

The Annapolis Gazette

VOL. LXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1880.

NO. 27.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CORONATION OF INEZ DE CASTRO

There was music at the midnight,
From a royal fall it rolled,
And a mighty bell, each nation between,
Sternly and slowly toll'd.
Strange was their mingling in the sky,
It hush'd the listener's breath,
For the music spoke of triumph high,
The lonely bell, of death.
There was hurrying through the midnight,
A sound of many feet,
But they fell with a muffled fearfulness,
Along the shadowy street,
And softer, fainter, grew their tread,
As it near'd the Minister's gate,
Whence broad and solemn light was shed
From a scene of royal state.
Full glow'd the strong red radiance
In the centre of the nave,
Where the forest of purple canopy
Sweep'd down in many a wave,
Leading the marble pavement old
With a weight of gorgeous gloom,
For something lay 'neath the fretted gold,
Like a shadow of the tomb.
And within that rich pavilion,
High on a glittering throne,
A woman's form sat silently,
'Midst the glare of light alone,
Her jewels and robes fell strangely still—
The drapery on her breast
Seem'd with no pulse beneath to thrill,
So stone-like was its rest.
But a peal of lordly music
Shook 'er in the dust below,
When the burning gold of the diadem,
Was set on her pallid brow,
Then died away the encircling band,
Stood Prince & Chief, 'midst the hush profound,
With homage to her hand.
Why pass'd a faint cold shuddering
Over each martial frame,
As one by one to touch that hand,
Noble and leader came?
Was not the setting aspect fair?
Had not a queenly grace
Under the parted ebony hair,
Sit on the pale still face?
Death! Death! canst thou be lovely
Unto the eye of life?
Is not each pulse of the quick high breast
With thy cold mist at strife?
—Lead the strong and fearful light,
The crown upon that head,
The glorious robes and the blaze of light,
All gather'd round the dead!
And beside her stood in silence,
One with a brow as pale,
And white lips rigidly compress'd,
Lest the glare of light should fall,
King Pedro with a jealous eye,
Watching the honour done,
By the land's flower and chivalry,
To her, his martyr'd one.
But on the face he look'd not,
Which once his star had been;
To every form his glance was turn'd,
Bare of the breathless queen!
Thou something won from the grave's embrace
Of her beauty still was there,
Its hues were all of that shadowy place,
'Twas not for him to bear.
Alas! the crown, the sceptre,
The treasures of the earth,
And the priceless love that pour'd those gifts,
All of wasted worth,
The rites are closed—bear back the dead,
Unto the chamber deep,
Lay down again the royal head,
Dust was the dust to sleep.
There is music on the midnight—
A requiem sad and slow,
As the mourners through the sounding aisle,
In dark procession go,
And the Ring of state and the starry crown,
And all the rich array,
Are borne to the hush of silence down,
With her that queen of clay.
And tearfully and firmly
King Pedro led the train—
But his face was wrapt in his folding robe,
When they lower'd the dust again,
'Tis hush'd! at last, the tomb above,
Hymns die, and steps depart,
Who call'd the strong as death, O Love?
Mightier thou wert and art!
*Don Pedro of Portugal, after his accession to the kingdom, had the body of the murdered Inez taken from the grave, solemnly entombed and crowned.
New Monthly Magazine.

From the Village Telegraph.

Notes of the primitive History of Germantown.

REMINISCENCES.

Old Mr. J. W. about the year 1720, purchased 500 acres of land at 25. per acre, adjacent to where his descendant now lives; when he afterwards sold much of it at 31. per acre, he thought he was doing wonders, some of it has since been worth \$200 to 300 per acre.
The price of labour in and about Germantown 90 years ago, was 3s. a day in summer, and 2s. 6d. in winter. The price of hickory wood was 10s. to 11s. per cord, and oak was 8s. to 9s. Hickory now sells at \$74, and oak at \$6, and has been two dollars higher.
In 1738, a county tax was assessed of 14s. per pound on the city and county, (including Germantown) for wolves and crows destroyed, & for assembly money was 5s. per day.
The blackbirds formerly were much more numerous than now; a gentleman mentioned to me that when he was a young man he once killed at one shot, (with mustard seed shot) 110 birds which he got; some few of

the wounded he did not get; they had alighted in an oat field after the harvest, and he was concealed in a near hedge and shot them as they rose on the wing; there was a law in 1700, made to give 5d. per dozen for the heads of blackbirds to destroy them.

A person, now 68 years of age, relates to me that he well remembers seeing colonies of Indians of 20 to 30 persons, after coming through the town and sitting down in Logan's woods, others on the present open field, S. E. of Lorain's place. They would then make their huts and stay a whole year at a time, and make and sell baskets, ladles and tolerably good fiddles. He has seen them shoot birds and young squirrels there with their bows and arrows. Their huts were made of four upright saplins with crotch limbs at top. The sides and tops were of cedar bushes and branches. In these they lived in the severest winters; their fire was on the ground and in the middle of the area, at that time, wild pigeons were very numerous, in flocks of a mile long, and it was very common to shoot twenty or thirty of them at a shot. They then caught rabbits and squirrels in snares.

The superstition then was very great about Ghosts and Witches. 'Old Shrunken' as he was called, (George S. who lived to be 80) was a great conjurer, and numerous persons from Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and some even from Jersey, came often to him to find out stolen goods and to get their fortunes told. They believed he could make any thieves who came to steal from his orchard stand if he saw them, even while they desired to run away. They used to consult him where to go and dig for money, and several persons, whose names I suppress, used to go and dig for hidden treasures, of nights. On such occasions, if any one 'spoke' while digging, or ran, from terror, without 'the magic ring' previously made with incantation round the place, the whole influence of the 'spell' was lost.—Dr. Witt, too, a sensible man, who owned and dwelt in a large house, since, the Rev. Dr. Blair's, as well as old Mr. Frailey, who also acted as a physician, and was really pretty skilful, were both U— Doctors, (according to the superstition then so prevalent in Europe) and were renowned also as conjurers. Then the cows and horses, and even children got strange diseases, and if it baffled ordinary medicines, or Indian cures and herbs, it was not unusual to consult those persons for relief, and their prescriptions which healed them, as resulting from witchcraft, always gave relief! Doctor Frailey dwelt in a one story house, very ancient, now standing in the school house lane. On each side of his house, were lines of German poetry painted in oil colours (some of the marks are even visible now,) those on one side have been recited to me, viz:—

Translated thus:
Las neider meiden Let the envious envy me
Las hasser hassen Let the hateful hate me
Was Gott, mir g'ibt What God has given me
Muss man mir lassen By man shall not be let—
(i. e. hindered.)

An idea was very prevalent, especially near the Delaware and Schuylkill waters, that the pirates of Black Beard's day had deposited treasure in the earth. The fancy was that sometimes they killed a prisoner and interred him with it, to make his Ghost keep his vigils there and guard it. Hence it was not rare to hear of persons having seen a spook or ghost, or having dreamed of it a plurality of times, which became a strong incentive to dig there. To procure the aid of a professor in the black art was called Hexing; and Shrunken in particular had great fame therein. He affected to use a diviner's rod (a witch hazel) with a peculiar angle in it, which was supposed to be self turned in the hands, when approached to any mineral; some use the same kind of rod now to feel for hidden waters, so as to dig for wells. This late Mr. T. F. used to amuse himself much with the credulity of the people. He pretended he could Hex with a hazel rod, and often he has had superstitious persons to come and offer him shares in spoils, which they had seen a spook upon.—he even wrote and printed a curious old play, to ridicule the thing. Describing the terror of a midnight fright in digging, he makes one of the party to tell his wife,

"My dearest wife in all my life
Ich neber was so frightened!
De spirit come and ich did run
—Twas just like tender, mid light'ning."
Mr. K. aged 71, and his wife nearly the same age, mentioned to me, that in their youthful days they used to feel themselves, as if at double or treble the distance they now do from Philadelphia, owing to the badness and loneliness of the roads; they then regarded a ride to the city as a serious affair. The road before it was turnpiked, was extremely clayey and mirey, and in some places, especially at Penn's Creek, there was a fearful quicksand.

In the times the sleighing used to continue two or three months in the winter, and the pleasure parties from the city, used to put up and have dances at Mackinett's tavern, where his son now lives. It was then very common for sailors to come out

in summer to have frolics, or mirth and refreshment at the inn. The young men also made great amusement of shooting at a target. They used no waggons then in going to market, but the women usually went, and rode a horse with two panniers slung on each side of her. The women too carried baskets on their heads and the men wheeled wheel barrows—being six miles to market.

Then the people, especially men and wife rode to church, funerals and visits; the woman sat on a pillow behind the man. Chairs or chaises were then unknown to them; none in that day ever dreamed to live to see such improvements and luxury as they now witness.

The first carriage of the coach kind they ever saw or heard of, belonged to Judge Allen, who had his country seat at the present Mount Airy college; it was of the Phanton or Landau kind, having a seat in front for children, and was drawn by four black horses: he was of course a very opulent man, a grandee in his generation. The country seats then were few. Penington had his country house where Chew's now stands, & the present Kitchen wings of Chew's House, sufficed for the simplicity of gentlemen of those days. Another country house was Shoemaker's and is the same now forming the kitchen house, &c. of Mr. Duval's place, near his mansion House, built for Col. T. Forrest. In their early days all the better kind of houses had balconies in the front, in which, at the close of the day, it was common to see the women at the most of the houses, sitting and sewing or knitting; at that time the women went to their churches generally in short gowns and petticoats, and with check or white flaxen aprons. The young men had their heads shaved, and wore white caps; in summer they went without coats, wearing striped trowsers, and barefooted; the old Friends wore wigs.

*A copy of it is in the Philadelphia Athenaeum Library.

There were three or four earlier carriages in Philadelphia, viz. Norris, Logan, and Shippen.

PARENTAL PARTIALITY.

MY SON ROGER.

It is oftentimes exceedingly amusing to hear parents talk of their children; to witness the ridiculous fooleries, both of language and sentiment, into which parental fondness will sometimes lead them; and listen to encomiums on what, in the children of others, would be subjects of blame, rather than of praise. As an illustration of this, take the following account lately given by an old gentleman of his son Roger. It is precisely in his own language, the peculiarities of style and pronunciation being preserved with all due care.

My son Roger is a rare lad—and so for that matter are all my boys, seven in number. They are all remarkable in their way, some for one thing and some for another.—But my son Roger is the remarkablest of all. He was born on the 29th day of February, and of course his birth-day comes only once in four years. How he come to be born on that day of all the days in the year, I never could make out, but so it was—and my son Roger, though now six feet high, was then so small that Mrs. Mowherworth actually put him into my wife's coffee-pot and shut down the lid. But he was a rare child for all that—why, on the very day he was born, he opened his eyes, he kicked like a grasshopper, and cried like a sucking pig—besides other things too tedious to mention. But it wasn't long that we could get him into a coffee-pot; he soon out grew that, I can tell ye. He ran up like a pig-weed.

My son Roger is a rare lad. Why, when he was no more than six ye' old, he could ride as though the very devil kicked him an end. He got one or two falls though, and come very near breaking his ternal neck.—He did break his collar bone, and upset his wrist and come very nigh cracking his skull. But it didn't make no difference at all; he is the same harumscarum chap now that he ever was.

