day of April, 1830. JOHN H. BEAN, Adm'r. W. A. April 8.

DANIEL HART
Informs his friends and the public generally,
that he has on hand,
Large and general assortment of
GOODS

IN HIS LINE—CONSISTING OF
GROCERIES
HARDWARE, CHINA, CUT & PLAIN GLASS, QUEENSWARE, BRONZES,

BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY FLOUR
BACON & PORK
HERRINGS and MACKERELL,
which he is disposed to sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES

BOOK BINDING
In all its variety executed in the most approved manner.

BLANK BOOKS
Of every description, made to order.
Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, suitable for public offices.

Orders relative to **BINDING** left at the office of the Gazette will be attended to.

Feb. 11.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Thomas W. Dorsey, (an insolvent debtor) to me the subscriber, on the 4th of November, 1829, I will offer at PUBLIC SALE, in Liberty town, Md. on Wednesday the 14th of April next, the following valuable Property: The one eighth undivided part of a Tract of LAND lying in Anne Arundel county, inherited by the said Dorsey, as heir of Sarah Dorsey, his mother, formerly Sarah Worthington.

Terms will be made known on the day of Sale.
NATHAN ENGLAND, Trustee.
March 25, 1830.

The Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, will please insert the above to the amount of one dollar and forward their account to this office for pay.

IN CHANCERY,

March Term 1830.
Anne Brown surviving administrator of Benjamin Brown against

Anne Scott and Anthony Foulke.
The object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the sale of certain lands lying in Montgomery county, mortgaged by Asher Foulke to Benjamin Brown.

The bill states that Asher Foulke, late of Montgomery county, deceased, being indebted to Benjamin Brown of Anne Arundel county, in the sum of four hundred dollars, current money, on the 15th day of March 1814, executed a bond and also a mortgage, for the payment of the same, of all that tract of land situated in Montgomery county, and adjoining the lands of John Snowden's heirs, Elizabeth Hodges and Thomas Lusted, containing 150 acres of land more or less. That Benjamin Brown is dead intestate, and that letter of administration have been granted on his personal estate, to the complainant, Anne Brown, with certain John S. Brown who is one of the Asher Foulke's heirs at law, and the following children his heirs at law, that is to say, Peter Foulke, Elizabeth Foulke, Letitia Foulke, Shipley Foulke, residing in the state, Ann who intermarried with Stephen Scott, whose husband is now dead, and Anthony Foulke non-resident of this state.

It is thereupon this 24th day of March 1830, on the motion of James Hoyle the complainant's solicitor, Ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in some of the newspapers printed in Annapolis before the 24th day of April next, to the end that the said Ann Scott and Anthony Foulke may have notice of the complainant's application to this Court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be heard to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 25th day of August next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True Copy. Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
April 1st, 1830

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne Arundel county, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Annapolis, on Thursday, the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.
April 1st, 1830

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he continues as heretofore, to practice Law in the Several Courts held in this City, and requests those persons having business with him to call at the Council Chamber.
JAMES MURRAY

Annapolis, March 18th.
The Baltimore and Gazette, Baltimore, will publish the above 7 times

HOUSES AND LOTS

In Annapolis, for Sale or Rent.
ONE convenient dwelling near the Town Gate, in West Street; a House, Lot, Stable, &c. near the Bank, also several other Houses and Lots in town, and two Farms in the country. Apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Daniel Hart.
J. J. BREED.
Nov 26

DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

FOR the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. This Surgical Instrument is now so well known to the Medical Profession, and so extensively used by unfortunate sufferers labouring under the disease of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction, of its surgical effects is thought unnecessary. The subjoined remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary, under the head of "Truss," after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says "This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concave and not convex and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia."

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: "I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty-nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general.
Baltimore, January, 1830.

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles. The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America."

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.
Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 57, Fayette street, east of Monument Square, March 11 1830

NOTICE.

STATE LIBRARY
Annapolis March 11th, 1830.

THE subscriber having been authorized by sundry resolutions passed at the late session of the legislature, to dispose of, by sale or other wise, under the directions of the joint committee on the Library of extra books now in the State Library at Annapolis, for the purpose of purchasing law, and other books for the same; and having been instructed by the joint committee to give public notice, that proposals will be received for the purchase of all or any part of said extra books, he hereby gives notice, that he will receive proposals for the purchase, or exchange for other books, of all or any part of the following works, viz—

24 copies of Kilty, Harris and Watkins' compilation of the Laws of Maryland, from the year 1800 to 1818 inclusive.

800 copies of Kilty's Reports of the British Statutes, and 43 copies of the History of England by Hume, Smollett and Bissett. Persons disposed to contract for any part of said works, will state the terms on which they will purchase the same, either for cash or by exchange.

RIDGELY Librarian, State of Maryland.
The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above notice.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

March 18th, 1830
PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th of April, for delivering the Laws and Votes and Proceedings of this State and eight volumes of Harris and Galt's reports, to the clerks of the respective counties. It is requested that they be made separate for the Eastern and Western shores.

JAMES MURRAY,
Clerk of the Council
The Baltimore Republican and Eastern Shore Whig, will publish the above daily until the 15th of April.
March 18.

JAMES H. WATKINS,

A TOWN lawyer offers his professional Services to the Public. His office is adjoining that of N. Brewer, Esq. and nearly opposite the Farmers Bank of 314.
Feb. 25.

PENNSYLVANIA

GLADES BUTTER.
800 lbs. Superior Key Butter,
Best White Wheat Family Flour,
Fresh Salt Butter, daily expected,
Malaga Grapes, in nice order,
Mango Dutch Raisins,
Sante Currants,
Fresh Prunes, Turkey Figs,
Havana Oranges,
Lisbon Lemons,
Bordeaux Almonds,
Soft Shell Filberts,
Madera Wine in Bottles, Vintage of 1824,
Do do do in Wood do
India Madeira in Bottles, very old,
Champaign
Lisbon, Sicily, Cete and Claret Wines,
Choice Cognac Brandy, 12 years old,
Do do do do six,
Rye Whiskey 5 years old, highly approved,
Peach Brandy, pure and fine,
Jamaica Spirit,
300 Pk. extra flavour'd Richmond Chewing Tobacco,
Champagne Glasses, with a good assortment of Cut Glass, and other desirable articles.
For Sale by,
JOHN WILMOT.
Jan. 7.

COACH MAKING.

WILLIAM SLIGER,
MAKER AND REPAIRER OF ALL KINDS OF

CARRIAGES & HARNESS.

GRATEFUL for the encouragement he hath heretofore received, takes this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its variety, at the old stand at the N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & FRIDE RICK STREETS, near the Centre Market, BALTIMORE.

In all its variety, and respectfully solicits a continuance of a share of public patronage. Persons having CARRIAGES to REPAIR or ALTER to the prevailing fashions, or to remedy any defect in running or other inconvenience, will find it to their advantage to favour him with their patronage, as from his long and tried experience, and the moderate prices for which he is determined to do work, he flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction.

NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES sold on COMMISSION or taken on STORAGE at his repository, where they will be perfectly secured from the weather or other injury, and where every attention will be paid to them, and where they may be taken out or put in at any time without inconvenience.

N. B. Several NEW & SECOND HAND GIGS, with a number of CARRIAGES of various descriptions for sale, very accommodating terms.
Jan 21

FRESH

PATENT FINISHED CLOTH.

GEORGE McNEIR,
Merchant Tailor,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large

STOCK OF GOODS,

In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest

Patent Finished Cloth

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of

CASSIMERES,

And Variety of

VESTINGS,

Of the latest patterns; with an assortment of

Stocks, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders,

Silk Hosiery, &c.

All of which he will sell to the best advantage, or to

puntual men.
October 1.

By His Excellency, **THOMAS KING CARROLL,**

Governor of Maryland.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has reached this Department, that a most atrocious murder was committed on Thursday night of the 21st January last, on the road leading from Baltimore city to Frederick, near Stone's Tavern, on the body of a negro man named Harry, formerly the slave of George Howard, Esq. of Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel county, by some person or persons unknown.

And whereas it is of the highest importance to society that the perpetrators of such crimes should be brought to justice, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of

150 DOLLARS

to any person or persons who shall apprehend and lodge in any jail, the person or persons who committed the above act, so that he, she or they be convicted thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, this 23d day of February, 1830.

THOMAS KING CARROLL, [SEAL]
By command of His Excellency the Governor, **JAMES MURRAY, Ck.** of the Council.

To be published in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore Republican, American and United States Telegraph.
Feb 25.

TO RENT,

ONE of the new BRICK BUILDINGS near the court house. It has heretofore been occupied as a lawyer's office, but will conveniently accommodate a small family. Apply to the subscriber.
JOHN RIDOUT.
Jan 21.

PROFESSOR

Series of Standard Works

FOR THE USE OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church

IN THE

UNITED STATES;

TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE

N. Y. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PRESS

AND TO BE EDITED BY THE

REV. WM. R. WITTINGHAM, A. M.

Present Editor of the Family Visitor, and of the Child's Magazine of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union.

The second presentation of this design to the Episcopal public, is owing to no want of encouragement, or anticipation of difficulty in its accomplishment. A considerable delay in the execution of the former proposals, deemed necessary for the maturing of the original design, and for ascertaining exactly the nature of the wants which the publication is intended to supply, left the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Press, free to alter, and, if circumstances should warrant, to enlarge their plan. Communications from several quarters, and from the most respectable sources, produced by this delay, have led to the conviction, upon which the Trustees now propose to act, that a plan far more comprehensive than that first presented, is called for by our Church in this country. A more copious series of works of English and American divines, was then contemplated. It is now intended, by the introduction of every thing necessary to adapt the works selected to the circumstances of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to give the publication the character of an original work; and, at the same time, to extend its design so far as to embrace the works of the primitive Christian writers, and if occasion present itself, of foreign divines.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

I. Translations from the principal divines, will in successive volumes, be published, in the following order:—
1. The writings of men, who derived their knowledge of Christianity immediately from the apostles, and from such other of the works of the Fathers as are of immediate interest to the Church in the present age, will be given. Professions, Disquisitions and Historical Introductions and explanatory and illustrative Notes, will accompany these in such manner as to render their personal views, interesting, and useful to the modern and unlearned reader, and to apply them to the support of our primitive and apostolic doctrine, ministry, and worship. The Epistles of IONATIUS, POLYCARP and CLEMENT; the Epistles of JUSTIN, MARTIN, ATHANASIUS, AMBROSE, TERTULLIAN, MIKULIUS, FELIX, and LACTANTIUS; many portions of the works of IRENAEUS, TERTULLIAN, CYRIL, CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA, ORIGEN, EUSEBIUS, IEROME, AUGUSTIN, and CHRYSOSTOM; and smaller writings of minor note, but not less interesting and useful to the English reader.

II. Tracts and Essays by English divines, often called forth by temporary exigencies, but containing matter of lasting interest to the writers, notices of their large libraries, and their own and inestimable, while they should be employed, as they might be with the most advantage, to give to the world, in the most judicious and advantageous manner, the contents of our Church. The names of CHAMBERS, TINDAL, JEWELL, WITTINGHAM, SAUNDERS, HALL, TAYLOR, REYNOLDS, LESLIE, HICKES, WATERLAND, JONES of Nayland, HORNE, DAUBENY, &c. are well known to Episcopians. Their efforts in behalf of Christian truth and order, and the arms which they wielded in defence of Christ's Church, as founded by Himself and his Apostles, is intended more to hold forth to our collected, with reference to their subjects, in volumes, and furnished with every thing in the way of Preface, Notes, &c. found useful to facilitate their use.

III. Entire works of the nature of those who have been the orators and preachers of the Church, will be republished in a cheap and convenient form. Thus the sermons which BULL, BEVE RIDGE, BARROW, TAYLOR, HALL, HICKES, LEALIE, LAW, HALES, WATERLAND, and their followers; in more recent times, HORNE, SPENCER, JONES, WATTELL, BURTON, JERHAM, FABER, GRAY, the SUMMERS, ROBE

ts, have so successfully exerted, in the old world, in behalf of the principles of reformation and in the support of their transatlantic brethren. Biographical sketches of the writers, notices of their peculiar circumstances and opinions, and notes illustrative of a more allusive or obsolete expressions, with full indexes, will give to the reader the entire of their usefulness to the American Episcopalian.

Of works such as the above, while they are the most desirable auxiliaries of which a clergyman can possess himself, no inquiring Episcopalian would, we think, willingly be destitute: one or more copies are almost indispensable to a Sunday School or Parochial Library. To facilitate their acquisition, and to render practicable their distribution by benevolent individuals and Societies, the proposed publication has been undertaken, and is offered on the following liberal terms:—

TERMS.

FOUR VOLUMES in Duodecimo, will be published yearly, to appear as nearly as possible once a quarter. Each volume will contain 300 pages, neatly printed on good substantial paper, and well done up in muslin backs, with labels.

Subscriptions will be received for no less term than a year, at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, if paid within the year, and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS, if paid at the time of subscription.

No departure will be made from these terms. Upon a strict adherence to them, depends most materially the success of this plan.

Agencies will be established in most of the principal cities and towns in the United States, where subscribers may obtain their copies free of expense. To those who may so direct, the volume will be sent by mail, stitched in paper covers, at their expense.

Postage, to the extreme limits of the Union, will be 25 cents per volume; in proportion for a less distance. Clergymen who may obtain six subscriptions from their parishioners, and forward the payment in advance, will be allowed the seventh copy gratis.

Orders disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the undertaking, and becoming responsible for the payment of the subscriptions which they may obtain will be allowed a commission of 10 per cent. upon their amount.

The first volume, for the present year, will appear about the 1st of May; and the second in the month of June; the third and fourth, as nearly as practicable, on the 1st of July and the 1st of October. It is proposed that the first two volumes shall consist of the following matters or as nearly so, as may be compatible with the typographical arrangement of the work.

Communications to be addressed (Post Paid), to "John F. Vest, Agent New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, No. 46, Lumber-Street, New-York."

VOLUME I.
Treatise on the Evidence of Christianity.
General Preface.
Lectures on the Evidence of Christianity.
Historical notice of the subject.
Horn's Reply to Adam Smith with a biographical notice of the author.
Lectures on the Conversion of St. Paul; with a biographical notice of the author.
West on the Resurrection, with a biographical notice of the author.
Index.

VOLUME II.
Writings of the Apostolic Fathers.
General Preface.
Introduction to the Epistles of Ignatius.
Epistles of Ignatius with notes.
Introduction of the Epistle of Clement of Rome.
Introduction of the Epistle of Polycarp to the Laodiceans.
Church of Smyrna relating to the Martyrdom.
Index.

Subscriptions to the above, received at this Office.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE FAMILY VISITOR; & to the CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE; also received at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House, in the City of Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 21st day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeal, and making transfer, and transacting the ordinary business of the County Court.

By Order, **R. J. COWMAN, Ck.**
Comm's, A. A. County.
March 18th.

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH

FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL WELL-BEING OF MANKIND.

Edited by JOHN G. DOLSON, M. D. and JOHN G. DOLSON, M. D. Professors in the University of Pennsylvania.

The Journal of Health is published weekly, and contains a full and complete account of the progress of the human mind and body, and of the various diseases which affect it. It is a most valuable and interesting work, and is highly recommended by the medical profession.

The Journal of Health is published by the Philadelphia Press, and is sold by all the booksellers in the city. It is a most valuable and interesting work, and is highly recommended by the medical profession.

Recommendation of the work.
We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the "Journal of Health," is conducted, and believe that it is calculated to be useful, by circulating public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, which conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D.
Wm. F. Dewees, M. D.
Thos. G. James, M. D.
Wm. E. Hooper, M. D.
John G. Otter, M. D.
Thos. T. Hewson, M. D.
Franklin Bache, M. D.
Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.

Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Professor of the University of Pennsylvania.
B. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.
G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church.
James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church, St. Peter's.
John Keener, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, St. Peter's.
Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.
Wm. H. Eagles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.
John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.
Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the first Congregational Church.
W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Sign.
John L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.
Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Ch.
Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be added as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS:
The Journal of Health will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. Price per annum, \$1.25 in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by **Judith Dolson, Agent,** No. 108 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octavo.

Agents: **J. Dolson,** 108 Chestnut St. Philadelphia; **W. & J. Neel,** Baltimore; **Wm. Burgess,** 87 Fulton street, N. York; **Carter U. Hendet,** Boston; and in most of the towns in the United States.

A Specimen of the Work may be seen at this Office.
Nov. 19.

Anne Arundel County Court, October Term, 1829.

ON application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Thomas T. McPherson, praying for the benefit of the act, for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors, passed at November session, 1825, 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 said petition, and the said Thomas T. McPherson, having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland, two years next, preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security, for his appearance in Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a Justice, by the said court, appointed a good and sufficient deed, for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary executing apparel, and bedding of himself and family, and the said Justice having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule; it is therefore, ordered and adjudged, by the said court, that the said Thomas T. McPherson, be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of said county, and that the said petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in the city of Annapolis, for three months, according to the tenor of the said order, and by giving notice before the said third Monday of April next, to the said Justice, to be and appear on the said day, for said court to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas T. McPherson should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test. **W. S. Brown,**
Jan. 14.

LABOURERS.

THE subscriber wishes to hire about twenty stout Servants, by the year, for which liberal wages will be given—Enquire of **William Brown of Beas in Annapolis,** or **Richard Green,** Manager of Elk Ridge Furnace.

July 23

PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

The following speculations will be found quite curious.

Are there more inhabited worlds than our globe?

Of the origin and first formation of the sun and planets of our system there has been various hypotheses. That which comes nearest to natural appearances, supposes that the sun was formed out of the chaotic elements, in a state of intense fusion; that, having received a rotary motion from the Great First Mover, it shot forth masses of burning matter far into the regions of space: each of these masses formed by the law of gravitation an orb or planet, the molten matter of which ejected portions of itself that formed its satellites. The farthest from the centre being composed of the lightest materials, as a volcano explodes its smoke and ashes at an immense height, while the more weighty are sent a shorter distance from the crater. This theory is strongly corroborated by the density of the planets, each of which is dense or ponderous, not in proportion to its magnitude, but to its nearness to the centre. Thus compared with the weight of water as unit, Mercury is nine times and a quarter heavier, and Saturn lighter than water.

It has been proved to demonstration, that the earth must have existed, thousands of years a sterile rock of granite, before its surface produced vegetables and animals by the creative power of God; & that those successively perished, and others of different generations succeeded, and thus proceeded for many centuries before the creation of man. Every day some new discoveries are made in the different strata of the earth, establishing the truth of these facts. Among the relics of innumerable animals which no longer exist, no human skeleton has ever been found.

Our solar system consists of the sun, in the centre, (390,000 miles in diameter,) seven primary planets, and eighteen secondary or satellites, all moving round him. There have been also discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, four others, but so small as to be seen only through the telescope.—Besides these, there are belonging to the system more than four hundred comets, which have been noted in the annals of astronomy. They move round the sun with incredible swiftness, in orbits very eccentric, having the sun on one of the foci. Their bodies or nucleus appear to be not so solid as those of the planets; in some it seems quite vapoury, and they have tails of many millions of miles in length, not dissimilar to the Aurora Borealis, and through which the stars may be discerned. The periods and returns of those bodies have been attempted to be calculated, but it seems without success. Some are supposed to have fallen on the sun, others to have lost their way in the regions of illimitable space, and, perhaps to be attracted by some larger body. Their uses have been variously assigned, the hypothesis that supposes them to form and diffuse the electric fluid through the planetary spaces has the greatest share of probability.

It now remains to be examined, how far all or any of these orbs are fitted for the support of animal or vegetable subsistence.

It is natural to suppose, that the wonderful appearance of the celestial orbs, as seen through optic instruments, would give rise to new theories and opinions. The first speculation was that the moon, enjoying all the advantages of our earth, was as fitted for the habitation of animals and the growth of vegetables, as its primary. Galileo, strongly persuaded of the great probability of it, made the first map of the moon. It was adopted by most of the astronomers of his time, and they actually began to dispute about the right of giving names of districts and seas, which they fancied they could discover on the disk of that satellite. Milton, with whom Galileo appears to have been a favourite philosopher, alludes to his plausible supposition, though he did not believe it was founded in fact.—“The most probable,” says an excellent French proverb, “is not always the most true.”

There has been a great diversity of opinions on the subject. Many eminent astronomers and philosophers maintain, that not only the moon, but the sun and planets are inhabited. Sir Isaac Newton, indeed, is wholly silent on the subject, but Dr. Herschel affirms with confidence that the body of that luminary is cool enough for inhabitants to dwell there; that its luminous atmosphere is about 2,300 miles from the surface of his orb, which is occasionally seen through the breaches called spots, which fluctuate irregularly on its atmosphere. Huygens, an astronomer and mathematician of the first distinction, has published a work called “Cosmotheories,” in which he peopled the moon and planets with inhabitants precisely similar in body and mind to those of the earth. But a little treatise published in France more than a century ago, “Fontanelle’s Pluralité des Mondes,” which has been translated into all the European languages, and even into Greek, was once so fashionable as to be found in all the boudoirs of Paris; being founded, however, on the Cartesian theory, and otherwise erroneous, it is now become obsolete. Others, as Whiston and King, attempting to combine philosophy with religion teach us, that the sun is the abode of the blessed, gathered from all the planets of the system—in short, the New Jerusalem, sparkling with gems and gold; at the same time they suppose that comets are so many places of punishment for the wicked.

With our satellite, the moon, we ought to be better acquainted, as she revolves round the earth on her own axis at the same time, and also round the same period as the earth, which she always accompanies; indeed she makes great efforts to be united, and is sometimes one fifth nearer her primary, than at others, her mean distance being 240,000 miles from its centre.

The view of the earth from the moon must be awfully beautiful, being more than thirteen times larger. Our planet exhibits in succession, as she spins on her soft axle, the con-

tinents, oceans, seas, islands, mountains and rivers of the eastern and western hemisphere; whilst the polar regions, with their icebergs and snows, and the snowy summits of the Alps and Andes, sparkle like emeralds and pearls in reflecting the solar rays.

The lunarians, if such there be, of one lunar hemisphere, enjoy a day and night, each a fortnight long, but never see the earth; whilst the natives of the other half bask in the earth shine, with similar but opposite phases to those of the moon, but they never see the sun.

The refraction of the rays of light from nearer to a denser medium, is amply illustrated by placing a silver coin in the bottom of a basin. It will not be seen at a little distance, but by pouring on water it becomes enlarged and visible over the edge. Thus it is in our atmosphere. The sun and moon descending from the zenith into thicker air, gradually assume a larger disk as they approach the horizon, when the lower segments appear swelled out in breadth, and when their orbs have actually set, their images will be represented for some minutes in the horizon. Our atmosphere is also the conductor of heat as well as light, yet although it extends about 50 miles in height, at only six miles above the surface, it would not sustain life, even in the torrid zone. The same effect takes place in ascending in a balloon, whilst the ocean of moving clouds and vapors hides from the aeronaut the surface of the globe. Now to apply these facts to the moon and planets. When seen from the earth in clear weather, they always appear serene and cloudless.—Nothing is so deceptive as optical illusions; we believe we see what we wish to see, and there are mirages among the stars, as well as on the earth. The solar rays are reflected from the cold face of the moon, but produce no warmth. On the obscuration of a planet or star by her broad disk, it causes no changes in the stars, nor leaves a spectrum of a moment behind; the star immerses in an instant behind the moon; such also is the case with the satellites of Jupiter, which are objects of constant observation. Further, if there were seas in the moon, the attraction of the earth, being twelve times greater than hers, would inevitably deluge that portion of her globe nearest the earth, especially when in conjunction with the sun, it would cause spring tides. Now the moon being similar in substance to the earth, and moving in the same orbit, it is proved she is without air or water, and cannot, therefore, support animals or vegetables; still less could the other planets of the system, which, labouring under the same privations, occupy such sites that no animal could exist in them, even if they could breathe.