He's a strapping lad, for one of his years. You couldn't put him into a coffee-pot now, no, nor twenty coffee-pots—and he's only nineteen ye' old. O, if you could only see him among the other boys of the neighbourhood—he's a whale among small fish, I can tell ye. And between you and I he's a buster among the gals. He goes out a courting every night, as constant as the night comes. He knows a thing or two, let him alone for that. He'll make his way in the world, or else I'm no prophet. He's none o' your modest chaps that stand shilly-shallying—not he; he steps right up to 'em.—'Alas! my son Roger So-and-so, ahom!' That's the way he speak now. What signifies standing back-ground, winking and blinking, waiting to be brought forrad?—My son Roger is a rare lad, let him alone for that. If he don't make his way in the world, then set me down for a noddie.—Why he's good at any thing he's a mind to turn his hands to, or his feet either for that

matter. He can run like a deer, jump like a catamount, wrestle like a bear, climb like a squirrel, and fight like a tiger. He's the best 'em of all follows my son Roger. He's good at any thing, I tell ye. He can pitch quates like all creation, he can play ball like a cat o' nine tails, and throw a stone where you could never see it again.

He's a real chaps for bargain too, why, the other day, he undertook to trade horses, and it would have done your heart good to see him manage it. You must know that Dobben, the old farm boss, is twenty years old next grass now coming. Well, what does Roger do when he was axed how old is your boss? Why, says Roger, says he pretending to stutter—though he can talk glib enough for that matter—says he, the old boss is s-s-seven s-s-seven, s-s-seven, ye's old next grass. So I should think, says the other man, says he I should judge he was at least twenty-one. And so the matter failed.—But 'twas pretty cutely done tho by my son Roger, for all that; don't you think it was, considering his age? He's only nineteen ye' old yet.

Ah, he's a rare lad, my son Roger, take him altogether. He's quite a military turn too—and what's more, he's got into a rising port He's fourth corporal in the Second Company of Slabs O, it would do your heart good to see him in his regimentals, with his spatterdoxes and bagonet and bell, and the old Queen's arm scoured up with sand brick dust till you could see your face in it. And then to see him march, how he puts one foot afore 't'other, and steps the music, and holds up his hand—why you'd think he was born with a gup on his shoulder and a cartouch box by his side, and all the courtments about him. You couldn't get him into a coffee pot now, I can tell ye. And to hear him give the word of command, as he sometimes does to a few of his fellow sodgers—what a voice he's got—it sounds like twenty trip hammers—you might hear it a whole mile: Shoulder fullick! Ground fullick! Half-cock fullick! Order fullick! Poise fullick! Fix bagnet! Right face! Forrad march! and so on through the whole chapter. Why, I should 'nt be at all surprised if he should be a general yet.—He's got the matter in him, or else I'm no judge of small fish.

He's a rare lad, my son Roger. He's a politician too; he knows what is what as well as the best on 'em. O, if you could hear him expaltrate about the affairs of the nations, and the wrights of the people, and trenchment and reform, and all that, you would be astonished. Why he says that Washington was no general, that old John Adams was a tory, and that Hamilton, whot killed Aaron Burr, was a monarcher, and deserved to be gullintined, as Louisa the XVI was. He says that Bonapart was the greatest publican since the days of Julius Caesar, and what's more, he says we had 'nt ort to have any rulers at all—but every man do as he likes in a publican country. He's a rare lad, my son Roger; I should 'nt be at all surprised if he should be a 'sembly man, or a justice of peace, some day.

Besides what I've told you, he knows a thing or two about books and school learning and for that matter he's got clean above the master, who can't say boo to a goose in comparison to him.—It would be worth your while just to hear him speak—he's the greatest narrator in school—such a voice he's got and such motions he makes with his hands up and down. Why, it would astonish you to hear him speak Pope's Pollywog to—Addition's Cato, I think he calls it. How he does reel it off, hand over fist. You couldn't put him into a coffee pot now, nor twenty coffee pots, I can tell ye.

So much for parental partiality, and my son Roger. N. Y. Constellation.

DEATH OF KING ROBERT BRUCE.

From Sir Walter Scott's History of Scotland.
Bruce seemed only to wait for the final deliverance of his country to close his heroic career. He had retired, probably for the purpose of enjoying a milder climate, to his Castle of Cardross, on the firth of Clyde, Dumbarton. Here he lived in princely retirement, and entertaining the nobles with rude hospitality, relieved by liberal doses of food the distress of the poor.—Nautical affairs seem to have engaged his attention very much, and he built vessels with which he often went on the adjacent coast. He practised falconry, being unable to sustain the fatigues of hunting. We may add, for every thing interesting, that Robert Bruce is the subject, that he kept a lion, and a foolnamed Patrick, as regular parts of his establishment. Meantime his disease (a species of leprosy, as we have already said) which had its origin in the hardships and privations which he had sustained for so many years, gained ground on his remaining strength. When he found his end drew nigh, that great King summoned his Barons and Peers around him, and affectionately recommended his son to their care; then singled out the good Lord James of Douglas, fondly entertained of him, as his old friend, and his companion in arms; to cause the heart to be ta-

ken from his body after death, conjuring him to take the charge of transporting it to Palestine, in redemption of a vow which he had made to go in person thither, when he was disentangled from the fears brought on him by the English wars. 'Now the hour is come,' he said, 'I cannot avail myself of the opportunity, but must send my heart thither in place of my body; and a better Knight than you, my dear and friend friend and comrade, to execute such a commission, the world holds not.' All who were present wept bitterly around the bed, when the King, with almost his dying words, bequeathed this melancholy task to his best beloved followers and champion. On the 7th of June, 1730, died Robert Bruce, at the almost premature age of fifty five. He was buried at Dunfermline, where his tomb was opened in our time, and his relics again interred amid all the feelings of awe and admiration which such a sight tended naturally to insure.

Remarkable in many things, there was this almost peculiar to Robert Bruce, that his life was divided into three distinct parts, which could scarcely be considered as belonging to the same individual.—His youth was thoughtless, hasty and feeble, and from the moment he began to appear in public life until the slaughter of the Red Comyn, and his final assumption of the Crown, he appeared to have entertained no certain purpose beyond that of shifting with the shifting tide like the other Barons around him, ready like them, to enter into hasty plans for the liberation of Scotland from the English yoke, but equally prompt to submit to the overwhelming power of Edward. Again in a short but very active period of his life, he displayed the utmost steadiness, firmness and constancy; sustaining, with unabated patience and determination, the loss of battles, the death of friends, the disappointment of hopes, and an uninterrupted series of disasters, on which scarce a ray of hope appeared to brighten. This term of suffering extended from the field of Motheven Wood till his return to Scotland from the island of Racin, after which time his career, whenever he was himself personally engaged, was almost uniformly successful, even till he had obtained the object of his wishes—the secure possession of an independent throne.

When these things are considered, we shall find reason to conclude that the misfortunes of Bruce's life had taught him lessons of constancy, of prudence, and of moderation, which were unknown to his early years, and tamed the hot and impetuous fire which his temper, like that of his brother Edward, naturally possessed. He never permitted the injuries of Edward I. (although three brothers had been cruelly executed by that monarch's orders,) to provoke him to measures of retaliation; and his generous conduct to the prisoners at Bannockburn, as well as elsewhere, reflects honour on his magnanimity and humanity.

From the Worcester Advocate.

A DUTCH ORATION.

Vats you dink, ladies and gentlemen, if I should dell you some ding about de Sharmans. Some folks say dat de Sharmans have got no goot ting in em any more. Day tink dey lie, dey sheat, get trunk, and nothing ish doo pad for dem to do any more; put I just suppose de tother side of the question. De Sharmans are font of making von great industry; no Sharmans sit up de house, ven he been able to work, not when de sun shines and shows himself. Now look drow de states of Pennsylvania and Ohio, vats great states dey be all for cause dere ish so many Sharmans in de very shender of im. Now look vat great Sharmans Assembly dey in Pennsylvania—always some Sharmans does goe dare. I did goe dare von time. Aw how dey did lauf cause I did sai my speech so vell. Each man speeks just when he please or when de sperrit shave him up to de business.—Von time dare was some ding brought up about de hocks. Den I did jump up and did say, let me come dare and dell you some ding about de hocks. I does kno as much about de hocks as any man. I can put de hocks on de slop, & I can cut off little pigs tails dis way. Den dere was some ding brot about organize de militia. Organs for de militia, yet a little while and I tink de drum and vife base enough vor a militia.—Dus you see if de Sharmans had not said some ding de bill would passed and dey could had organs for de militia.

Now I will dell you how I did court my vife Cate. Von time I begun to feel a little vifish like and I dought I must go down upon Cate Sniders house, so I shumps on de bonny and rides down upon Cate. I says to Cate mans vos made vor vomans, and I vants von vife Cate, and vats you tink if I makes a marry on you. Ohpy shure I's be agreed. So voy lays a leg of a side across de bonny and rides down on de Mister Chustan and dells vos vants to be shoint in de leg hand of matrimony. So de mister Chustan makes a marry on me and Cate goot as slick as a dollar. Now dis de very way of doing on big business; dir ish no need of dis great long spark any more.—A Yankee Clock Pedlar.

From *Penman's (Phil.) Daily Advertiser.*
DR. JOHN D. GODMAN.

The late Dr. John D. Godman was in many respects an interesting and uncommon personage. His natural endowments were great, and the success with which he cultivated them amidst very numerous obstacles and discouragements were truly admirable. He was born at Jessupville, in Maryland, and had the misfortune to lose both his parents at an early age. His father, who had been wealthy, lost the greater part of his estate before his death, and the remainder was wrested from his children by the mismanagement of those to whom it was entrusted. Thrown thus upon the world, with no resources but his own talents and industry, young Godman was bound apprentice to a printer in Baltimore. He remained at the business for a few years, but he had not chosen it himself, and as he disliked it, it increased with time, he determined to abandon it. He therefore left his master in the fall of 1813, and entered as a sailor on board the *Flotilla*, which was then stationed in Chesapeake Bay for the protection of its coasts and harbours. It was, while in this situation, that an incident occurred, which has already been related in the public prints, and to which he himself attributed much of the buoyancy and energy of his character. A raw sailor who had been sent aloft by the captain, and was busy in performing some duty which required him to stoop, was observed to fall and become dizzy. Look aloft, cried the captain, and the fainting landsman, as he instinctively obeyed the order, recovered his strength and steadiness. The young philosopher read a moral in this trifling incident, which he never forgot, and which frequently animated and aroused him in the most arduous and trying circumstances. It is not treating the subject with undue levity, to state that in the last and closing scene of his life, when the earth was receding from his view, and his falling strength abandoned him, of his peril, the watchword was still ringing in his ear. At that awful period he looked aloft to worlds beyond the skies, and therein derived strength and hope which supported him in his passage through the narrow valley.