Mercury, the smallest and weightiest planet of the system, must be vitrified or calcined from his vicinity to the solar fire, if his matter were less compact. To suppose inhabitants could exist there, one must imagine them to be so many hasaltic Memions animated. Venus is farther removed, and is besides as large, or even larger than the earth. Great expectations were raised that a satellite and atmosphere would be demonstrated on her famous transit over the sun’s disk in 1759; but neither appeared.

Those astronomers who support the hypothesis of planetary inhabitants, refer to Venus and Mars, as the nearest to and most resembling the earth.—They pretend to see now on the polar regions of Mars, and say, therefore, that the intertropical parts are warm enough for the support of life, and that the polar regions of Venus are cool enough; this weak reasoning confutes itself.

Of the nature of three immense superior planets, Jupiter, Saturn and Herschel, with the magnificent accompaniment of satellites, belts, and rings, we know almost nothing; their distance from the sun is so great, that he must appear but a bright star to them; his light is, however, strong enough to be reflected, but his heat would be scarcely perceptible even in Jupiter. They are formed of light matter, for the orb of Jupiter is but a little heavier, and those of the others are lighter than water.

They are, possibly, hollow oblate spheroids. The enormous orb of Jupiter, more than 80,000 miles in diameter, whirls round his axis in less than ten hours. What rapid mutations must his sky exhibit in his day and night of 5 hours each! The sun, stars, and planets, fly across the celestial arch,—rise and set in quick succession, whilst his four moons appear, sometimes single, sometimes altogether, eclipsing the sun and each other. His year is equal to twelve of ours, and his season invariably. Supposing the rotation of Saturn (for it has not been ascertained) to be equally rapid, it may account for the formation of his ring, in consequence of that prevalence of the centrifugal force of his equatorial parts of which it is composed from the body of the planet. It must be evident that no animal could live in them.

And what then is this grand display—the work of an all wise and omnipotent God—intended for? That must remain among his secret purposes, until in his wisdom and goodness, he may please to reveal them. The world is still young and eternity a long day. These glorious orbs may be now in preparation for inhabitants; the earth revolved round the sun many ages without any.

In taking a final survey of the solar system, it is strikingly evident, that no situation could be so happily chosen, as that which is occupied by the orbit of the earth; midway between the orbits of Mars and Venus. Had it been somewhat nearer the first, the frost and snow of the poles would spread over the temperate zones and compel the inhabitants to occupy solely the torrid zone. On the other hand, if moved a little towards Venus, the heat would be so great, that the tropical regions must become an arid and burning desert, as they were supposed to be by the ancients.

Our little globe, therefore, appears to be highly favoured; and when we contemplate the glorious sun in all its splendour, and the serene majestic moon, “walking in brightness,” and the mingled radiance of the stars;

and the varied charms of our own lovely planet, what heart so insensible as not to feel the profoundest gratitude to the Great Giver of all these gifts?

Translated for the New-York American. THE STOLEN BRACELET;

Or, Transportation For Love, A Recent Fact.

About a week since, a vessel, bound to Botany Bay, sailed from Portsmouth with a number of persons on board, condemned to transportation. Among these, was a young girl, apparently not twenty years of age, whose genteel appearance and faded features formed a striking contrast to the manner and looks of other prisoners. She was well dressed; and so bright, by hiding her face in her handkerchief, to avoid the gaze of the idle and curious.—As they were setting sail, her eyes filled with tears, and with a deep sigh, she gave a parting look to her country, and then followed the other prisoners to the steerage. What a shocking contrast! This young girl, educated in one of the best schools in London, was now thrown in the company of thieves and prostitutes! One of the officers on board came up to her to point out her seat; she did not raise her eyes, but seated herself without saying a word, and then burst into tears. The officer, seeing her thus afflicted, asked her if she had any favour to request of the Captain, promising to use all his influence to have it granted? “Oh no,” she replied in a faint and trembling tone; “I want nothing—I am quite happy.” The vessel being at anchor for the night, the Lieutenant spoke to the Captain about this interesting girl. The Captain sent for her, and inquired who she was? At first, she refused to answer; but at last, overcome by the kind and pressing inquiries of the Captain, she replied: “Sir I was condemned, four months ago, at the Exeter Assizes, to be transported for seven years. I was guilty; and the law has blasted my name forever. Do not recall cruel and heartrending recollections, by obliging me to relate my story.” The Captain gave her a separate berth from the rest of the prisoners, and unable to repress his curiosity, he sent for her a second time, and begged her to confide in him the tale of her misfortunes and of her guilt.—Moved by his kindness, and the interest he expressed for her, she determined to gratify him, and made the following avowal: “My name is Priscilla Dewar, and I belong to one of the first families of Edinburgh. About nine months since I was weak and foolish enough to elope from my father’s house with Mr. George Scott, to whom I was passionately attached, and whose suit my parents refused to sanction. Our finances were very low when we arrived at Newton Bushell; and there my husband soon spent our remaining property, and he went to Exeter in search of employment. But disappointed in his hopes of finding some means of support, and driven to despair, he entered a jeweller’s shop and stole a ring; he was discovered, apprehended, tried and condemned to transportation. Three months have elapsed since he was sent to Botany Bay, and I can no longer live without him. I was the cause of his misfortune, and for that reason I chose to share his fate. While he was in prison, I worked for a mantuamaker; I saw him every day, and the profits of my labour supported us both. After his transportation I determined to follow him; and theft was the only chance of securing transportation. One day I carried to a lady a dress I had been making for her; and seeing a beautiful bracelet on her dressing table, I snatched it up and left the house. I too was discovered, and condemned, under a feigned name, to be transported for seven years. My family knew neither my fate nor my guilt. I am happy, because I shall soon again be united to my husband; and yet, when I think of my father and sisters, I cannot restrain my tears.”

The following extract is from Abbott’s Letters from Cuba.

COCKFIGHTING IN CUBA.

After leaving the stable, we saw, a few rods further on the street, a volante, orange by, men and boys and bustle, as if some extraordinary business was in hand. It was the hour of cockfighting, and there was the pit or theatre. As this is a scandalous trait in the Spanish character, and observable in every town and village, and seems the passion of the people, it was proposed we should look in. In every point of view but one, I could detest the thought of leaving a footprint on such ground; but as a christian philosopher, studying mankind, in the Spanish species, and this barbarous diversion reflects a baleful light on the subject, I consented. It is a round building sixty feet in diameter, well covered, with circular seats and boxes rising from the area one above another, and though not on the Sabbath, the day when it is most frequented, the theatre was well filled.—Twice as many persons, I think there were, as I had seen in the church when it was full. Elevated in a dignified pew or gallery, railed in by itself, and projecting a little toward the arena, to give the most perfect view of the combat, sat the judge. This important officer of justice is regularly appointed by the Governor, or Alcali, or otherwise, and from his decision there is no appeal. The venerable judge was far advanced in years, to hold so important an office; from his white locks, and wrinkled countenance, and bending frame I should think him seventy—ten years older than Chancellor Kent, when he retired from the bench; but to do his honour justice, he did not, like Phillip of Macedon, nor like some of his brethren on republican benches, sleep while the cause was trying. However, there was an omission of one thing; he took no notes. Yet I acknowledge he followed the cause through all its windings and ups & downs and not an argument on either side was disregarded; nor was there, so long as I observed him; for I did not see the cause through, the least sign of favour or partiality in his countenance, nor the slightest relaxation of his gravity.

“In glancing an eye round I should think there were present a dozen or twenty cocks. Tamer birds I never saw. They needed no confinement, but lay reclining on the hand of an owner or servant, and now and then crowing from that perch. The shears or tweezers had cleared away all needless excrescences from the comb, if they had one, the feathers about the neck and some about the tail, and other parts had been probably for months so rubbed and chafed with aguardiente, a species of spirit, that they were of blood colour. A pair was soon produced, one of them by a planter of two thousand boxes of sugar per annum, and I saw the doubloons, (ounces they call them) chinking in their hands. The pit was cleared. The men approached each other with the cocks, and one bird was permitted to peck the other, to provoke him to combat, and then, the provocation being returned with spirit, they were thrown to deadly combat. We soon left the ground, but before we went, both were covered with blood and much spent, and one of them pierced in the breast probably with a mortal wound by his adversary’s dirk. I understand they were separated for a few moments, to inflame their wounds with alcohol, and to give them spirit internally, when the combat would be renewed to death or victory. We had no desire to see the end of the fray, and returned home with a thousand melancholy reflections.

It is to me, a matter of astonishment, that a check is not given to this barbarous diversion and open gambling by the government of a Christian country. But, it is, in fact, encouraged by it. I will enquire, so as to be certain that I am not misinformed, but I believe, the government regulates the sport, & appoints the judge of the pit; yes, the pit, rightly named, and a little emblem of the bottomless. And I frankly acknowledge, if this gambling sport is tolerated, and the most savage and selfish passions are allowed to be roused, some presiding influence of government may be necessary, at times, to prevent deadly strife among the gamblers as well as the cocks. You would suppose that sport & gambling of this kind, must be confined to negroes and the populace. No such thing.—The Alcali of this city keeps ninety trained cocks for the combat, and men of immense fortunes, and some in their volantes, probably therefore, from the country on this important business, mingled in the pit, and on the seats and boxes with boys and negroes, in perfect liberty and equality. Bets from one to 12 ounces, (in English, from seventeen to two hundred dollars,) are made on the issue of a duel between two strutting cockcombs of the pit. As if the passion had infected every man, the most unfortunate are seen at this diversion; a deaf and dumb man was there, conversing eagerly by signs, and a most helpless being, a man of forty, whom I have often seen in the arms of a negro incapable of walking, was carried to the cockpit.

“We understand,” says the Miner’s Journal, “a gentleman of this place has sent an order to Philadelphia to procure fifty or an hundred tents, to pitch on the Sharp Mountain, to accommodate visitors. We heartily wish him success in the undertaking, and by way of encouragement we will rent one of them, as we have not seen any thing in the shape of a bed for the last two weeks.”

EXTRAORDINARY PASSAGES. Since our last publication there has been a further succession of arrivals from England, in passages of extraordinary quickness. The ship Liverpool, at Boston, brings Liverpool advices to the 25th March inclusive; she made the run across the Atlantic, from land to land, in only thirteen days.

The packet ships William Thompson and George Canning, and ship Concordia, all at New York on Thursday, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th March.

The ship Walter M. Michael, of Baltimore, arrived at New York on Thursday, brought Liverpool advices to the 26th March inclusive. And by yesterday’s mail we have still later intelligence, by the arrival at New York of the ship Jubilee from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 29th March.

The English markets, at the latest dates, shew a further improvement in Cotton and Broadstuffs. The intelligence by the Jubilee is contained in brief postscripts in the New York afternoon papers of Friday, the contents of which are subjoined.

New York, Friday, 2 o’clock, P. M.

FROM ENGLAND. The ship Jubilee, Chadwick, was announced by Telegraph this morning, as below, from Liverpool. Our boat has just come up, and reports that the J. sailed on the 29th of March, to which date she brings Liverpool papers.—We have only time to make a few extracts.

Liverpool, March 27. (Saturday evening.) Cotton. The import this week is large, reaching 26,130 bags, and the sales are also very extensive, being 24,240 bags at an advance of full 4 on Americans, and 1 to 1 on Brazils, viz: 500 Sea Islands at 12 to 16; 240 Stained do at 7 to 12; 8300 Boweds at 6 to 7; 6800 Orleans at 9; 1120 Alabama at 6 to 7 1/2.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The debate on the distresses of the country, was resumed in the British House of Commons, on the night of the 23d March, when Mr. O’Connell succeeded in delivering the speech which he endeavoured to give utterance on the 19th. After a long debate the motion for an inquiry was voted down, 253 to 87—majority for Ministers, 168.

Meetings continued to be held in various parts of England on the state of the country. In Leeds, Mr. J. Foster, of the Leeds Patriot, proposed a resolution in favour of triennial parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot.

The Society of Friends in Ireland have petitioned Parliament for the abolition of the punishment of death in cases of forgery. Mr. Peel has announced his intention to bring in a bill in which the punishment of death, in many cases of forgery will be done away with.

Four East and County Rate in England. The following table shows the amount of the rate in England, and published in the London papers, it appears that these rates, in 1822, were 20,708,801 stg., and that in 1823, they had increased to 22,966,365 stg., or near thirty three millions of dollars.

Lady Byron has published a vindication of her father and mother from the charge of having instigated her separation from Lord Byron. The step was deliberately taken after legal advice, and upon her own responsibility.

Paris advices are received to the evening of Sunday, March 31st. The Messager des Chambres of that evening, says, the deputies assembled on the preceding day for the third & last time in the rue de Richelieu, and the meeting was more numerous than the first two. Before returning to their respective provinces they resolved to recommend to their constituents the greatest prudence and firmness, and to resist every attempt at violence, fraud and corruption, by all the means which honour and the laws prescribed. They separated with the conviction of having conscientiously fulfilled their duty towards the throne, and vindicated their country from the calumnies of a faction.

According to the Journal du Commerce, M. Duden is to succeed M. de Chabrol; but we have heard from a good source that the portefeuille Finances is to be given to M. de la Bourliere.

On the 20th of March, 27 Surgeons, Adjutants, Majors, and Sub Adjutants, received their commissions for the expedition against Algiers, and they have had notice that the day of their departure will be fixed upon hereafter. The Count de Rossi has written letters to several of the Paris papers, stating that he has not married Mlle. Sontag.

SPAIN.—The New Expedition to Mexico. A letter from Cadiz of March 5, says: “The Spanish expedition to Cuba has not yet sailed, but is to be ready to put to sea by the 20th.—The men who are to compose the land forces have arrived from Valencia and Grenada, and the expedition itself will consist of one ship of the line, two corvettes, and a brig of war, besides the transports.

El Senor Don Edmundo Morat has the contract for provisions, and he is actively engaged in affording them a supply for at least 18 months. It is now well known that it was hunger, and not the Mexicans, that conquered Barradas. It is this gentleman who is to have the contract for the grand expedition also, which is to be ready to put to sea in August, and to consist of 22,000 land forces, all destined for Mexico, and there is not a doubt entertained here of its success. The quintas which are to compose it are being raised in Cadiz.”

PORTUGAL.—Private letters from Leghorn, dated 8th March, state that Lord Cochrane was on the point of embarking for Terceira, where he was to take the command of the expedition projected by the Emperor Don Pedro against Portugal.

It is stated that an autograph letter of Don Pedro has, within a few days, been sent to the sovereigns of the different courts of Europe, notifying to them the establishment of the Portuguese Government, under Donna Maria, at Terceira, to which island the Marquis de Palmella has lately gone.

EGYPT.—A letter from Alexandria (Egypt) says: “Public rejoicings have just taken place on occasion of the Circumcision of three young Princes, two of whom are sons of the Pacha, and the other of his son Ibrahim. The fetes lasted seven days, and in the evenings there were illuminations and fireworks.—Only two foreigners mixed with the Mussulman guests—the Consul-General of Sweden, and Mr. Briggs, an English merchant. Most of the European ladies were dressed in male attire.”

There was a press for Cotton at Alexandria, in February, and several houses offered important sums as advances, in order to gain a preference in the disposal of it. The crop of Cotton has been diminished for several years. This is to be attributed to the disappointment which the Vice Roy has experienced in the adventures made on his own account.—The distaste thus created, has caused the neglect of this cultivation, which has conducted so much to the wealth of Egypt, and contributed powerfully by its abundant production to the resources of the government. All this exhibits distinctly the inconvenience of monopoly.

Although the cotton crops were much injured by the inundation of the Nile last season, yet the produce was estimated at 60,000 bales.

GREECE.—Naxos, March 1.—Naxos has lately been desolated by earthquakes, which were renewed for several days. Some of the houses could not resist the violence of the shocks. We have not felt them on this coast.

HAVANA.

By the brig Spark the editors of the American have received a letter from Havana, under date of 3d instant, which says: “The last Correo, (No. 3) from Cadiz, brought us intelligence that the ninety gun ship Hero was to sail immediately after from Cadiz, for this port, with transports and about 2200 men, to relieve these garrisons, weakened by loss of men whose term of service has expired.—She and her convoy are daily expected.—The frigate Casilda sails to-morrow for Cadiz, giving convoy to seventeen Spanish vessels. The frigate Restauracion has returned from her cruise, and nothing more is heard of any privateer on the coast of the Island. The Spanish brig Doris, from New York is missing, but probably foundered or wrecked, and possibly captured. The U. S. frigate Brandywine arrived on the 1st instant. The Fal-mouth is at Key West, to be here on the 5th. Of the late conspiracy nothing is now said—it is of no importance—we are perfectly quiet. We have no news here of the approach of a new governor, except from extracts from Madrid papers, copied into the American papers. No change is desired; none for the better could be.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Friday, 3d May.

Voters of Anne Arundel county. Voters in each of the Election districts of Anne Arundel county, who are disposed to attend the administration of the general government, are respectfully requested to meet on several districts, to appoint five delegates to meet in General Convention at the Court House, on the third Saturday of next month, for the purpose of recommending a meeting to represent the county in the Legislature of Maryland.

MANY VOTERS. Office of the Colonization Society, Washington, April 14. A fine new brig Montgomery, has been ordered by the Colonization Society, and will sail from Norfolk for Liberia on the 25th. A few more Free Coloured persons of stable character, may be accommodated in passage to the Colony in this vessel. Application is immediately made, to R. GUNTER, Secretary of the Society, in City; or to JOHN M'PHAIL, Esq. Norfolk.

Chase has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to proceed on his way to the West. He left Cumberland on the 18th instant for Ohio.

ED, some time ago, in Bristol, England. THOMAS POLE, a celebrated Minister of the City of Friends, aged 76, years, son of Rachel Pole born in Philadelphia 1753, and was a preacher of the gospel 56 years.

The following are the items of payments by the State of New-York to assistant counsel fees, in the Astor causes: 23, Nov. 6 to Martin Van Buren, \$300; 15, O. Van Hoffman, \$250; Dec. 8, Pierre Van Wyck, \$500; Dec. 29 Daniel Webster, \$500; 1837, Nov. 17, James Kent, \$500; 21, Mr. Van Buren, \$500; D. Webster, \$500; 1828, Aug. 4, O. Hoffman, \$250; March 13, M. Van Buren, \$500; June 10, Webster, \$500; 1830, Jan. 2, O. Hoffman, \$500; Jan. 9, D. Webster, \$500.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. The Opelousas (Lou.) Gazette states that on the 16th ult. the steamboat William Tell, on her passage from Pittsburg to New Orleans, about three miles above the mouth of the River, burst her boiler and sank in about five minutes from the time of the accident. Lives were lost and the cargo entirely destroyed.

work has recently been published in the western part of the state of New York, entitled 'Book of Mormon, or the Golden Bible.' The author is Joseph Smith, Jr. The work contains about 600 pages, and is divided into the Book of Mormon, of Ether and of Helaman. The Rochester Daily Advertiser contains the following notice, signed by eleven individuals, setting forth the excellence of the work, and the existence of the original 'plates,' on which the contents of the volume were engraved, in a language which the translator was taught by inspiration. It seems one of the most important and interesting notices that of Lehi, was translated and stolen. The translator was commanded never again to translate the same over. We subject, with some hesitancy, one of the certificates, which is pretty strongly of what would once have been called blasphemy.

The Testimony of Three Witnesses.—Be it known to all nations, kindreds, tongues and people, unto whom this work shall come, that through the grace of God the Father, our Lord Jesus Christ, have seen the plates which contain this record, which is a word of the people of Nephi, and also of the prophets, his brethren, and also of the people of Jared, which came from the tower, of which hath been spoken; and we also know that they have been translated by the gift and power of God, for his voice hath declared it unto us; therefore we know of a surety, that the work is true. And we also testify that we have seen the engravings which are upon the plates, and they have been shown unto us by the power of God, and not of man. And we declare the words of soberness that an Angel of God came down from heaven, and he brought and laid before our eyes, that we beheld and saw the plates, and the engravings thereon; and we know that it is by the grace of God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, that we beheld and bear record that these things are true; and it is marvellous in our eyes. Nevertheless, the voice of the Lord commanded that we should bear record of it;—wherefore, to be obedient unto the commandments of God, we bear testimony of these things. And we know that if we are faithful in Christ we shall rid our garments of the blood of all unrighteousness, and be found spotless before the judgment seat of Christ, and shall dwell with him eternally in the heavens. And the honor be to the Father, the Son and to the Holy Ghost, which is one God. Amen. David Whitmer, Oliver Cowdery, Martin Harris.

The other certificate declares that the plates, said to have been found in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y. had the appearance of gold, and bore the marks of ancient and curious workmanship.

The whole surface of France is 107,405,600 acres, of which nearly one eighth is covered with wood, one sixth of which belongs to government, who derive from them a net revenue of \$2,000,000 francs.

JEWISH SCRIPTURES. In transcribing the sacred writings, it has been a constant rule with the Jews, that whatever is considered as correct, shall never be used, but shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed. A book of the law, written but one letter, with one letter too much, or with one error in one single letter, written with any thing but ink, or written on parchment made of the hide of an unclean animal, or on parchment not purposely prepared for that use, or prepared by any but Israelites, or on skins of parchment tied together by unclean strings, shall be held to be corrupt; that no word shall be written without a line first drawn on the parchment, no word written by heart, or without having been orally pronounced by the writer; that before he writes the name of God, he shall wash his pen; that no letter shall be joined to another, and if the blank parchment cannot be seen all around the letter, the roll shall be corrupt. There are certain rules for the length and breadth of each sheet, and for the space to be left between each letter, each word, each section. These Maimonides mentions as some of the principal rules to be observed in copying the rolls. Even to this day it is an obligation on the persons who copy the sacred writings for the use of the synagogue, to observe them. Those who have not seen the rolls used in the synagogue, can have no conception of the exquisite beauty, correctness, and equality of the writing.

THE MURDER AT SALEM. The evening Gazette of Saturday gives the following additional particulars. Upon opening the body of Mr. White some of the stabs were found to be three quarters of an inch wide by a flat instrument, sharp on both edges—and the other stabs, by a triangular instrument of rather smaller dimensions—and that three ribs of the deceased were broken.