At the close of the war, young Godman, who was then about fifteen, was allowed to follow the strong bent of his mind, and commenced the study of medicine with a physician, in Lancaster, Pa. He soon removed to Baltimore, where he entered the office of a respectable physician, and pursued his studies with such eagerness and success, and gave such promise of future eminence, that before the expiration of his term he was selected to supply for a few weeks, the place of his preceptor, who was the professor of anatomy in the University of Maryland, and who was disabled, by the fracture of a limb, from completing his winter course. The youthful deputy lectured with such enthusiasm and eloquence, and his illustrations were so happy and clear, that strong and unequivocal expressions of regret, it is said, were manifested by the students when he yielded up his post to his preceptor.

Soon after receiving his diploma, Dr. Godman settled as a practitioner of medicine, at the spot described by so much truth and beauty, in his *Rambles of a Naturalist*. He there became engaged in laborious practice, and devoted all his intervals of leisure to the acquirement of general and professional knowledge. Finding the sphere of action too contracted for his powers, he removed to Baltimore, where he married, and being offered the chair of anatomy in the medical school then about to be established in Cincinnati, he was induced to emigrate thither. The school did not succeed, and after remaining there a year, Dr. Godman returned home, and settled in Philadelphia, as a physician and private teacher of anatomy. He was also for some time the editor of *Dr. Chapman's Medical Journal*. It was during this residence here, that he published his *natural history of American Quadrupeds*, a work which is deservedly popular. The fame of Dr. Godman as a teacher of anatomy was now widely spread, and he was solicited to accept the professorship of that branch of medicine in the *Baltimore Medical College* at New York. He removed thither, and the clouds which had so long darkened his practice soon became extensive, and the affairs of the college prospered, when in the midst of his second course of lectures, a severe cold settled on his lungs, accompanied by a copious hemorrhage, and compelled him to abandon his pursuits, and to flee for his life to a milder region. He sailed for the island of Santa Cruz, where he passed the remainder of the winter and the spring, and returned home, cheered but not cured, by the influence of the balmy climate. After his return, Dr. Godman settled in Germantown, and his friends flattered themselves that his life was yet to be spared to science and his country. His complaints were, however, beyond the reach of art to overcome, and he continued, though with many fluctuations, to decline in strength. He removed to this city during the autumn of 1829, and after passing the following winter and spring in great weakness, and often great suffering, died on the 17th of fourth month last, in the 32d year of his age.

The great characteristics of Dr. Godman's mind, were his retentive memory, an unwearied industry and quick perception, and his capacity of concentrating all his powers upon any given object of pursuit. What he had once read or observed, he rarely, if ever, forgot. Hence it was, that although his early education was much neglected, he became an excellent linguist, and made himself master of Latin, French, German, besides acquiring a knowledge of Greek, Italian and Spanish. He had read the best works in all these languages, and wrote with facility the Latin and French.

His powers of observation were quick, patient, keen and discriminating; and it was these qualities that rendered him so admirable a naturalist. He came to the study of natural history as an investigator of facts, and not as a pupil of the schools; and while he regarded systems and nomenclature with perhaps too little respect, his great aim was to learn the instincts, the structure and the habits of all animated beings. This science was his favourite pursuit, and he devoted himself to it with indefatigable zeal. He has been heard to say, that in investigating the habits of the shrew mole, he walked many hundred miles. Those parts of his natural history which relate to the results of his own observations, are among the most interesting essays on that subject in our language. This praise is due in a still greater degree to his *Rambles of a Naturalist*, which are not inferior in poetical beauty and vivid and accurate description, to the celebrated *Letters of Gilbert White on the Natural History of Selbourne*. These essays were among the last productions of his pen, and were written in the intervals of acute pain and extreme debility. They form a mere sketch of what he intended, and had he lived to complete them, he would have left a work and a name of enduring popularity.

There were few subjects of general literature, excepting the pure and mixed mathematics, with which Dr. Godman was not more or less familiar. Among other pursuits to which his attention had been turned, was the study of ancient coins, of which he had acquired a critical knowledge.

The powers of his mind were always buoyant. His eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge seemed like the impulse of gnawing hunger and unquenchable thirst. Neither adversity nor disease could ever check and prolong his life and strength, his mortal wound had pleased Providence to heal his would have borne away the palm from his scientific works as well founded, but whatever he has written bears the stamp of great vigour and originality, and his errors were those of experience or of a hasty judgment, which time and study would have corrected.

His fame however rested chiefly during his life, upon his success as a teacher of anatomy, and in this capacity he raised himself at once to the top of his profession. He was so intent upon making his student understand him, and he was so fully master of the sub-

ject himself, that his clear and animated flow of eloquence never failed to arrest the attention, and he became wherever he taught, the idol of his pupils. His lectures upon anatomy were real analytical experiments. The subject was placed before the class—muscle, and muscle, and blood vessel, and nerve, and bone, were laid bare in turn—through size and position and nature exemplified to the eye, and enforced by the most lively and precise description, while the student was at the same time receiving the most valuable lessons in practical dissection. I have never known an individual so intent on these courses and not receive the most profound impression of Dr. Godman's unrivalled ability as a teacher.

His social and moral character was marked by the same traits of force, enthusiasm, and simplicity, as his intellect. He was ardently devoted to his friends, and if his sense of injustice and wrong was too keen for his happiness, he learned in the school of adversity to control, if not subdue it. His conversation was the unstudied and spontaneous effusion of a mind full to overflowing, always buoyant, imaginative and ardent, loving truth above all things else, and devoting itself as on an altar to her sacred cause.

Upon all this bright attainment and brighter promise for the future the grave has closed!—Divine Providence saw fit to arrest him in the midst of unfinished labours, and we must turn to contemplate the character of our lamented friend in a different light.

It had been his misfortune that his philosophical opinions were formed originally in the school of the French naturalists. Many of the most distinguished of these men were avowed atheists, and a still greater number rejected absolutely the Christian religion. Such is human nature! surrounded by the most magnificent display of Almighty wisdom, placed on a scene where all things speak of God and invite us to worship and obey Him—a purblind philosophy may devote herself to the study of his work, yet pass by the evidence they convey of his existence and his attributes, and see nothing in all this wonderful creation more noble than the mere relations of colour and form! The manliness and sincerity of Dr. Godman's character soon extricated him from this "style of Epicures." He was in all things a seeker of the truth, and his philosophical spirit would not rest satisfied with any superficial examination. He applied himself to the study of the New Testament—he went to the fountain head, where the pure waters of life gush forth in silent profusion, and in their profound depths exhibit neither shade nor opacity. In what temper and with what success he examined the sacred volume, the following extracts which were written during his last illness will bear witness.

Is proof wanting that these gospels are true? It is only necessary for an honest mind to read them carefully to be convinced. Every occurrence is stated clearly, simply, and unostentatiously; the narrations are not supported by associations of their truth, nor by parade of witnesses; the circumstances described took place in presence of a great multitude, and are told in that downright unpretending manner, which would have called forth innumerable positive contradictions had they been untrue. Mysteries are stated without attempt at explanation, because explanation is not necessary to establish the existence of facts, however mysterious. Miracles, also, attested by the presence of vast numbers, are stated in the plainest language of narration, in which the slightest working of imagination cannot be traced: This very simplicity, this unaffected sincerity and quiet affirmation, has more force than a thousand witnesses—more efficacy than volumes of ambitious effort to support truth by dint of argumentation.

What motive could the evangelists have to falsify? The Christian kingdom is not of this world nor in it. Christianity teaches disregard of its vanities; depreciates its honours and enjoyments, and sternly declares that none can be Christians but those who escape from all its vices and allurements. There is no call directed to ambition—no gratification proposed to vanity; the sacrifice of self, the denial of all the propensities which relate to the gratification of passion or pride, with the most humble dependence upon God, are invariably taught and most solemnly enjoined, under penalty of the most awful consequences! It is then wonderful that such a system should find revilers! Is it surprising that sceptics should abound, when the slightest allowance of belief would force them to condemn all their actions? Or, is it to be wondered at, that a purity of life and conversation, so repugnant to human passions, and a humility so offensive to human pride, should be opposed, rejected, and contemned? Such is the true secret of the opposition to religion; such the cause inducing men who lead unchristian lives, to arraign the frailties, errors, weakness, and vices of individuals or sects, against Christianity, hoping to weaken or destroy the system, by rendering ridiculous or contemptible those who profess to be governed by its influence, though their conduct shows them to be acting under an opposite spirit.

What is the mode in which this most extraordinary doctrine of Christianity is to be diffused? By force—temporal power—temporal rewards—earthly triumphs. None of these. By earnest persuasion, gentle entreaty; brotherly reproof, paternal remonstrance. The dread resort of threatened punishment comes at last—reprobation in sorrow, not in anger; told as a fearful exhibition, not denounced with vindictive exultation, while, to the last moment, the beaming shield of mercy is ready to be interposed for the saving of the endangered.

Human doctrines are wavering and mutable; the doctrines of the blessed and adorable Jesus, our Saviour, are fixed, immutable. The traditions of men are dissimilar and inconsistent; the declarations of the gospel are harmonious, not only with each other, but with the acknowledged attributes of the Deity, and the well known condition of human nature.

What do sceptics propose to give us in exchange for this system of Christianity, with its "hidden mysteries," "miracles," "signs and wonders?" Doubt, confusion, obscurity, annihilation! Life, without higher motive than selfishness, death—without hope! It is for this that their zeal is so warmly displayed in proselytizing? Is such the gain to accrue from the relinquishment of our souls! In very deed, this is the utmost they have to propose, and we can only account for their rancorous efforts to render others like themselves by reflecting that misery loves company.

A conviction thus deeply impressed, did not spend itself in empty profession. It influenced his conduct as well as his opinions, and prepared him for that patient endurance of suffering which he exhibited during his long confinement. After his removal to Germantown, Dr. Godman's complaints soon assumed a more serious aspect, and he suffered severely from several violent attacks of disease. Yet the progress of the disorder was very gradual, and allowed him many intervals of comparative ease. He returned to his literary labours with his usual ardour, and wrote and translated for the press, until within a few weeks of his death. Perfectly aware of the fatal character of his disorder, he watched its progress, step by step, with the coolness of an anatomist; while he submitted to it with the resignation of a Christian. His intellect was strong and undimmed to the last, and almost the only change that could be observed in his mind, was that which belongs to a being on the verge of eternity, in whose estimate the concerns of this life are sinking, in comparison with the greater interests of that to which he is fast approaching.

His principal delight was in the promises and consolations of the Bible, which was his constant companion. On one occasion, a few days before his death, while reading aloud from the New Testament to his family, his voice faltered, and he was desired to read no longer, as it appeared to oppress him.

"It is not that," replied he, "but I feel so in the immediate presence of my Maker, that I cannot control my emotion!"

In a manuscript volume which he sent to a highly valued friend, and which he intended to fill with original pieces of his own composition, he wrote as follows: "Did I not in all things feel most thoroughly convinced that the overruling of our plans by an all-wise

Providence is always for good, I might regret that a part of my plans cannot be executed. This was to relate a few curious incidents from among the events of my most singularly guided life, which, in addition to more nearly or peculiarly of character, could not have been practically illustrated the importance of inculcating correct religious and moral principles, and imbuing the mind, therewith from the very earliest days of infancy, begins to disappear! May His holy will be done, who can raise up able advocates to support the truth! This is my first attempt to write in my token—why may it not be the last?—Oh! should it be, believe me, that the will of God will be more acceptable. Notwithstanding the life of neglect, sinfulness, and perversion of heart, which I so long led, before it pleased Him to dash all my idols in the dust, I feel a humble hope in the boundless mercy of our blessed Lord and Saviour, who alone can save the soul from merited condemnation. May it be in the power of those who chance to read these lines, to say, into thy hands I commend my spirit, for thou hast redeemed me, oh Lord! thou God of Truth.