Mr. Joseph White, with his antiquated notions, had been for many years known to be in the constant habit of keeping a large sum of specie by him in his bed chamber. No doubt every robber has had this money in his mind's eye for many years—and this must have been the fatal lure that cost him his life. If, accidentally, the robbers have not got so much plunder, it is because on going to live at his farm last spring, Mr. White sent to the Merchant's Bank a keg of specie, believed to be full of gold, which it had been his habit to keep in his bed chamber, and which has ever since remained upon special deposit in that Bank. It is not certain that the robbers took nothing. It appeared in evidence, at the Coroner's Inquest, that Mr. White stated to a member of his family, about three weeks since, that he had a thousand dollars in specie in his house—and yet the only specie now found there is between thirty and forty doubloons.

He retired to bed on Tuesday night soon after 9 o'clock. It was the opinion of the physicians at the opening of the body, that two different persons stabbed the deceased. The funeral of Mr. White took place on Friday afternoon, and was attended by an immense concourse of people.

By the imprint of the murderer's foot it is supposed that he is a small person, and that the impression was probably made with an Indian rubber overshoe or a stocking upon the foot, as there is no indentation of the heel of a boot or shoe. A highly spirited meeting, at the town Hall in Salem, took place on Friday evening, called at short notice—upwards of 5000 people attended—and the most spirited measures were adopted.—Stephen C. Phillips, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Jonathan P. Saunders was chosen Secretary. A voluntary watch was forthwith raised, and such was the spirit manifested that it went into actual operation on the same night. The number that volunteered was very large. The Rev. Mr. Colman made a feeling speech on the occasion which was listened to with almost breathless anxiety.—Mr. Huntington and the Chairman also made very appropriate remarks. There never was a meeting held, where all were more feelingly spirited and vigilant. A Committee of vigilance, consisting of seven from each ward, was raised, with full powers to search every house, and interrogate every person, on any point that could lead to the detection of the murderer.

From the Kingston Jamaica, Chronicle. Information from a highly respectable source, has reached this island, that His Majesty's government have under their serious consideration the practicability of purchasing the slave property in the West Indies. To effect this object, the proposition is to fund all duties, arising from colonial produce, for six years, and to make up the defalcation of the revenue, for the three, by other means, and they have calculated that 800,000 negroes, attached to properties in the West Indies, will, at a valuation of £30 sterling enable them to pay that sum off at the end of 5 years; and the amount of taxation, for the sixth year, will be sufficient to pay the same valuation for domestic slaves belonging to towns, &c.

On the 20th November, the brig 'Actif, bound from Havre to the Canary Islands, picked up a little skiff which had hoisted a white flag, and from which were rescued 12 men, two women, and a child, who were almost starved to death. Twelve days previously they had left St. Michael's for St. George's Island, distant only a few leagues. A north easterly gale had driven them out to sea, without any other provisions than what they had thought necessary to prepare for a passage of 24 hours. When they met the Active, they had been six or seven days without food or water, and were nearly 200 leagues from their original point of departure.

POSTHUMOUS FAME. The copy of Lord Byron's minor poems was recently sold by auction in London, and Murray became the purchaser, for 5,700 guineas.

SUICIDE.—"ALL FOR LOVE." We learn that a Mr. Wood, a married man, aged 50, living in the vicinity of Falmouth, fell so violently in love with a neighbouring female, that on hearing she had agreed to be married to a Mr. Nichols, he hid his wife's bed, went to the stable, and hung himself with a halter. Farmer's (Steuven county) Advocate.

NEW SOCIETY. The ladies in a part of New York, have formed an "anti-wife-whipping society."

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL. March. Winds. 1 Rain nearly all day; cold, snow at night, light breeze. N-E 2 Snow, nearly all day, cold, fresh breeze. N-E 3 Clear, cool, fresh breeze. N-E 4 Clear, mild, light breeze. N-E 5 Clear, moderate, light breeze. N-E 6 Clear, mild, light breeze. S-W 7 Cloudy, foggy, light breeze heavy thunder gust at night. S-W 8 Cloudy, cold, heavy blow. N-W 9 Clear, cold, fresh breeze. N-W 10 Clear, cool, fresh breeze. W 11 Cloudy, hazy, fresh breeze, s-w 12 Cloudy, cold, light breeze, gose and Swans going off. S-E 13 Cloudy, light breeze. S-E 14 Clear, moderate, fresh breeze. N-W 15 Clear, mild, fresh breeze. N-W 16 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze. S-E 17 Rain, nearly all day, fresh breeze. S-E 18 Clear, cool, heavy blow, frost at night. N-W 19 Clear, pleasant, light breeze. N-E 20 Clear, pleasant, light breeze. S-E 21 Cloudy, rain, light breeze. S-W 22 Cloudy, rain, in the evening and at night, light breeze. S-W 23 Clear, warm, from breeze. N-W 24 Hazy, pleasant light breeze. N-W 25 Rain, nearly all day, cold fresh breeze. S-E 26 Rain, at times during the day, cold, heavy blow. N-W 27 Clear, cold, smart frost in the morning. N-W 28 Clear, cold, heavy blow. N-W 29 Clear, P. M. cloudy, fresh breeze. S-E 30 Hazy, very warm, thundergust at night with rain. S-W 31 Cloudy, warm, rain in the evening, light breeze. W-N-W

MR. GREEN.—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDIE will be supported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne-Arundel county, by

OBITUARY. Died on the 14th instant, much lamented, Mr. ELIZABETH NETH, relict of Lewis Neth, Esq. late of this city. The obituary praise which her merits entitle her to, will be deemed superfluous by those who knew her, and her modest and humble spirit would shrink from the display.

WEDNESDAY NEXT CAPITAL PRIZE \$10,000 Maryland State Lottery, No. 4, 1830. Will be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, 18th April, on the "ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM," by which the holder of two tickets or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three, and in the same proportion for any greater quantity.

SCHEME. 1 prize of \$10,000 1 prize of 1,000 1 prize of 800 1 prize of 200 5 prizes of 100 10 prizes of 50 20 prizes of 20 100 prizes of 6 4639 prizes \$36,000 Tickets, 85 00 Halves 82 50 Quarters, 1 25 Eighths 62 1/2

Maryland State Lottery, No. 5, to be drawn on Wednesday, 5th May, 1830

SCHEME 1 prize of 2000 1 do of 500 1 do of 400 1 do of 300 1 do of 200 4 do of 100 5 do of 40 10 do of 20 200 do of 2 4800 do of 1 Tickets, \$1. For Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery apply to THOMAS SWANN, Annapolis, April 22.

TO HIRE. A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, of 17 or 18 years of age. He is of a mild and obedient temper, and accustomed to wait in the House. Enquire at this Office. April 22.

TO HIRE OR SELL. A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good Cook. For further information enquire at this Office. April 13.

GEORGE HENRI, MERCHANT TAILOR. Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS. In 1828, consisting of some of the best Patent Finished Cloth. Of various qualities and colors, with an assortment of PANTALOON STUFFS. Of various Qualities, and a variety of VESTINGS, Suitable to the Season.

All of which he will sell low for CASH, or to punctual men on moderate terms. April 22.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, April 20, 1830. On application, by petition, of Thomas Price, Ex'r. of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE. IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April 1830. THOMAS PRICE, Ex'r. April 22. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, April 20, 1830. On application, by petition, of Joshua W. Dorsey, Ex'r. of Sarah Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. It is ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE. IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1830. JOSHUA W. DORSEY, Ex'r. April 22. 6w

BY-LAW. A supplement to the By Laws chap. 12 & 103, regulating Carriages of burthen and pleasure, within the City of Annapolis, and precincts thereof.

WHEREAS: It is represented to this Corporation, that great inconvenience obtains in granting license to persons owning Carriages of pleasure and burthen, in this City, in consequence of the want of an enactment requiring said licences to be taken out at certain stated periods, for remedy whereof: 1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of the City of Annapolis, That the licenses heretofore granted to owners of Carriages, Carts and Drays, in this city, in compliance with the provisions of the By-Laws, of which this is a supplement, shall expire on the first day of September next, and on the 1st day of September each and every year thereafter. Provided, That all persons whose license shall not have expired by the first day of September next, shall be credited for all that portion of time necessary to complete the year.

2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the clerk to the Corporation, shall be required to give notice in some one newspaper published in Annapolis, that said licenses require renewing, and that in the event of the failure of the parties so to renew the clerk shall give information thereof either to the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, who shall immediately issue a precept imposing the penalty prescribed in the above recited By-Laws.

3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the said clerk to grant a certificate for all licenses issued by the said corporation, and that for all licenses so granted, he shall be entitled to demand and receive the same fees prescribed in By-Law, Chap. 85, sec. 4, passed April 27, 1828, appointing a clerk to the corporation, designating his duties, &c.

4. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That any person who may wish to take out license in the course of the year, shall be entitled to, and may obtain a license on paying therefor a ratable allowance, and every such license, shall be limited to and expire on the first day of September next thereafter. B. CLAUDE, Mayor. sw. April 22.

TEACHER WANTED. By the Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, and also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county. April 15.

10 DOLLARS REWARD. LOST DOG. A WHITE POINTER, long tail liver coloured ears and rump and an oval spot about two inches across, nearly on the top of his rump. The said Dog went in the Steam Boat from Baltimore to Annapolis on the 30th March, and is supposed to have followed a gentleman from thence the next day. The above reward, and a reasonable charge for all trouble, will be paid to the person who shall deliver the said Dog either at the U.S. Barracks at Annapolis, or at Belthoover's, near Baltimore. April 15. sw.

PRAYER BOOKS, Just Received From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, At the following Prices: Plain, bound in sheep 8 25 Lettered; 10 30 Black and Brown, bound in calf 1 75 Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt; 2 50 in calf, gilt edges 2 50 Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges 2 75 Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50

DR. HULL'S TRUSS. FOR the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. This Surgical instrument is now so well known to the Medical profession, and so extensively used by unfortunate sufferers labouring under the disease of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction of its surgical effects is thought unnecessary. The subjoined remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained, the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent addition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary, under the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says, "This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hall, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is convex and not convex and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia."

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: "I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured, and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 15 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general. Baltimore, January, 1830."

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles. The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America."

Professor Mott also in referring upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others. Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 57, Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Baltimore. March 11. sw.

The Maryland Gazette.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1830.

NO. 23.

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Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEVIL'S DRIVE.

From Moore's Life of Byron.

The following stanzas are part of a wittol poem which was written by Lord Byron, who states that he took the notion from "Porson's Devil's Walk." They are worth extracting, as they show the strange talents of this extraordinary man. We think, however, that Lord Byron was quite right in not to bludgeon the poem, which extends to 250 lines, many of which are, we are assured, very objectionable.

The Devil returned to hell by two;
And he staid at home till five;
When he dined on some homicides done in ragout,
And a rebel or so in an Irish stew,
And sausages made of a self-slain Jew,
And he thought himself what next to do,
"And," quoth he, "I'll take a drive.
I walk'd in the morning, I'll ride to night;
In darkness my children take most delight,
And I'll see how my favourites thrive."
And what shall I ride in?" quoth Lucifer, then—
"If I follow'd my taste, indeed,
I should mount in a wagon of wounded men,
And smile to see them bleed
But these will be furnish'd again and again,
And at present my purpose is speed;
To see my manor as much as I may,
And watch that no souls shall be poach'd away.
"I have a state coach at C—House,
A chariot in Seymour place;
But they're lent to two friends, who make me amends
By driving my favourite race.
And they handle their reins with such a grace,
I have something for both at the end of the race.
"So now for the earth to take my chance,"
Then up to the earth sprung he,
And making a jump from Moscow to France,
He stepp'd across the sea,
And rested his hoof on a turnpike road,
No very great distance from a Bishop's abode.
But first as he flew, I forgot to say,
That he hover'd a moment upon his way,
To look upon Leipsic plain;
And so sweet to his eye was its sulphury glare,
And so soft to his ear was the cry of despair,
That he perch'd on a mountain of slain;
And he gaz'd with delight from its growing height,
Nor often on earth had he seen such a sight,
Nor his work done half as well.
For the field ran so red with the blood of the dead,
That it bluish'd like the waves of Hell;
Then loudly, and wildly, and long laugh'd he,
"Nethinks they have here little need of me!"

But the softest note that sooth'd his ear
Was the sound of a widow sighing;
And the sweetest sight was the icy tear
Which horror froze in the blue eye clear
Of a maid by her lover lying—
As round her fell her long fair hair;
And she look'd to Heaven with that frenzied air,
Which seem'd to ask if a God were there!
And stretch'd by the wall of a ruin'd hut,
With a hollow cheek, and eyes half shut,
A child of famine dying;
And the carriage begun, when resistance is done,
And the fall of the vainly flying!

But the Devil has reach'd our cliffs so white,
And what did he there, I pray?
If his eyes were good, but he saw by night
What we see every day.
But he made a tour, and kept a journal
Of all the wondrous sights nocturnal,
And he sold it in shares to the Men of the Row,
Who bid pretty well—but they cheated him though!

The Devil first saw, as he thought, the Mail,
Its coachman and his coat;
So instead of a pistol he cock'd his tail,
And seized him by the throat;
"Aha," quoth he, "what have we here?
"This a new barouche, and an ancient peer!"
So he sat him on his box again,
And bade him have no fear,
But he true to his club, and staunch to his reins,
His brohel, and his beer,
"Next to seeing a lord at the council board,
I would rather see him here."
The Devil got next to Westminster,
And he turned to the "Room of the Commons,"
But he saw, as he purpos'd to enter in there,
That "the Lords" had receiv'd a summons;
And he thought, as a "quondam Aristocrat,"
He might peep at the "peers," tho' to hear them were
But,
And he walk'd up the house so like one of our own,
That they say that he stood pretty near the throne.
He saw Lord L.—"I seemingly wise,
The Lord W.—"I certainly silly,
And Johnny of Norfolk—a man of some size,
And Chatham, so like his friend Billy;
And he saw the tears in Lord E.—'s eyes,
Because the Catholics would not rise,
In spite of his prayers and his prophecies;
And he heard—which set Satan himself a staring—
A certain Chief Justice say something like swearing,
And the Devil was shock'd—and quoth he "I must go."
For I find we have much better manners below,
If I thus he harangues when he passes my border,
I shall hint to friend Maloch to call him to order!"

A DAY IN AN IRISH FAIR.

Where are you, O Genius of riot?
Where is the yell of defiance?
Why are the O'Connells and O'Shaughnessys quiet?
What has become of the O'Rouks & O'Briens?

If you wish to witness the humors of an Irish fair, visit neither Ballinashoe nor Donnybrook. In the one you have nothing but sheep and hallocks; and, bullock and sheep dealers; and in the other, a very disagreeable and incorrect specimen of Dublin cockneys. Donnybrook is Bartholomew in miniature. Yaddy does not come there in his proper apparel; he is out of his element as near to the metropolis, and he loses half his attractions in the neighbourhood of a town. View him in the interior, and if possible, in a country fair. His character, then, is fully developed; there is no disguise about him in such places; and

unless you be very acrimonious indeed, you will be compelled to admit that his good out number his bad qualities.

It was a beautiful morning in June, when first stood upon the picturesque banks of the Barrow. To the left, lay the venerable ruins of Dunbrody, mossed and grey, where the wind whistled through the rank grass; and on the right, extended a champagne country, highly cultivated. On the opposite side of the main, lay the gently rising hills of Waterford, and through the mist of the morning was seen, with irritating indistinctness, the meeting of the waters of the Barrow and the Suir. A more pleasing landscape I never looked upon; and it would have been difficult to associate misery with such delightful scenery. Fortunately there was no evidence of human suffering about the place. The ferry boat of Birlinlaw was filled with light hearted and laughing peasants; and the ferry men were reaping a rich harvest of fares from the passengers.— Were they crowding to a pattern, or on their way to market? No; they were on their way to the fair of Kildacree, and I had no sooner learned their destination, than I made one of their party. There sat beside me a well-set black-visaged ploughman, in his Sunday's best, and he played with a black thorn stick, encumbered with knots, between his knees.— "Audy enquired the boatman, 'do you think we shall have ere a bit of a fight to-day?'" "Plase God," replied Audy; and he looked at his well-seasoned black thorn. Assured of fun, the looks of the company lighted up, and a smart little dairy-maid asked Audy which party he would join. "Truth, I don't know yet," said Audy; and again looked at his black thorn.

Landed on the Waterford side of the ruin, I proceeded towards the fair green, and as I approached this Leipsic of Munster, the crowd of visitors considerably increased. A drove of sheep now stopped my progress; and the lowing and rushing of herds of bullocks helped to swell the dismal din which was created by the unharmonious notes of reluctant swine. Paddy is the only man in the world who can manage a pig & the difficulties he has to overcome in the employment of a pig driver, can be estimated only by those who have seen him on his way to an Irish fair. What an expressive language the Irish must be, for even hogs understand it! I have been amused and surprised by the attention they invariably pay to all who can pronounce that word "Hurish!" in the proper brogue. On going to a fair, this word is indispensable; and so in a straw strap, [rope.] The latter article is an appendage which the animal drags after him with one of his blunder legs. It serves as a rudder to guide him.

At the distance of a mile the confused sounds of bellowing cattle and braying donkeys were to be heard; and in a short time the booth-signs became visible. Every road and every path now flowed with life, and the tributary streams tended to fill the fair green, an inclosed piece of ground, devoted to the purposes of rustic traffic. The peasantry seem'd to be filled with awe at the first sight of the congregated multitude; and apprehensive of evil, they piously sought to avert calamity by an act of religion. The men reverently moved their hats, the women stood still, and all ostentatiously made on their breasts and foreheads

"That sign.
"By some thought impious; by others deem'd divine.
While thus spiritually secured against the temptations of the devil, on one hand, they did not neglect to provide against the assaults of the pick pocket on the other, by buttoning up their pockets.
An Irish fair, at first sight, is somewhat picturesque. The booths form a kind of semicircle—and immediately in the front of this stand the temporary shops of itinerant merchants. Dealers in hard ware, & chapmen from Dublin, display their varied and attractive stores, while the vendors of wooden whistles, John Allen's ginger-bread, and all-campaign, are more vociferously engaged in appraising the visitors of the value of their wares. Cheap John, takes his stand in an open space, and sells razors 'fine ground against the walls of Jerusalem' while 'sporting Sally, from the county Down, tempts adventurers to try their fortune in a humble lottery by puffing somewhat more pungent than those formerly resorted to by Messrs. Hazard & Co. of Cornhill. Behind this enticing scene the great business of the fair is conducted. There are no pens; no order. Each farmer chooses his own grounds, and twenty pigs generally form a noisy company, confined by straps to a single peg driven into the ground. Horse dealers show off at a distance; and the more ambitious riders keep up a kind of drag hunt all day, through the neighbouring fields.
In the morning all is anxiety; every face wears a look of care; and a dread of being cheated, or of being unable to effect sales, gives to the peasant's aspect an air of doubt & mystery very different from what might be expected in a rustic assembly of Irishmen.— Through the busy mass there moves a class of men well known in Munster—Waterford pig buyers. Their costume is somewhat peculiar. Their coats, of dark blue frieze, reach within three inches of the ground; and their tails are so prodigal of cloth, that this upper garment is to be retained on the shoulders only by frequent shrugs of the upper part of the person. Their inexpressibles are fabricated out of the same material, but the knees are unbuttoned, the better perhaps to display the variegated garters that confine the blue stock-

ings which ornament the legs. The pig buyer is a man of considerable consequence.— To his discretion are entrusted the interests of an extensive establishment, and he buys & pays without any check from his employers. His progress through the fair creates a great sensation; farmers make their stock assume the most attractive attitudes, and affectively avert their eyes, as if they were ignorant of the approach of the customer. But the buyer is not to be deceived by any seeming device. A single glance informs him of the value of the beast, and with the ease of one accustomed to such transactions, he pulls out a Spanish dollar, holds it up in the light of day between his finger and thumb, and deliberately lay it in the open palm of the seller, whispering at the same time something very secret in his ear. For the world he would not let the neighbouring farmers know the extent of his indiscretion; but Pat is not to be deceived. With a significant pshaw he averts his eyes, and with an indignant contraction of his eyebrows, forces back on the pig merchant his silver coin. The Waterfordian is not to be repulsed; he seizes Pat's hand in his left, exposes its horny palm to the light of day, and with the whole force of his right arm slaps the dollar on it.—Before the ringing sound subsides, he proclaims an advance, and Pat is aroused to action. With a violence fully equal to that of the pig buyer, he returns the money, and proposes to meet him half way. Again the dollar rings on the peasant's hand, the bargain is struck, and they consummate it by a contract of their iron palms which sounds far off amidst surrounding chapmen.

But here comes another character, well-known in Irish fairs. His Tuscan brogue proclaims him a native of Cork; and his greasy boot-tops, and herry horsehip announce the agent of a provision contractor. Bullocks and fat cows attract his attention; and he makes a bargain somewhat after the fashion of his Waterford rival. Another, and another still succeeds; the butcher passes hastily through the crowds of calves and sheep, ostentatiously proclaiming his own wealth, by holding in each hand a bundle of bank-notes, in an unsoiled state, fresh from the county bank. The Connaught man, too is here; his costume betrays his nation at once; and the feathers that fly from the sky blue frieze indicate his occupation—he is a goose plucker. Perhaps he deals in oranges, or exposes for sale a dozen Kerry cows, a little bigger than a quire's greyhound. The harsh tones of the north are heard here in the mellow south, for Antrim supplies Munster with gypsies; they are adepts in palmistry, and like the dark Bohemians, who never visit Ireland, they can strip a hedge, or diminish the tenants of a hen-roost.

About one o'clock, the day's sale had been nearly effected; and the rustic beaux and belles crowded the promenade between the temporary shops of the chapmen. The sun-burnt daughters of industry, solicitous to please, put on their most gaudy gear and attractive smiles, and their palemons, proud of their partners, tossed back their heads, and sported their new 'basalones.' Every thing now wore an air of happiness; but the storm was gathering; and in about an hour I was alarmed to find myself between two bodies of men who eyed each other with looks of suspicion, if not hatred.— The Dacies were on my right, and the Hogans on my left. Between both, individuals were carelessly passing; and I could not at first divine for what earthly reason they seemed concentrating their respective forces. The more timid portion of the people, however, anticipated the attack: old men and young boys posted themselves on the adjoining ditches, (Angelica fences,) and the more decent portion of the females hurried from the fairgreen. The itinerant dealers were busy packing up their goods, but the impatient factions did not wait their convenience; a Dacie and a Hogan quarrelled, both parties fell in, and a fight became general. I never witnessed a more dreadful scene of noise and confusion: the cries of women rent the air, and the conflicting mass of men exhibited a wood of sticks all raised in anger, but raised harmlessly, for the density of the crowd prevented any very considerable execution. The factions kept rolling about like a tempestuous billow, increasing as it moved, and though on the whole frightful enough, there was something extremely ludicrous as it passed over the encumbered ground.

The whole stock of a dealer in china-ware made a distressing noise, as if it was crushed into fragments by the feet of the belligerents; and Allen's gingerbread yielded unresistingly to the pressure of the combatants. The contents of a toy-shop were hastily scattered abroad, and many of this day got whistled without paying too much for them. As the passions of men were maddened, by the contest, resort was had to cowardly missiles: stones, two years old ones, flew about plentifully; and, in defiance of the prayers and threats of publicans, the booths were approed by those who could not otherwise provide themselves with weapons than by arming themselves with the poles that supported the canvases.