The fine imagination and deep enthusiasm of Dr. Godman occasionally burst forth in impassioned poetry. He wrote verse and prose with almost equal facility, and had he lived and enjoyed leisure to prune the exuberance of his style, and to bestow the last polish upon his labours, he would have ranked as one of the great masters of our language, both in regard to the curious felicity, and the strength and clearness of his diction. The following specimens of his poetical compositions, are selected less for their intrinsic excellence, than for the picture which they furnish of his private meditations.

A MIDDNIGHT MEDITATION
"Tis midnight's solemn hour! now wide unfurled
Darkness expands her mantle o'er the world;
The fire-fly's lamp has ceased its fitful gleam;
The cricket's chirp is hushed; the boding scream
Of the grey owl is still'd; the lofty trees
Severance wave their summits to the falling breeze,
All nature is at rest, or seems to sleep;
'Tis thine alone, oh man! to watch and weep!
'Tis thine to feel thy system's sad decay,
As flames the taper of thy life away
Beneath the influence of ill disease:
Of slighted rebellion! deep discontent
And riotous rebellion 'gainst the Law
Of health, truth, heaven, to win the world's applause!
—Such was thy course, Egoism, such thy hardened
Heart.

Ill me cry spoke, and death unwhathed the dart,
I wrenched his unerring bow, and drove the steel,
Too deep to be withdrawn, too wide the wound to
Heal.
Yet left of life a feebly glimmering ray,
Slowly to sink and gently ebb away.

—And yet, how best am I?
While myriad others lie
In agony of fever or of pain,
With parching tongue and burning eye,
Or fiercely throbbing brain,
My feeble frame, though spoiled of rest,
Is not of comfort dispossessed.
My mind awake, looks up to thee,
Father of mercy! whose blest hand I see.
In all things acting for our good,
How'er thy mercies be misunderstood.
—See where the waning moon
Slowly ascends upon dark tree tops,
Her light increases steadily, and soon
The solemn night her stole of darkness drops:
Thus to my sinking soul in hours of gloom,
The cheering beams of hope resplendent come,
Thus the thick clouds which sin and sorrow rear
Are changed to brightness, or swift disappear.

Hark! that shrill note proclaims approaching day;
The distant east is streaked with lines of grey,
Faint warblings from the neighbouring groves
Arise,
The tuneful tribes salute the brightening skies.
Peace breathes around; dim visions o'er me creep,
The weary night outwatched, thank God! I too
May sleep.

Lines written under a feeling of the immediate approach of Death
The damps of death are on my brow,
My blood has almost ceased to flow,
My hopes of life depart.
The valley and the shadow before me open wide,
But thou, oh Lord! even there will be my guardian
and my guide.
For what is pain if thou art nigh its bitterness to quell?
And where death's boasted victory, his last triumphant spell?
Oh! Saviour! in that hour when mortal strength is nought,
When nature's agony comes on, and every anguish'd thought
Springs in the breaking heart a source of darkest woe,
Be nigh unto my soul, nor permit the floods of perdition
To thee! to thee alone dare I raise my dying eyes,
Thou dost not fail at all, thou art my wondrous sacrifice!
O! in thy mercy's richness extend thy smiles on me,
And let my soul outspoke thy praise, throughout eternity!

Beneath the above stanzas in the manuscript alluded to is the following note. "Rather more than a year has elapsed since the above was first written. Death is now certainly nearer at hand, but my sentiments remain unchanged, except that my reliance on the Saviour is stronger."

This reliance on the mercies of God through Christ Jesus, became indeed the habitual frame of his mind, and imparted to the closing scenes of his life a serenity and calmness, a sweet serenity and holy resignation, a rich robed death of its sting, and the grave of its victory. It was a melancholy sight to witness the premature extinction of such a spirit; yet the dying couch on which genius, and virtue, and learning thus lay prostrate, beamed with more hallowed lustre, and taught a more salutary lesson than could have been imparted by the proudest triumphs of intellect. The memory of Dr. Godman, his brightened promise, and his unfinished labours, will long continue to call forth the vain regrets of men of science and learning. There are those who treasure up in their hearts as a more precious recollection, his humble faith and his triumphant death, and who can meet with an eye of pity the precious glance of the scoffer, and the infidel, at being told that if Dr. Godman was a philosopher, he was likewise a Christian.

Several letters received in Baltimore, by coloured persons from their friends in Monrovia, (Africa), give great encouragement to those who are disposed to emigrate to the "land of their forefathers." The efforts of the American Colonization Society have, so far, more than equalled public expectation, and, if aided by the national government, we have no doubt the society will be able to place the colony on such a foundation, as to induce general emigration among the free people of colour, in this country.

We make the following extracts from letters, submitted to our inspection.
Balt. Chronicle.
Monrovia, March 18.
"I embrace the opportunity, by the *Liberia*, to inform you of my being still on the land of the living. I have had the fever of the country, from which I am fast recovering. I reside with the Agent who has been uncommonly kind to me. Accompanying this you

will receive the No. 1 of the *'Liberia Herald.'* All the news of the day you will see in it. I wish you would take a jaunt out here and look round for yourself and see how you like the country; as for myself, I am much pleased and satisfied. Mr. George McGill has done remarkably well with the goods he brought out, retailing them at 100 and 150 per cent. advance, for specie and ivory. If you had a chance you had better embrace it to send out two or three hhd's of Tobacco, which is selling quickly at 15 cents, by the hhd. The usual prices, however are \$10 11 and 12, by the quantity. Norfolk Tobacco (long leafed), is considered the best. Salt provisions, Powder, Flour, bleached Shirtings, Mackerel, Nails, and ready made wools and other clothing, also do well.

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.
JNO. B. RUPEVUM."
Monrovia, March 18 1830
"Relating to the natives, they are now at peace with us, and seem disposed to alleviate union and harmony with the colonists. A person may go two or three days journey in the interior, without being exposed to any danger. The missionaries settled in our colony, have taught some of the natives to read and write, and even to make some progress in geography, and to keep common accounts. My reason for writing to you before so pressing for provisions, was, because my situation at that time was distressing, owing to the great scarcity then existing in the colony, for provisions, and not much better now—and I now tell you, if you had sent out such things as I wrote you for, you could have made from five to six hundred per cent. Good Tobacco will now bring \$25 per 100 lbs. I merely state this thing to let you and many other persons of colour, in your city, know what you have lost for the want of a little enterprising mind.

You observed in your letter, I did not make you acquainted with the disposal of my goods; I will tell you. You well know I brought no money out with me, consequently, my Tobacco and Pipes were the only money I had to build my house with; so I disposed of it in that way, which I consider to be very advantageously disposed of, as it built me a house 18 by 16 feet, which I value at five or six hundred dollars. I got \$25 for what I sold other ways. I wish you to have the particular parts of this letter published in Mr. Lundy's paper. I am happy to inform you of the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Coskin, a Presbyterian Minister; he intends to raise a church, if he survives the fever. If he does not, I expect to join the church. I would strictly advise that persons come out in the rainy season which is by far the healthiest. D. I. can sing, "Sound the loud timbrel on Egypt's dark sea," with reality. This I write you for my own contentment in Africa.

I am sorry to inform you that, just before I closed it is letter, a great accident happened to me, which resulted in the loss of my shop and tools, by fire; burnt Mr. Deveney's store. The gentleman who bears this letter to you, can tell how I am situated now. I had done tolerable well while I had my shop in operation. I have written to Mr. Latrobe to send me out a pair of bellows, which, if I get them, with divine assurance, I shall get on the way again. Let me hear from you soon. I am your well wisher.

ANTHONY WOODS.
"Monrovia, Africa, 1830."
The above named person is well known among several respectable coach and black smith establishments, in this city.

Extraordinary Case of Resuscitation.
EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.
Persons apparently dead from lightning have been recovered by repeatedly throwing cold water over the whole body.—Many instances are recorded. The Rev. Mr. Steel, of Paris, in the state of New York, has lately in the newspapers mentioned a case of this kind.—A lady was with her husband in the house, and the latter was struck apparently dead by lightning.—The lady happily recollected having, a few days before read in the newspapers of the efficacy of cold water, and had the presence of mind to make a trial of it on the effusion of the first bucketfull, he began to move, and on the repetition of a few more was restored to sense and health. If during the recovery the pulse is slow and extremities cold, bleed largely at the arm. A gentleman now living in Johnston county, (N. Gelly, Ga.) was a few years ago struck down by lightning, and recovered by exposure to a heavy fall of rain.

From the *Shawneetown (Ill) Gazette of May 1.*
[The treatment mentioned in the preceding paragraph, proved successful in a recent case of apparent death from lightning in this town.—During the thunder storm last Saturday evening, one of our citizens, Mr. Samuel Seaton, coming near a tree which stood in front of the house in which he resided, at the instant of a very vivid flash of lightning, which fell on the tree, received the whole charge in his head and body, which violently threw him to the ground, and deprived him of all appearance of life. Dr. James Reid being called in, restored animation in about 30 or 40 minutes by plentiful effusions of cold water on the breast and face, (not wishing to lose time in stripping the body) succeeded by bleeding.

This case being, perhaps, in its violence, equal to any on record, we have thought it important to state some of the particulars as a matter of public interest. There must have been a great accumulation of the electric fluid, as, in entering his body it tore his coat, (made of lintsey) vest and shirt into rents the breadth of his shoulders, both across and along his body, turned his ear, singed the hair on the side of his head, and, descending in a stream of 4 or 5 inches broad, crossed his breast, then descending to the loins, divided, and passed down both extremities, and out through his shoes, perforating them with holes. Although the bank shot had been forced through them. In some places breaking the skin, and scorching it in its whole course, so as to give the appearance of an extensive burn.

They were happy to say, that the only injury done to the vessel, was the rupture of the kidneys, which have been examined, and there have been some slight discharges of blood from the bladder and lungs.

The inhabitants of several towns in Massachusetts, have voted to dispense with the use of mourning apparel.

FOREIGN.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
The packet ship *Napoleon*, at 10 o'clock, sailed from Liverpool on the 26th April, bringing London papers to the 25th inst. The postscripts to the *New York* afternoon papers of Friday furnish the annexed items.—The French papers received in London on the 23d, contain a long demi-official document, exposing the grievances which France has to complain of against Algeria. It shows that the causes of quarrel are serious, and can only be decided by an appeal to arms.