All was a scene of desolation; the magistrate and the priest exerted themselves in vain, and peace was only ultimately restored by the retreat of the Hogans, who gained the distant hill where they stood like their ancestors "Wan and faint, but fearless still."
Such was the termination of the fair of Kildacree.

THE SORTIE OF FORT ERIE.

BY A SOLDIER.

"And there was shouting in hot haste, the clash of the musketry squadron, and the clattering of the bayonet, when pouring forward with impetuous speed, and swiftly forming in the ranks of war."

Among the heroic and daring achievements, which have contributed to exalt the American name, and cast unfading glory on its arms, the SORTIE OF FORT ERIE stands conspicuous. It was planned by the late General Brown, and has been considered, aside from its splendid results, a military chef d'oeuvre.

On the 14th of August, 1814, the British troops, under General Drummond, attempted to carry Fort Erie by storm; but being repulsed by the Americans with severe loss, they abandoned this mode of warfare, and commenced a siege, with the hope of carrying the place by regular advances. Meantime the Americans laboured assiduously in repairing the damages their fortifications had received from the attack; and in making preparations to resist the besiegers: frequent skirmishes occurred, and a cannonade on both sides was kept up, but nothing of importance took place until the seventeenth of September. General Brown, at that time, perceiving that the British had completed a battery, which could open a most destructive fire upon the Fort, planned this desperate sortie, as the most effectual method of annoying the enemy, and affording relief to his own troops.

The British force consisted of three brigades, of one thousand five hundred men each, one of which was stationed at the works in front of the Fort, and the others occupied a camp two miles in the rear. At two o'clock the American troops were drawn up in readiness to make the sortie. The orders were, "to storm the batteries; destroy the cannon, and roughly handle the brigade on duty, before those in reserve could be brought up." This business, each soldier felt well assured, would be no pastime of the moment—no bloodless skirmish; but a deed that would require the nerve of manhood, and the fearless daring of the hero. Accordingly each man was prepared for the utmost: all useless and unnecessary incumbrances were left in the fort, and equipped only with the trusty firclock, the glistening bayonet, and the well secured cartridge-box, we stood prepared for an enterprise that would best the body guard of a Napoleon, and one in which even they might pluck an additional laurel.

The twenty-first regiment, to which the writer of this brief sketch was attached, was commanded by Colonel URMAN, the present candidate of the Republicans of New Hampshire, for the Chief Magistracy of the State. This corps was composed mostly of the hardy yeomanry of the "Granite State,"—full-blooded Yankees from New-Hampshire; men who had left their firesides and their homes, their wives and their children, and drawn the sword in defence of their bleeding country, not as the mercenary and wholesale butchers of a tyrant, but as freemen and as men, bound to protect the soil, the institutions, and the laws, which had been religiously bequeathed to them by their revolutionary fathers. And nobly and truly did they discharge this duty. They proved, not only their descent from heroes, but that they themselves were such: ever ready at the call of danger, and ever foremost in the hour of fight, they acquired a name for gallantry and noble daring that is remembered to this day with gratitude and pride. Nor was the man who led them deficient in any of the qualities of the skillful commander or the gallant soldier.—Born as the everlasting rock of his native hills, and true as the steel he wore, he was the fit and worthy comrade of as brave a regiment as ever carried glory and death into the ranks of a foe. But to return to the fight.

A division composed of Indians and Indians, and commanded by General Porter, the late Secretary of War, was ordered to open the attack, by proceeding in a circuitous route, thro' the woods, by a road which had been opened, and engaging the enemy's flank; while the right division, under General Miller, was stationed in a ravine, between the Fort and the enemy's works, with orders not to advance until after the attack of General Porter.

The command of General Porter advanced with so much celerity and caution that when they rushed upon the enemy's flank, they gave the first intimation of their approach.— A severe conflict for a moment ensued, in which several gallant officers fell at the head of their columns. In thirty minutes, however, possession was taken of two of the batteries in this quarter, and the garrison made prisoners. At this moment the division of Gen. Miller was ordered to advance. In conjunction with a column of Gen. Porter's division, he pierced between the second and third tier of batteries, and after a severe contest carried the first of these. The whole of these batteries being now in possession of our troops Gen. Miller's division inclined to the more formidable batteries towards the lake shore, and at this moment a part of the reserve, under Gen. Ripley, joined him. Here the resistance on the part of the British was more obstinate, their works being exceedingly intricate, from the successive lines of intrenchment, and the constant use of the bayonet was the only mode of assailing them. In this manner the contest was maintained for several moments with unequal advantage on the part of the Americans. The British, having by

this time received considerable reinforcements from the brigades in the rear, poured upon them, from their batteries, a destructive fire, which they were unable to return, on their part, with effect; and thus situated, their condition was becoming every minute more doubtful and precarious.

At this critical juncture, the remaining division of the reserve, composed of our own (the twenty first) and a part of the seven-teenth regiment, under the command of Colonel Upham; was ordered up, to put an end, at once, to the contest; by charging rapidly upon the enemy's works and carrying them at the point of the bayonet. A conflict, dreadful beyond description, now ensued; but the 21st under its brave leader firmly withstood the shock. At one period, however, our centre for a moment faltered, but it was for a moment. The voice of our Colonel was heard above the din of battle—"the twenty first must do its duty; there are none to support it." This was enough—its effect was electrical, and sent a thrill to each soldier's heart. Had a fresh division of troops at that moment arrived, they could not have done more. The deafening shout of "onward" burst at once spontaneous from every soldier's lips, and the two lines closed with each other, at the very mouth of the British batteries, which they contested with terrific violence, at the point of the bayonet. Such was the obstinacy of the conflict that many portions of the troops, on both sides, were forced back, and the contending parties became mingled with each other. Nothing could exceed the desperation of the contest at those points where the cannon were stationed with which the enemy had calculated to compel the fort to capitulate: and to dislodge and destroy which had been the main object in planning the sortie. There "man to man, and steel to steel," across the carriage and at the mouth of the guns, every inch of ground was disputed, and both American and Briton fell to mingle in one common dust.

"Balls struck, blades cut, as foe met foe,
"And feet slipp'd o'er the blood below."

The British, however, at length began to give way, and no exertion of their officers could restrain them. It was in vain they represented to them the disgrace of flying before a handful of ragged militia, as they were pleased to term the Americans; it was in vain they called upon them, in the name of their King and country, and by the laurels they had gathered on the battle fields of Europe to, throw themselves once more into the breach. They would not, they could not, withstand the almost solid steel that bore them down, reeking with their own gore, and pressed forward by resolute and determined freemen.— They left the batteries in confusion, and our men remained the proud masters of their last entrenchment.

Thus closed the Sortie of Fort Erie; and an enterprise more desperate and sanguinary is not to be found in the annals of our country's victories. It was planned with consummate skill, and executed with determined and heroic bravery. In a few hours the labour of forty-seven incessant days, which had been expended by the British upon their works, was destroyed; and, in addition to the splendid trophies of this signal exploit, upwards of a thousand of their men were killed, wounded, and made prisoners. *Dover Gazette.*

On the top of a high mountain, in the South of Scotland, called Sintac, there is said to be a large Stone, in the form of a Cap, in which is always contained, a quantity of water for the refreshment of Travellers. On this stone the following verses have been etched:

On Sintac tap, there is a cap,
And in that cap there is a drop,
Take up the cap, drink out the drop,
And leave the cap on Sintac tap.
These lines are said to contain an enigma which has never yet been unravelled. Can any of our readers, say, whether such a stone exists with such an inscription, and if they can, explain the mystery supposed to abide in this very logical verse! *Charleston Gazette.*

A Turk's thought on Imprisonment for Debt.

A captain of a trading ship being not long since in the city of Constantinople, lodged in the house of a sea faring Turk. One day he observed to the musselman, that in all his walks through the immense city of Constantinople and its suburbs, he had not seen any thing like a jail for imprisonment for debtors. Christian dog! (said the disciple of Mahomet) do you suppose that we are so debased as to copy the Nazarine policy? We take care to strip a debtor of all his property so far as it will go, to pay his just debts; but there we leave him, we instantly turn him loose to begin the world again. The believers in our Prophet are above shutting up their fellow men in cages in order to starve, persecute and torment them. We make a distinction between a man and a rat. I have been in several of the Nazarine (Christian) cities, and never looked at a debtor's prison without horror, as a place where man is degraded to the condition of a rat!

Customs. At the balls in Brazil both the cavaliers and their dark eyed partners dance ungloried. To present a gloved hand to a lady would be taken as an insult, as inferring the existence on her part of some cutaneous disorder.

Thursday, April 23, 1880.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

There will be a meeting of the Executive on Monday, 3d May.

Married on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bartow, Mr. Nicholas Kirtland, to Miss Sarah Warriner, both of the city of Annapolis.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county.

The Voters in each of the Election districts of Anne-Arundel county, who are disposed to support the administration of the general government, are respectfully requested to meet in their several districts, to appoint five delegates to meet in General Convention at Waterloo tavern, on the 3d Saturday of May next, for the purpose of recommending four gentlemen to represent the county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

MANY VOTERS.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

The Voters of the 4th Election District in Anne-Arundel county, are requested to assemble at Mr. John Short's in said district, on Saturday, 8th day of May, at 2 o'clock, to select five delegates to meet in General Convention at Waterloo, on the 3d Saturday of the same month, for the purpose of recommending to the people, four gentlemen, as candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly.

The Frederickburg Arena of Friday, states that a serious accident was nigh happening on board the Steamboat Patuxent, Capt. Weems, on her last trip from Baltimore to that place. After leaving Carter's creek, about sunrise on Thursday morning, a smoke was discovered issuing from the hold, which spread immediate alarm among the passengers. By the judicious management of the captain and the activity of the crew, a large portion of the freight in the hold was brought up on deck in a very short time, and the fire was found to have been caused by a quantity of aquafortis, which, marked as "glass," had been stowed away in the hold, and by the breaking of the bottles containing it, was spilled upon the freight. The passengers have published a card to Capt. Weems, bearing the strongest testimony in favour of his good conduct on the occasion.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The votes in 49 counties are, for accepting the new constitution 11,289. For rejecting 5090. Majority for accepting 6,199.

At the Circuit Court held at Mount Pleasant, (N. Y.) last week, the long pending suit of Mrs. Miller against Mr. Olmstead, for slander, was decided in favour of the plaintiff, and a verdict rendered of \$750 damages, with 6 cents cost.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

Counterfeit \$5 notes of the Farmers' Branch Bank at Easton, Md. are in circulation. They bear date 1837, and are under number 2100.—the public had better be on the look out.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

The Charleston papers received yesterday, mention that the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court for Pike county, Alabama, at a late term, presented Major PHILIP WAGEN, of the United States Army, for an alleged infraction of the rights of the citizens of Alabama; he having issued a proclamation, by order of the Secretary of War, directing all white persons not having permits or Indian wives, to leave the territory of the Creek Indians within 15 days. The Grand Jury pronounce the Major and his men guilty of a violation of the laws of Alabama, that state at the last session of the Legislature having extended its jurisdiction over the said territory.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.

On the 2d inst, one company of the second battalion of the U. S. Infantry, in garrison at Baton Rouge, La. left that place for New Orleans, under the command of Lieut. Martin, in the steamboat Natchez. On the 4th, two other companies, under the command of Brevet Lieut. Colonel Foster, left for the city, in the steamboat Florida.—The officers of the battalion in command, were Lieut. Colonel Foster, Capt. Lear, Lieut. Martin, M'Call, Clarke and Torrence; Dr. Sullivan & Dr. Near. We understand that this movement was made upon the requisition of the Secretary of this State.