Health of the King.—The state of the King's health continued to be a source of deep solicitude with the public. After the bulletin of April 19, which was vague and unsatisfactory, the Englishman of the 25th says:—
"All business was completely suspended, save the heartless bargains of the gamblers in the Funds; and so intense was the anxiety of some of those who calculated on great political changes, that they were actually to be seen hovering about Downing street, and the offices of the Newspapers, most likely to have early intelligence of any change, up to 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning. This ferment continued throughout the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday, (the 21st and 22d) and it was not until Thursday evening that some of the rumours (among which, we may enumerate the actual death of the Sovereign) were terminated by the issuing of this more favourable Bulletin.—"
"WINDSOR CASTLE, April 22, 1830.
"The King is better."
"H. HALFORD."
This announcement, brief, pithy, and satisfactory as it doubtless is, was received with unmingled satisfaction, because although it did not acquaint us with the nature of the King's indisposition, it plainly proved that the immediate danger of the disease must have been removed, when the attendance of more than one physician, was no longer required. Notwithstanding this assurance, that the King was better, many very unpleasant reports of a relapse were circulated on the 23d; but on the 24th, the following still more satisfactory bulletin appeared:—
"Windsor Castle April 24.
"The King has passed two good nights, and continues better. (Signed)
"HENRY HALFORD."

This bulletin, of course removed the apprehensions of immediate danger. A London article of April 24, being the last day on which dissents to the reduction of the 4 per cent could be received at the bank from persons within the kingdom, states that although nothing official has been communicated, it has been stated on credible authority, that the whole amount of stock on which dissent to the reduction has been given is somewhat under £2,500,000. It is expected that the whole will not exceed three millions, which of course renders the success of the measure of reduction certain.

Petitions in favour of removing the civil disabilities of the Jews are circulating in various parts of the kingdom, and the Liverpool Albion remarks that the number of names attached to them proves that the measure is not unpopular in the great commercial and intelligent towns. The papers continue to speak of the improvement of business of pleasing terms. It is anticipated that there will not long remain an unemployed operative in any of the manufacturing towns. A private letter received at Liverpool, dated Patras, Dec. 23, says that the French Savans had all returned home or died in Greece, that never was expedition so unfortunate, and that the researches they had made were so superficial that little benefit could accrue from them to the scientific or literary world.—The zoological member lingered last.

An extensive failure has occurred at Cadiz; that of Miguel Lopez, a very eminent merchant of long standing, and 70 years of age. He has failed for nearly 600,000 dollars, or about £120,000. Several of the native Cadiz houses are sufferers to a large amount. The Courier of the 23d ult. says, the accounts from the manufacturing districts, and from the country generally, are promising. At all the leading manufacturing places there is a gradual and sustained improvement in the state of trade.

The *Aviso de la Mediterraee* has received letters from Alexandria, affirming that the troops of the Pacha of Egypt have not moved. The *Courier Francaise* of the 20th mentions as a report very prevalent that evening, that the dissolution of the chambers had been decided upon, and that the ordinance would appear on the following day. The paper adds, "There is some appearance of truth in these reports."

The third assembly of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia was to open on the 23d May. The Landgrave Christian of Hesse died at Darmstadt on the 17th April. Letters from Semlin, of April 1, says the plague sensibly diminishes at Adrianople. Out of 400 souls, which were on board the ship *Newry*, at the time of her shipwreck between 40 and 50 were drowned, and not 200, as was at first stated. Dates from Bucharest of the 2d ult. represent the peaceful organization of the principalities as going on well. The town of Oharic was to be more strongly fortified, and Wallachian troops to be instructed in the garrison according to Russian tactics. The election of Hospodars was to take place soon. The papers are utterly barren of further news.

APPOINTMENT
It is with pointment of county, to the county of the U. S. by, to furnish the amount will meet every man to duties which fully and Mr. M. was Saturday last by confirmed day.

A branch of has been received Vermont. H. President, and

ADMINI
A meeting of committee of Free court house it. The com the day on assemble from the purpose of dates to reple literature. Among other meeting we ob Resolved, Th in the capacity stem, of Gea while the meas tration, have c tion, by falsif ord great grat

For t
CALCULA
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For MARYLA
The cry of ad to have a ed in some a System, recently w Sunday M Anti-3 Jackson adm of such a on be disas of libe triumph, w So consel be weakness obtain them have been l publish, and ritten from eat, nearl ye after t fiercer and would? I published t be so? I very fee

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ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, June 8, 1830.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

It is with pleasure we announce the appointment of VIGOR MAXY, Esq. of this county, to the office of Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States.

A branch of the Bank of the United States, has been recently established at Burlington, Vermont.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Republican central committee of Frederick county, was held at the court house in Fredericktown, on the 14th ult.

Among other resolutions adopted by the meeting we observe the following: Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the capacity, integrity, and devoted patriotism, of Gen. Andrew Jackson;

For the Maryland Gazette.

CALCULATION EXTRAORDINARY.

The opposition in this state make fine calculations of success at the October election; but build them upon so slight a foundation, that it only requires a moment's reflection to perceive that they must all fall to the ground.

ONE OF THE DISAPPOINTED.

For the Maryland Gazette. MARYLAND, No. 5.—ANNAPOLIS. The cry of "Proscription," has almost ceased to have an effect in Maryland.

cannot, will not war with the fair sex; they do not wish to abridge any of their privileges of writing, or of speaking, in any the smallest degree.

Annapolis, that famous, that beloved, that sacred spot, the city of Anns, the city of woman, is too often doomed to be the scene of cabal and faction, of such electioneering scenes as are disgraceful to Maryland, and particularly disgraceful to the ancient city;

And will that city, will the citizens of that ancient city, array themselves in opposition to the president of the people? Will they come out against the administration of the man who has always lived for his country?

And what can Annapolis gain by an opposition to the administration of Andrew Jackson? What can she gain, by opposing the voice of the people of Maryland, loudly and clearly expressed, not eight months ago, when they chose, by their votes, six, out of nine, representatives to congress friendly to Jackson?

It would, indeed, be placing Annapolis in an embarrassing situation! a situation in which she ought never to be placed, were she to use every exertion to put down the administration of Andrew Jackson, and at the same time come forward and ask that very administration for aid and assistance.

And let Annapolis also look at Maryland—let her look at Maryland in the family way, to Maryland at home, in her own household, and she will find that both branches of the legislature and the governor and council, are all friendly to Jackson.

When principles are involved; when it becomes a question between liberty and slavery, between the protection, or abandonment, of political rights, and privileges! Maryland will go as far as any state, in the cause of freedom, and the principles of eternal justice; and Annapolis will be as firm in support of correct principles, as any other section of Maryland.

on place in Maryland, under the general government, that Annapolis is to be again elevated to its center; yet few removals have taken place in Maryland—very few if any in Annapolis.

The policy, the true policy of Annapolis is to support the Jackson administration and the administration of Thomas K. Carroll in MARYLAND.

May 28 1830.

Porter and Wilson, the mail robbers, were brought on Thursday before the Circuit Court of the United States, Philadelphia, to receive sentence. Judge Baldwin delivered an impressive address to them, depicting in strong colours the atrocity of their crimes;

The U. S. Gazette, remarking upon the bearing of the prisoners, observes:—They maintained throughout a demeanor, not of levity, certainly, but of a stoical indifference, which puzzles all our philosophy to account for;

The Steam Boat Gen. Brown was burnt at the wharf at Mobile, (Al.) on the 15th ult. with 300 bales of cotton, and 15000 staves. The boiler of the Steam Boat Tally-Ho, exploded on the 23d ult. on the Cumberland river, near Dover, and killed 3 persons.

There is a man in this City named Isaac, who, we believe, on the six secular days of the week, earns an honest living by the purchase and sale of clothes, that like "Tom Tough," have "seen a little service;" and on Sunday, he preaches at the corners and in the market place.

The Governor of Georgia, in a letter to a gentleman of Philadelphia says:—We have no such class as the poor. Our lands are so cheap, and the absolute necessities of life so easily obtained, that the number of dependent poor are scarcely sufficient to give exercise to the virtue of charity in individuals.

CURE FOR DROPSY.

A correspondent informs us that there is a boy living at Danby, who, about three months ago, was seized with dropsy, for which he underwent the operation of tapping, after which the water again gathering, the boy was so much swollen, that the two doctors who attended him said he must be tapped a second time, in a day or two.

In the seventh number of the Journal we presented a view of the proportion of deaths in various cities of Europe—since then we have been enabled to obtain from authentic documents, a statement of the proportion which the deaths each year, in five of our own cities, bear to their respective populations.

NEWSPAPERS.

The London Gazette of the 29th of March, in noticing some attempt to increase the revenue by an augmentation of the tax on newspapers, observes that the number of newspapers now circulated in London, is less, for the population, than in Paris, Brussels, Stockholm,

St. Petersburg, Geneva, Berlin, Leipzig, Weimar, and many other cities of Europe, while the number of papers in the United States is greater than in Great Britain by 500,000.

Washington, June 1. THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION. Yesterday at 10 o'clock, terminated the First Session of the Twenty-first Congress.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Table with columns for date, weather conditions, and wind directions. Includes entries for April 1st through 30th.

OBITUARY.

DECEASED AT HIS RESIDENCE IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 26th MAY, HAZEN ESTEP Esq. in the 67th year of his age.

This notice of the departure of a character so long and advantageously known, will not be read without deep and general regret. His native State has lost a citizen, who had set in her councils as the prudent and judicious, the honest legislator, ever maintaining, amid the warmest conflicts of interest and prejudice, the most entire confidence of the party which he opposed.

Same day, suddenly, Mr. WILLIAM SANDERS, of this county.

Annapolis Tobacco Inspection.

THE Stockholders in this company are requested to attend a meeting at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, on Saturday next at eleven o'clock A. M.

JUST RECEIVED.

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

- The following Tracts: Companion for the Book of Common Prayer, containing 108 pages; Price 12 cents. Candidate for Confirmation, 56 pages; 8 cents.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cartwright, late of the county, aforesaid, deceased.

THE UNDERSIGNED

WILL draw DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS OF CONVEYANCES, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, WILLS, &c. &c. and prepare INSOLVENT PAPERS, on short notice and reasonable terms.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE creditors of the late Dr. Beale M. Worthington, are hereby notified to attend at the court house, in the city of Annapolis, on the eighth of June next, to receive their proportion of assets in the hands of the administrator, which will then and there be distributed.

NEW GOODS.

CLAUDE & HANMON, Have just received from PHILADELPHIA

A Large Supply of DRY GOODS AND GLASS WARE, which will be sold low for Cash. The Dry Goods have been selected to suit the present and approaching season, and embrace an extensive assortment of Figured Oriental Muslins

(FOR LADIES' DRESSES,) AND Calico Prints, ALL OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

They keep, as usual, a general supply of GROCERIES, IRONMONGERY & STONEWARE

They have also received a supply of the CHLORIDE OF LIME. May 20.

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES

RICHARD R. GOODWIN RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public

for the encouragement 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, 85 Cash. Ladies' Misses, Boys, &c. Pumps and Shoes, 81.75 Cash. and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, equally low for the Cash. April 29.

WILLIAM BRYAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS just received a very superior assortment

of CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, 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. April 29.

FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

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 PANTALOOON 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

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at James Williamson's tavern, in Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. if fair, 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 Neck 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 meadows, and is excellent Tobacco land.

ALSO: 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.

ALSO: An undivided third part of a tract adjoining the latter, containing about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES.

ALSO: 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 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 less.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr. Trustee.

May 27

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Johnson, late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

LLOYD JOHNSON, Ex'r

May 19

The Annapolis Gazette.

VOL. LXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880.

NO. 25.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Vermont American.
THE BRGGAR.

A few weeks since a man appeared in our village, pale and emaciated, convulsed with spasmodic affliction, brought on to all appearance by an irritation of the bowels received in the battles of our independence. The many and deep scars which his skull, and breast, and arms, were disfigured, evinced that the tragedy of the revolution had been to him no bloodless drama. He asked not for the means to pamper appetite. His face bespoke him honest and a temperate man. He begged only for humanity's sake, a pittance to support nature till he could reach his few surviving friends, further north. It was an affecting sight to see an old man—a veteran of that sacred war, in which he lost three sons, begging an alms to aid him on to the spot, where, in a wretched hotel, which he calls his own, he might put up his last prayer for his ungrateful country, cover his face with his tattered mantle, and die.

And thou hast seen, thou say'st, old man,
The Lion in his ire;
When from his strain'd and blood-stain'd eye,
Flash'd out vindictive fire.
And thou hast heard, old man, thou say'st,
The terror of his roar,
That echo'd mid our mountain rocks,
And rang along our shore.
And thou hast stood unblenchingly,
His grisly front before—
When carnage was'd her dripping wing,
And dash'd the earth with gore.
God help thee, father, for the world
Is pitiless and cold—
It sheltereth not the shelterless,
Revereth not the old.
Ay, it can gaze upon the front,
That battle's stamp hath seal'd;
And leave unfill'd the wither'd hand,
Too weak it bade to wield.
Why left they not thy withering corpse,
On Banker's smoking steep—
When thro' thy brow the death shot plough'd
That furrow broad and deep?
Or why on Yorktown's crimson plain
Didst thou not yield thy breath?
Far better had that bloody sleep
Been the long sleep of death.
Then had'st thou died as Warren died,
And as Montgomery died,
Thy name been chronicled among
The heroes of our pride.
God give thee, father, words to beg—
Cloaking with shame—thy food,
Those scars proclaim thy country's woe—
Those rays—her gratitude.

From "Stories of Waterloo."

THE TALL MAJOR'S STORY.

Bless my heart! Stopped payment?—Holmes
In the middle of the main street of Castlebar there still stands a low two storied house. Its external is sadly changed for the worse; a huge crop of dank grass covers the load of rotten thatch, which has been accumulated for a century, and the lower portion of the hall door has disappeared, thus affording the pig a comfortable communication with the interior. The respective inhabitants (for every chamber is tenanted with an interesting sample of the six millions,) have displayed great ingenuity in counteracting the numerous assaults committed upon the casements, by the storm, and fully bear out the proud boast of the progeny of the Emerald Isle, that the resources of "the Gem of the Ocean," are illimitable.

But poorly as now look the premises, judgments were once made, and loans effected there; for that ruined house was the bank and residence of Constantine Carney.

Con Carney, when I was gazetted to the 25th regiment, was in the zenith of his fame. You have your commercial banks, and your saving banks, but what are they to Con Carney's?

I love to give a graphic sketch, and you shall have Con in all his glory.

I will remember the morning in which the post brought my appointment. My aunt (she's gone the way of all flesh, God be good to her!) twitched me on the elbow, and I dutifully followed her to her chamber. The door was carefully closed—a key, with great deliberation, drawn from the inner partition of her pocket, for my aunt's was a double one.

"Dennis, my darling boy, you are going into the world, and have taken to an honourable calling, becoming one of your name, and moreover one so nearly connected with the O'Tooles!" my aunt was an O'Tool—

"keep yourself clean, and let no man tread upon your corns, as was my poor uncle's parting advice to my brother Phelim, who died a full Major in the Irish Brigade—"

"Here," and she extracted a small paper from a compartment of her housewife—"take this to the bank, and the Lord be with you!" She wiped her eyes with the corner of her figured apron. "Don't be cast down my dear boy; we were always a lucky family; and I hope to live to see you return like Colonel O'Callaghan, with your wooden leg and twelve and six pence a day."

My aunt's present was an order to Con Carney for twenty pounds, and I proceeded to the bank.

In the outer room, behind a narrow coun-

ter, which separated him from the customers, sat a one-eyed clerk, with a pen behind his ear, telling over a bundle of shilling notes, which Con, from a scarcity of change, had put in circulation. I presented my order. Luke Lynch directed his solitary optic at the paper, and perceiving it was a weighty transfer, pointed to the inner door, and I was speedily in the presence of the man of money.

Wealth and gout are said to be inseparable companions; and how should Con Carney escape?

There he sat—a short punchy man, his infirm foot implicated with divers rolls of flannel, resting on a low cushion. On the table stood a pewter ink-stand, with its Eagle's quill; and the large dog-eared account book, for Con knew nothing of your double entry system—was lying open before him.

Con was in prodigious credit; his shilling notes passed current as the King's own coin. The private purse of every thrifty matron in the parish was considered insecure until confided in his custody; and there was not an old maid for miles around who did not keep an account in the bank of Castlebar.

The small farmer requested, as a particular favour, that he would take charge of a 'trifle of money to portion the little girl off,' and the priest himself had been found, more than once, closeted with the banker; and most suspiciously so, just after the Easter and Christmas dues had been collected.

But there were others besides depositors, who sought the domicile of Constantine Carney. He was blessed with three thumping daughters, and many a lover sighed in the little left hand parlour. From the crowd of competitors for her fair hand, Patsy Blake bore the bell, and led Sibby Carney blushing to the hymeneal altar. Patsy's patrimony had been cruelly disorganised; but things soon altered for the better—debts were discharged or liquidated—the old house was newly roughcast, and put on a fresh and jaunty air; and Cloghawn Muck—the designation of the mansion—and which being interpreted, the 'pig,' stepping stones, was voted vulgar, and Castle Muck substituted in its place.

Nor did the prosperity of Patsy Blake pass unnoticed in the neighbourhood. Sally Carney, the second of the graces, was besieged by beaux; and never did desperate suitors go more desperate lengths since the days of Penelope. God knows how matters might have ended, when, in the nick of time, who should arrive to recruit, but Lieutenant Coreoran, of the 18th Royal Irish. The Lieutenant was a bold man; numbers did not deter him, and he determined to call the gentle Sally his or parish. He took the field immediately—politely intimating that any attention to Miss Carney would be considered by him personal; and finding, notwithstanding, that Philip O'Flaherty, Esq. persevered in being civil, he requested the honour of that gentleman's company one blessed morning, to the race course, and winged him, the said Philip, in a workman-like style, as was fully attested by a large and impartial assemblage. Miss Sally Carney, to prevent further effusion of blood, surrendered at discretion, and Lieutenant Coreoran appeared shortly in the gazette, promoted to a company in the "68th, by purchase."

I joined my regiment. Time rolled on. My small remittances from Mayo showed me that my friend Con was still alive and merry; for these subsidies generally reached me in the shape of a bill on London, and Con Carney—oh! what an autograph it was! usually sprawled across it, either before or behind, with a large splash beneath, and as many concentric circles as the hooker of an Indian resident. Notices of Con and his family were frequent in the elaborate epistles of my aunt O'Tool. I found she had, on a certain day taken an airing in the Castle Muck carriage—that Mrs. Major Coreoran had been safely delivered of twins—that Miss Biddy, the youngest, had had her name changed to Sophia—and that the Carney family were sorely perplexed—Con to employ excessive capital, and Biddy, alias Sophia, to dispose of accumulating admirers.

Time still kept rolling, as an Irish coachman would say, 'peace was proclaimed—I escaped from the slaughter,' and once more returned to my native town.

I shall never forget my reception. My father was waiting at the coach office, and I thought he would have shaken my arm from the shoulder joint. My poor mother, (the Major's eyes filled) there she stood waiting behind the hall door, folded me to her heart, and then held me at arm's length to assure herself of my identity. Was this her stripping boy—a bronzed, black-whiskered strapping fellow of six feet two—with a slash over his eye, and the riband of a foreign order at his button hole?

Nor was my aunt O'Tool less gracious, considering that I had come home with neither a wooden leg or twelve and six pence per diem. In short, the night of my return was one of unbounded happiness, half the town having collected to welcome me, and get drunk with one who had been for seven

years fighting in Picton's own division, the far famed fighting 5th. What a night it was! all went to bed fuddled and happy.

The morrow came. I had slept long and soundly. I found the family collected in the parlour—the breakfast table in full preparation—the orn gurgler, the eggs were ready—my aunt had actually raised the gong to her lips, when the door opened, and our old butler stood gaping and terror struck, exhibiting equal alarm to that occasioned by the gentleman who drew 'Friam's curtain in the dead of night.' My mother laid down the teapot—my aunt's cup passed at the very lip. 'Who's dead? Is the house on fire?—speak and be d—d,' said my father.—Mark fetched a desperate inhalation, and bellow'd, 'The bank's broke!'

'Mother of Heaven!' ejaculated my aunt O'Tool, 'I'm ruin'd.'

'Every sixpence of the November rent, received in his infernal notes,' roared my father, 'you Dennis, and see if the news is true; but stop, here comes Mr. Doran, and he'll put us out of pain.' A thundering knock shook the tea equipage—my aunt groaned heavily.

'All's lost,' remarked my father, for the doctor sounded an alarm on his nose, a proceeding which was universally done when a patient was in extremity. 'Is this as bad as—'—my father was interrupted.—'As bad as may be; the house is besieged, the doors closed, and Luke Lynch has gone off with the accounts.'

True it was that the one-eyed clerk had levanted, and had taken the dog-eared ledger along with him.

A few days elapsed—the state of the town was indescribable—all classes had suffered alike, for Con's shilling notes had reached even to the pocket of the kitchen maid. The church itself was involved in the general calamity, and Father Malachi Macbride was left lamenting a smart sum, being the produce of that gentleman's spiritual labours.—Society was for the present at an end—a movement out of the question—a sickly attempt made by my aunt O'Tool to collect a loo party turned out a dead failure, for there Con's paper currency had been the circulating medium, and any play now must necessarily be a credit transaction. At a full meeting of my aunt's, to play for nothing was voted a sinful waste of time, and to play on a credit a dangerous alternative; and the loo club came to the desperate determination of discontinuing these meetings for the present; and resolved that this visitation was inflicted on them for their sins, through the agency of Con Carney.

During this period Con Carney refused all proffered interviews or consolation. To all inquiring friends, it was answered that he was ill of the gout in both legs, and that his heart was broken in the bargain.

The magistrates found it difficult to prevent the mob from pulling down the house; when late one evening, a note arrived with C. C. upon a seal as large as a saucer. Hastily my father opened it, and despatched Mark for Dr. Doran and Father Malachi.—They came, and he read Con's epistle. It was a roundabout concern, set forth his misfortunes at large, dwelt much on his unbounded honesty, touched feelingly on the sufferings of his little girls, all this my aunt O'Tool designated flummery. At the close, Con requested a suspension of all opinion until he could see his valued friends, my father, the doctor, and the priest, and then he, Con, could open the state of his affairs to these trusty confederates, and had no doubt but that any impression made against his integrity would be removed in toto.

The Doctor was the first to break the silence.

'He never could doubt the honesty of Con Carney. What! would he take in a friend, who had known him man and boy for fifty years? and moreover, attended Mrs. Carney in her last illness, early and late.—No; no, he felt assured that Con had only waited till he had accurately made up the accounts of the present party, and that to prevent any inconvenience, he would pay them at once, and the remainder of the creditors at a future opportunity.'