The troops were disembarked in twenty-three minutes after the boat threw out her platform, with their baggage fixed, ammunition, hospital stores and provisions; and marched to the barracks where they are now stationed.

The Mobile Register mentions, as an evidence of the low state of steamboat stock in that place, that the steamboat American, having an excellent hull, was knocked at a public auction at about one fifth of her cost.

A savage looking negro was tried in the Circuit Court on Monday, for creating a revolt on board the ship Ohio, from New Orleans, as she was proceeding up our bay, and striking the mate on the head with a hand-spike, intending to kill him.—He was found guilty of the last offence. The other mutineers assigned to the Captain, and as they were drunk, he did not come them to be indicted, forgiving them on condition for the sake of another. The negro was sober, and swore that he would at some future time be revenged on the Captain. When the Captain pres-

...submit ...himself ...is a ...

The Dublin Evening Post contains the following extract of a letter from Paris: Banns of marriage between a French gentleman of the name of M., and Miss H., the daughter of the Rev. John H., have been published at the church of St. Philippe du Roule, under strange circumstances. A British officer now here was paying his addresses to the young lady in question, and with her father's approbation. He discovered, however, that she loved a Frenchman, Monsieur H., whose disqualification in the estimation of the Rev. Baronet was want of fortune; ascertaining also that the possession of 100,000 francs would remove all objections to the favoured lover. Capt. D., with a rare generosity, advanced the money, and thus proved in a way which cannot be questioned, that the happiness of the object of his affections was dearer to him than his own.

We recently referred to an extraordinary glass vase which was presented to an emperor of China in 627. It was said to be so large that a male could get into it. As a counterpart to this story we would publish the following extract from the Gentleman's Magazine for 1751.

LEITH, SCOTLAND, JAN. 11.—A globular bottle has been blown here, capable of holding two hogheads; the biggest ever produced at any glass work, its dimensions being forty inches by forty two.

A cask was picked up in the Bay, just below Fort La Fayette yesterday, which upon examination was found to contain the bodies of three persons, (two males and one female) with their heads and feet cut off! Mr. James Church, the coroner, at the Narrows, held an inquest over the bodies, but we have not heard the result.

Extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, March 21. A few days since the beautiful brig, General Morales, commanded by Captain James Ross, cleared at the Custom House for New Orleans; she was taken possession of the same morning by 50 soldiers and officers; her rudder unbent, and taken on board of a man of war. She had previously been robbed of her provisions, and the captain and crew put in prison by order of Landry. The American consul, and Captain M'Call of the Peacock, demanded her restoration to her owners, and an explanation; but the commandant refused even to answer their notes, and when Captain Ross asked the reason for these violent proceedings, he said it was his will, and his bayonets were the executioners of that will. I fear that this is only the commencement of trouble here. God knows whose turn next. The owners have abandoned the vessel and cargo, and trust to their own government for redress.

A short time since, in draining a field belonging to the Rev. T. Lowry, D. D. of Crosby on Eden, the workmen discovered an oak tree of a very great size. This remnant of an antediluvian forest is 45 feet long, and appears to have originally been much longer, as the top is broken off; it has no bark on, and its girth is nine feet. There are no indications of its having felt the edge of the axe, and it seems to have been overthrown on the place where it grew. This tree was about three feet from the surface, embedded in peat moss, underneath which is a stratum of clay, upon which no doubt stood an antediluvian forest. On the same range of hills, a few years ago, Mr. Gillibert, of Crosby, found oak trees standing upright as they had grown. We understand Dr. L. intends to have it cut up and made into furniture, if it stand exposure to the air.

A drover came to market, a few days since, with 20 fine fat oxen. They had all had the same treatment and food, and weighed from 1000 to 1200 lbs. each. A butcher purchased and slaughtered them all in the usual manner. The meat of 19 of them had the common and uniform appearance; but the meat of one was nearly white, so as to require a near view to be distinguished from the fat. The muscular fibres were regular, but fine, the fat abundant, and in its ordinary locations; the bones hard; the kidneys red and healthy; and every part of the animal indicated sound health. A great number of persons purchased pieces of the beef to try, and afterwards pronounced it tender and excellent. The hair of the animal was black.

A gentleman who arrived on Wednesday evening from Mount Carbon, states that dreadful devastation is made by fire in the woods in Schuylkill County. The ravages of the flames extend over many miles, and some of the newly founded settler villages were saved with difficulty. Serious fears were at one time entertained for the safety of Pottsville.

The Boston Commercial Gazette contains the following intelligence: The election of Governor in Rhode Island took place on Wednesday last—the candidates were Jas. Fenner and Asa Messer. F. S. The following is an extract from a letter dated at Providence yesterday morning:—I have but a moment to state to you that Mr. Fenner is elected Governor by a majority of one thousand votes. The Jackson Senate is also elected by a majority of three or four hundred. A most glorious triumph!

Mr. GANNETT—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffship of Anne-Arundel county, by MANY VOTERS.

Died in this city, on Tuesday last, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Hendry.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR. HAS just received a very superior assortment of GLOVES, CASHMERE, AND VESTINGS. Also a handsome assortment of GOODS, suitable for Summer wear, all of which he will sell low for CASH, or to punctual men on credit. He has also an assortment of STOCKS AND COLLARS.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery court, the subscriber will expose to public sale at the late dwelling plantation of James Anderson deceased, on Monday the 17th day of May next, at twelve o'clock M. if not the next fair day thereafter, all the real estate of which the said James Anderson died seized, to wit: The said dwelling plantation, lying in the Park of Patuxent in Anne Arundel county, part of a tract called Duvall's Range, containing about seven hundred acres; the improvements on which are a good dwelling house, two tobacco houses, a saw mill and many out houses, and two apple orchards; it abounds in good timber land, has extensive meadow, and is excellent tobacco land.

Another Plantation, part of a tract called "Providence," about four miles distant from the former, containing about sixty acres, on which there is a small dwelling and tobacco house.

An undivided third part of a tract adjoining the latter containing about four hundred acres.

A tract lying in Anne Arundel county, on the Patuxent, near the bridge, part of Duvall's Range, containing about two hundred and seventy acres, the improvements on which are a dwelling house, tobacco house, out houses and an apple orchard.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE. A credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond with sufficient securities to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, and the property to be conveyed on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before.

The creditors of the said James Anderson, are hereby notified to file their claims with proper vouchers in the chancery office, on or before the 30th day of September next.

IN CHANCERY, 27th April, 1850. Roderick Dorsey and Rachel, his wife, & others vs. Isaiah Hood, Thomas H. Hobbs, & Laura Hobbs.

The bill states, that some time in the year 1822, the said Hobbs agreed to sell unto the said Hood, the said parcel of land, for the sum of five hundred and eighty dollars; that no written agreement was entered into by the parties, but the said Hood was put into possession of the land, and has retained possession until the present time; and that no part of the purchase money has been paid, except the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, which was paid on the 30th day of April 1827. That the said Hood has lately died, leaving the complainant, DORSEY, his executory and the complainants and the defendants, Thomas and Laura, are his heirs at law, and that the defendant, Laura, resides in the State of Ohio. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, That the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the first day of June next, give notice to the said defendant, Laura, of the substance and object of this bill, that she may be warned to appear in this court on or before the first day of September next, to answer the premises, and to shew cause, if any she hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy, Test. HAMBAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

THE Commission for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 3th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

THE House in Corn Hill Street, now occupied by Mr. George Watts, this Property will be offered at Public Sale on the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock if not previously disposed of. For terms apply to the Subscriber. D. Ridgely, Agent. For Charles Ridgely, April 29.

RETURNED by express to the public for the encouraging effect which he has experienced at their hands, and avails himself of this opportunity to inform them that he has provided a large supply of the very best materials, and the best of Workmen, to manufacture Boots and Shoes, at the very lowest Baltimore prices, for CASH. Best Boots, 24 Cash. Ladies' Misses' Boys' Boots, 24 Cash. 21 75 Cash. Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, equally low for the Cash. April 29.

NOTICE. THE Commission for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 3th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court. By order R. I. Cowman, Clk. Comm'r. A. A. C. April 29.

FOR SALE. THE House in Corn Hill Street, now occupied by Mr. George Watts, this Property will be offered at Public Sale on the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock if not previously disposed of. For terms apply to the Subscriber. D. Ridgely, Agent. For Charles Ridgely, April 29.

HALLAM THEATRE. A meeting of the Stockholders of the Hallam Theatre will be held at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, on Monday the 3d of May, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of electing seven Trustees, to direct the affairs of the institution for the ensuing year. April 29.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mrs. Sarah Stewart, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment. JOSEPH N. STOCKETT, Adm'r. April 29.

By the Corporation of Annapolis, ORDERED, That public notice be given, that the Corporation will sit on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, at three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers of property, prior to levying the Tax for the current year. By order, JOHN H. WELLS, Clk. To the Corporation. April 29.

NOTICE. BY an order of the honourable, the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 19th May next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted,) and continue until all is sold, at the late residence of Mary Johnson, late of said county, deceased, on Kretz's road, leading from Baltimore to Annapolis, the following property, to wit: One Negro Man, George, about 35 years old, one Negro Man, Bill, about 21 or 22 years old, one Negro Girl, Fanny, about 16 or 17, and two Women, about 35 years old, two Children and also some Cattle and Hogs, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

THE TERMS ARE—For all sums of Ten Dollars, and under, the cash to be paid on the delivery of the property, and for all sums over Ten Dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. LLOYD JOHNSON, Es'r. April 29.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, NO. 5. To be drawn on Wednesday, 5th May, 1830.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Description, and Quantity. 1 prize of 2000, 1 do of 500, 1 do of 400, 1 do of 300, 4 do of 200, 4 do of 100, 5 do of 40, 10 do of 20, 200 do of 2, 4800 do of 1.

TO HIRE. A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, of 17 or 18 years of age. He is of a mild and obedient temper, and accustomed to wait in a household. Enquire at this Office. April 22.

TO HIRE OR SELL. A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good Cook. For further information enquire at this Office. April 15.

GEORGE M'NIE, MERCHANT TAILOR. Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS. In his line, consisting of some of the best Patent Finished Cloth. Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of PANTALOON STUFFS. Of various Qualities, and a variety of VESTINGS. Suitable to the Season. All of which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual men on moderate terms. April 22.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SOL. Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, April 20, 1830. ON application, by petition, of Thomas Price, Es'r, of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April 1830. THOMAS PRICE, Es'r. April 22.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SOL. Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, April 20, 1830. ON application, by petition, of Joshua W. Dorsey, Es'r, of Sarah Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. It is ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1830. JOSHUA W. DORSEY, Es'r. April 22.

BY-LAW. A supplement to the By Laws chap. 12 & 103, regulating Carriages of burthen and pleasure, within the City of Annapolis, and precincts thereof.

WHEREAS: It is represented to this Corporation, that great inconvenience obtains in granting license to persons owning Carriages of pleasure and burthen, in this City, in consequence of the want of an enactment requiring said licences to be taken out at certain stated periods, for remedy whereof:

1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council men of the City of Annapolis, That the licenses heretofore granted to owners of Carriages, Carts and Drays, in this City, in compliance with the provisions of the By Laws, of which this is a supplement, shall expire on the first day of September next, and on the last day of September next, and every year thereafter. Provided, That all persons whose licenses shall not have expired by the first day of September next, shall be credited for all that portion of time necessary to complete the year.

2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the clerk to the Corporation, shall be required to give notice in some one newspaper published in Annapolis, that said licenses require renewing, and that in the event of the failure of the parties so to renew the clerk shall give information thereof either to the Mayor, Recorder, or one of the Aldermen, who shall immediately issue a precept imposing the penalty prescribed in the above recited By-Laws.