The priest followed; he was much of Dr. Doran's opinion, touching Con aforesaid; but, bad as was the sin of ingratitude, which the doctor had lightly mentioned, what was it after all to sacrilege and impiety? for he, Malachi Macbride, would pronounce Con guilty of these mortal offences, had he ventured to retain one farthing of his property; seeing that every sixpence was holy;—to wit, dues and offerings, churchings and christenings, house money, marriages, and masses; in short, all sorts of fees belonging to the dead and living. He had strong suspicion that the flight of Luke Lynch had caused the delay, and if that was the case, he pledged himself to curse the said Luke, from the altar, on the first convenient opportunity.

My father, who was by no means so certain of Con's designs of an immediate settlement in full, hoped at least he would make a respectable composition; and my aunt most creditably evinced strong sympathy for her quondam friend, by requesting my father

not to press him too severely, and empowering him, on her part, to accept of nineteen shillings and sixpence in the pound, promptly paid, in bank of Ireland paper, and that she would patiently wait for the remainder till it was perfectly convenient; and off went the triumvirate.

All the ceremonial, observed when admitting a flag of truce into a place of arms, was only enacted in conducting the deputation to the dormitory of Con Carney. There sat the unhappy banker, his gouty foot upon a pillow; and Biddy, otherwise Sophia, with a lilly-white handkerchief in her hands, having been weeping, or preparing to weep, over the fallen fortunes of her house.

'I am sorry to find you ailing, Carney,' said my father.

'God bless all here!' said the priest, while the doctor interdicted fretting and mental uneasiness, both being, as he averred, injurious to gouty habits.

Con sighed.—'Ah! gentlemen, I am glad to see you—very civil indeed to come to see a man, and he in trouble—the grief is killing me!' here Biddy, alias Sophia, sobbed audibly. 'No one knows that better than Doctor Doran, as he said to me the night Mrs. Carney (God be good to her soul) died—'My dear friend your wife can't live half an hour, & therefore raise your spirits.'

My father here hinted, that he understood Con wanted them on matter of business. 'Yes, my dear sir' said the banker. 'I have been badly used: the world says I'm a rogue; and Luke Lynch, that I have fed, man and boy, those thirty years, has run off with the account books.'

'As to Luke Lynch,' observed the priest, 'make your mind easy, my friend, on that subject, as I intend by the blessings of God to curse him next Sunday.'

Con returned thanks duly for father Malachi's civility, and continued.—'They blame me I hear for the portioning my children; but sure I could well afford it them, for it was I that was srag; but, Biddy, dear it's you that must suffer'—(here Con apostrophised the lady in the corner.) 'I thought, gentlemen, to settle my little girl before I died, but her fortune I'll give all over to you.'

The priest and Doctor Doran simultaneously produced their pocket books & while they arranged certain vouchers in due order the banker proceeded.

'Many a man would take care of his own; but'—he wiped his eyes with the back of his left hand, and looked pathetically at Miss Biddy.—'I was a lucky man, Major, dear, and I thought to leave you Biddy, independent. But God's will be done! here's her all.' as he spoke, he gradually drew out the drawer of the little table where he sat, and thence producing a small paper, he handed it with great ceremony to my father. The priest and doctor regarded it with intense anxiety, while my father exclaimed.—'Here's some mistake: this is a lottery ticket.'

'Yes dear gentlemen, take it and welcome it's my all; and if it come up prize, pay yourselves first, and the creditors afterwards.'

'Why, zounds and the devil!' roared my father, 'did you bring us here to make us greater fools than we have shown ourselves, by trusting your infernal bank?—have you no property;—no assets?'

'None, the Lord sees, not as much as would bury me; here Con sobbed, and Miss Biddy threatened to become hysterical, up rose the priest, and up rose the Doctor.

'Con,' said my father, rushing from the room, 'you're a consummate rogue.'

'Con,' said the Doctor, 'I'll never darken your door, though you should have the gout in the stomach.'

Charley Castello, the attorney, undertook to settle Con's affairs, and after due and laborious investigation, at length declared his estate capable of producing two-pence three farthings in the pound. The result was, that Con retired to castle Muck, lived comfortably, paid off the remainder of Patsy Blake's debts, purchased farther promotion for Major Coreoran, and Married Miss Biddy to an undoubted gentleman from Connemara, who was six akin to the celebrated Dick Martin. Con lies under a snug tombstone in Kilgobbin church yard, which sets forth that he was both honest and affectionate; but whether in his last moments he made satisfaction to the church—whether the bells were rung and the mass was sung, or he went to the grave unanointed and un-forgiven, is a point I never could determine.

Dangerous reconnoitre with Elephants in South Africa.

The following account of a very perilous adventure was communicated by the gentleman to whom it occurred, (Lieut. D. Moodie, of the 21st Fusiliers, to Mr. T. Pringle, and has been with his consent transferred to our pages. *Cham. Ado.*

Of several remarkable adventures which I have had the fortune to experience in the course of my life, the most extraordinary certainty, was my hair-breadth escape from the Elephant in South Africa. As I perceive that this has been, rather inaccurately

related in some late publications, and as you have expressed a wish to have my own account of the occurrence, I shall give you the details as nearly as I can recollect them.

In the year 1851, I had joined the recently formed semi-military settlement of Fredericksburg on the picturesque banks of Gualana, beyond the Great Fish river. At this place our party (consisting chiefly of the disbanded officers and soldiers of the Royal African corps,) had already shot many elephants, with which the country at that time abounded. The day previous to my adventure, I had witnessed an elephant hunt for the first time. On this occasion a large female was killed, after some hundred shots had been fired at her. The balls seemed at first to produce little effect, but at length she received several shots in the trunk and eyes, which entirely disabled her from making resistance or escaping, and she fell an easy prey to her assailants.

On the following day one of our servants came to inform us that a large troop of elephants was in the neighbourhood of the settlement, and that several of our people were already on their way to attack them. I instantly set off to join the hunters, but from losing my way, in the jungle through which I had to proceed, I could not overtake them, until after they had driven the elephants from their first station. On getting out of the jungle, I was proceeding through an open meadow on the banks of the Gualana, to the spot where I heard the firing, when I was suddenly warned of approaching danger, by loud cries 'Paap!—Look out!' coupled with my name in Dutch and English; and at the same moment heard the cracking of broken branches, produced by the elephants bursting through the wood, and the tremendous screams of their wrathful voices resounding among the precipitous banks. Immediately a large female, accompanied by three others of a smaller size, issued from the edge of the jungle, which skirted the river margin. As they were not more than two hundred yards off, and were proceeding directly towards me, I had not much time to decide on my motions. Being alone, and in the middle of a little old plain, I saw that I must inevitably be caught, should I fire in this position, and my shot not take effect.—I therefore retreated hastily out of their direct path, thinking they would not observe me, until I should find a better opportunity to attack them. But in this I was mistaken, for on looking back I perceived to my dismay, that they had left their former course, and were rapidly pursuing and gaining ground on me. Under these circumstances, I determined to reserve my fire as a last resource; and turning off at right angles, in the opposite direction, I made for the banks of the small river, with a view to take refuge among the rocks on the other side, where I should have been safe. But before I got within fifty paces of the river, the elephants were within twenty paces of me—the large female in the middle, and the other three on either side of her, apparently with the intention of making sure of me; all of them screaming so tremendously, that I was almost stunned with the noise. I immediately turned round, cocked my gun, and aimed at the head of the largest—the female. But the gun, unfortunately, from the powder being damp, hung fire, till I was in the act of taking it from my shoulder, when it went off, and the ball merely grazed the side of her head. Halting only for an instant, the animal again rushed furiously forward. I fell; I cannot say whether struck down by her trunk or not. She then made a thrust at me with her tusk. Luckily for me she had only one, which still more luckily missed its mark. She then caught me with her trunk by the middle, threw me beneath her fore feet & knocked me about between them for a little space.—I was scarcely in a condition to compute the number of minutes very accurately.

Once she pressed her foot in my chest with such force, that I actually felt the bones, as it were, bending under the weight; and once she trod on the middle of my arm, which, fortunately, lay flat on the ground at the time. During this rough handling, however, I never entirely lost my recollection, also I have little doubt she would have settled my accounts for this world. But owing to the roundness of her foot I generally managed, by twisting my body and limbs, to escape her direct tread.—While I was still undergoing this buffeting, Lieut. Chisholm, of the R. A. corps, and Diederik, a Hottentot, had come up, and fired several shots at her, one of which hit her in the shoulder; and at the same time her companions, or young ones, retiring undescending to her from the edge of the forest, she reluctantly left me, giving me a puff or two with her hind feet in passing. I got up, picked up my gun, and staggered away as fast as my aching bones would allow; but observing that she turned round, and looked back towards me, before entering the bush, I lay down in the long grass, by which means I escaped her observation.

On reaching the top of the high bank of the river, I met my brother, who had not

yet returned from the hunt, and he informed me that the elephants had been driven off to the north, and that he had seen several of our people already on their way to attack them.

I immediately set off to join the hunters, but from losing my way, in the jungle through which I had to proceed, I could not overtake them, until after they had driven the elephants from their first station.

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I immediately turned round, cocked my gun, and aimed at the head of the largest—the female. But the gun, unfortunately, from the powder being damp, hung fire, till I was in the act of taking it from my shoulder, when it went off, and the ball merely grazed the side of her head. Halting only for an instant, the animal again rushed furiously forward. I fell; I cannot say whether struck down by her trunk or not. She then made a thrust at me with her tusk. Luckily for me she had only one, which still more luckily missed its mark.

She then caught me with her trunk by the middle, threw me beneath her fore feet & knocked me about between them for a little space.—I was scarcely in a condition to compute the number of minutes very accurately.

Once she pressed her foot in my chest with such force, that I actually felt the bones, as it were, bending under the weight; and once she trod on the middle of my arm, which, fortunately, lay flat on the ground at the time. During this rough handling, however, I never entirely lost my recollection, also I have little doubt she would have settled my accounts for this world. But owing to the roundness of her foot I generally managed, by twisting my body and limbs, to escape her direct tread.—While I was still undergoing this buffeting, Lieut. Chisholm, of the R. A. corps, and Diederik, a Hottentot, had come up, and fired several shots at her, one of which hit her in the shoulder; and at the same time her companions, or young ones, retiring undescending to her from the edge of the forest, she reluctantly left me, giving me a puff or two with her hind feet in passing. I got up, picked up my gun, and staggered away as fast as my aching bones would allow; but observing that she turned round, and looked back towards me, before entering the bush, I lay down in the long grass, by which means I escaped her observation.

On reaching the top of the high bank of the river, I met my brother, who had not

been at this day's hunt, but had run out, on being told by one of the men that he had seen me killed. He was not a little surprised at meeting me alone, and in a whole skin, though plastered with mud from head to foot. While he, Mr. Knight of the Cape regiment and I were yet talking of my adventure, an unlucky soldier of the R. A. corps, of the name of Mc-Clane, attracted the attention of a large male elephant, which had been driven towards the village. The ferocious animal gave chase, and caught him immediately under the height where we were standing; carried him some distance on his trunk—then threw him down, and, bringing his forefeet together, trod and stamped upon him until he was quite dead. Leaving the corpse for a little, he again returned, as if to make quite sure of his destruction, and kneeling down, crushed and kneaded the body with his fore legs. Then seized it again with his trunk, and threw it among the bushes. While this tragical scene was going on, my brother and I scrambled down the bank as far as we could and fired at the furious animal, but we were at too great a distance to do any service to the unfortunate man, who was crushed almost to a jelly.

Shortly after this catastrophe, a shot from one of the people broke his male elephant's left fore leg, which completely disabled him from running. On this occasion, we witnessed a touching instance of affection and sagacity in the elephant, which I cannot for bear to relate, as it so well illustrates the character of this noble animal. Seeing the distress of her mate, the female before mentioned (my personal antagonist,) regardless of her own danger, quitted her shelter in the bush, rushed out to his assistance, walked round and round him, chasing away the assailants, and still returning to his side and caressing him; and when he attempted to walk she placed her flank under his wounded side and supported him. This scene continued nearly half an hour, until the female received a severe wound from Mr. C. Mackenzie, of the R. A. corps, which drove her again to the bush, where she speedily sank exhausted from the loss of blood; and the male soon after received a mortal wound also from the same officer.

Thus ended our elephant hunt; and I need hardly say, that what we witnessed on this occasion, of the intrepidity and ferocity of three powerful animals, rendered us more cautious in our dealings with them for the future.

SINGULAR SUICIDE IN FRANCE.

A circumstance has just taken place in Rochefort, which from its fatal termination, and the mystery which even yet involves the principal actor in it, has caused no slight sensation in that part of France.

On the 1st of February, at six in the morning, a stranger alighted from the Bordeaux coach at the Ville de Londres, and whose general appearance, and the embarrassment displayed in his replies to the usual questions put by the police, excited the suspicion of one of their agents. The young man, for such he was, with an exceedingly gentlemanlike deportment, was narrowly watched, and was seen to enter the shops of several different watchmakers in the town to whom he offered some watches for sale, giving a different name at each shop, and all varying from that written in his passport, which was Pablo de Agulard. A robbery to some extent having taken place at St. Jean d'Angely, an order was issued for his arrest, which was put into execution the next morning. On being taken into custody he was at first very urgent with the officer to afford him the means of escape, assuring him that by so doing he would lay a family of the first consequence under obligation, and might depend on their gratitude.—Of course the proposal was rejected. When brought before the commissary he refused to give his real name, quality, or birth—merely declaring he was a native of Old Castile, and that the name Pablo de Agulard, which he admitted was fictitious, had been inserted by a friend, who had furnished him with his passport, which friend was a Spaniard as well as himself. On following up the investigation, it was soon found that ninety-three watches had been stolen from a manufacturer of these articles at Bourdeaux, the very day before the person in custody had arrived from that city. The prisoner, however, persisted in his innocence of any concern in that transaction, only adding to his former statement, that he had studied four years in Salamanca, of which university he had originally become a member, with a view of practising at the bar, but had abandoned that profession for the army in 1820. With respect to the watches in his possession, he stated that he had bought them of a person named Perro, who assured him they were part of the effects of a bankrupt, who wished to dispose of them privately. He admitted that he had acted wrong in receiving them under the circumstances, but affirmed strongly that this was the only affair of the kind that he had ever been engaged in, and that it was done solely with a view to serve a countryman.

The conversation, manners, language, and every thing connected with the said disreputable proved that he had indeed received a liberal education, and had moved in an elevated rank in society, while his firmness never for a moment failed him, even to the last. Notwithstanding every inquiry nothing could be found to connect him personally with the robbery at Bourdeaux beyond presumptive evidence, while his conduct in prison was such as to prepossess every one there in his favour. In asserting his innocence he occasionally showed all the *ferveur* of the old Castilian, but otherwise his manner was singularly placid & dignified. Towards the end of February he was informed that one Rodriguez Bastona,

the acknowledged chief of a gang of Spanish thieves, had been arrested at Bourdeaux.—From this moment he appeared absorbed and anxious, and addressed several letters to the *procureur du roi*, written with much elegance, in all of which he strongly protested his innocence. Nothing, in the mean time, transpired to throw any light on his name or family. On the 21st, having spent the two preceding days in writing and arranging his papers, he dined in company with the gaoler and one of the police agents in the prison, and excited their attention by the increased reserve and even melancholy of his manner, which they describe as that of a man expecting the moment of his execution. While at dinner, he took up a large carving knife and felt the point with his thumb, but with so calm an air that he excited no suspicion of his intent. Soon after he retired for a few moments into the court-yard, filled his pipe, and went into the kitchen under pretence of lighting it, but took the opportunity to lay hold, unobserved, of another knife, smaller, and of a different description from the last. With this he retired towards a door at the extremity of the room opposite to that by which he had entered; then, turning, said to the persons present, 'Do not be alarmed, I shall injure no one but myself.' At the same moment he struck himself a blow on the left side, but so slightly as to prove that he intended merely to assure himself that his aim was a correct one. 'Courage, Pablo!' was his next exclamation, and a second blow plunged the weapon into his breast up to the handle. He then threw himself on a straw bed near, and begged that a priest might be sent for. In ten minutes he was no more. Several letters were left behind him, one of which contained his will, leaving all his effects to a Mademoiselle B. of Rochelle, to whom another of them was addressed, couched in terms of the most glowing affection, and signed 'M. O. C. de V. P. R.' the initials, as he said, of the real name and designation of him who was only known to her under that of Patricio de Aguirre. His reason for this rash act he again averred to them, was the dread of bringing disgrace and affliction on a noble family.

The Murder of Mr. White explained.

The Salem Observer extra of Saturday evening, received by last evening's eastern mail, gives the following particulars of the confession of Capt. Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. The editor of the Observer remarks, 'we think their general accuracy may be depended on.'

Some months since Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. who married the grand niece of Captain White, and the daughter of his housekeeper, stated a hypothetical case to a lawyer, and from him understood that if Capt. White died intestate, his mother in law, as the sole representative of Capt. White's sister, would inherit half the estate, all the other heirs at law being representatives of Captain White's brother.

In order to effect this object, Knapp proposed to his brother, John F. Knapp, to murder Capt. White. His brother replied, that he would not do it himself, but he knew who would—he could get Richard Crowninshield Jr.

R. Crowninshield, Jr. was employed for that object by John F. Knapp, at his brother's request, and was to receive, we understand, \$1000 for accomplishing the object.

On Friday, 3d April, J. J. Knapp, Jr. went into Capt. White's chamber, and took from the iron chest a will, which he supposed to be Capt. White's last will, carried it to Wenham, and kept it in his possession until he heard of Capt. White's death, and then destroyed it. On the same day he procured the will, he unbarred the window shutter and unscrewed the window by which Crowninshield entered. Knapp returned to Wenham the same day, and did not return to Salem again until the murder was committed.

The murder was committed by Crowninshield alone. He alone was in the house. It was effected by a dirk, (which has not been found as reported,) and by a bludgeon of hickory, with a large head, loaded with lead.

The murder was committed about 20 minutes past 10 o'clock.

While the deed was doing, J. F. Knapp was watching in Brown street, and it was him whom Mrs. Bray saw. It was Crowninshield she saw join him, after the deed; whom Captain Bray saw run down Howard street. Under the steps of the Howard street meeting house the bludgeon was deposited, and there it has been found—Knapp's confession having led to its discovery.

The day after the murder, J. F. Knapp and Crowninshield rode to Wenham, where J. J. Knapp, Jr. gave C. all the money he then had, being 400 five franc pieces—at which time Crowninshield stated to him the manner in which the deed was accomplished.

J. J. Knapp, Jr. acknowledged himself the author of several infamous anonymous letters, which have been sent to the Hon. Stephen White and the Committee of Vigilance, since the murder.

We do not learn that Knapp implicates any other individuals but R. Crowninshield, Jr. and his brother.

DEATH BY POISON.

A correspondent has furnished us the following remarks on the recent death of a young man in Sudbury county, Pa. in consequence of eating apple-butter that had been put up in earthen crocks, which had imbibed the glazing of red lead. The apple-butter our correspondent translates apple-sauce; and the crocks, jars.

The only article that will preserve in good condition for any length of time, are jars made of green or black glass, which is composed of sand and soda, and it is well known to many that it has the property of keeping butter pure thro' the hot weather.—Confessors and those who make a business of putting up pickles, use glass almost exclusively; stone or earthenware being considered unfit to contain preserves, pickles or even accharine liquids, not only from their deleterious effects upon the former, but because they tend to produce acidity in the latter.

Boston Patriot.

From the United States Gazette.

LIBERIA.
Extract of a letter from Captain W. E. Sherman. The first settlement and capital of the colony is Monrovia, situated in lat. 6, 41, N. and 10, 30, W. long. about a quarter of a mile above the mouth of the river Monrovia, and about three quarters of a mile from the point of the cape, bearing the same name. The river St. Paul empties into the sea a short distance from the Monrovia. For the first two years, the emigrants lived in small thatched houses, and about five years ago, the first dwelling constructed of timber and boards, was built on the site of the present town, in a forest of towering height, and a thick underwood. Tigers entering this (then) little village, have been shot from the doors. The first settlers had many difficulties to encounter, as is usually the case in establishing a new settlement, but all those difficulties have been happily overcome, and the people are now enjoying the benefits of their persevering industry.

Monrovia, at present, consists of about ninety dwelling houses and stores, two houses for public worship, and a court house. Many of the dwellings are hand some and convenient, and all of them comfortable.—The plot of the town is cleared more than a mile square elevated about seventy feet above the level of the sea, and contains seven hundred inhabitants. The streets are generally one hundred feet wide, and like those of our good city, intersect each other at right angles. The Colonization Society have an agent and physician there.

The agent is the chief magistrate of the colony, and the physician his assistant. No white persons are allowed to reside in the colony for the purpose of trade, or of pursuing any ineluctable business, such being intended for the exclusive benefit of coloured people. The colonial secretary, collector of customs, surveyor and constables are appointed by the agent; the vice agent, sheriff, treasurer, and all other civil officers are elective, and all the offices except that of the agent and physician are filled by coloured people.

The court holds its sessions on the first Monday in every month, and is empanelled as with us, and its jurisdiction extends over the whole colony. The trials are, principally, for larceny, and the criminals generally natives, who commit the crime in the settlements. A few instances of kidnapping have occurred, these depredations were committed on the recaptured Africans. To the honour of the emigrant he mentioned, that but five of their number have been committed for stealing or misdemeanor since 1827.

Two native kings have put themselves and their subjects (supposed to amount to ten thousand,) under the protection of the colony, and are ready, should it be thought necessary or expedient by the settlers to put into their hands arms, to make common cause with them in case of hostilities by any of the natives, which however is not anticipated, as the most friendly disposition is manifested by all the natives of the country from whom any danger might have been at all apprehended.

The township of Caldwell is about seven miles from Monrovia, on St. Paul's river, and contains a population of five hundred and sixty agriculturists. The soil is exceedingly fertile, the situation pleasant, and the people satisfied and happy. The emigrants carried out by me, and from whom I received a pleasing and satisfactory account of that part of the country, are located there.

Millsburg is situated twenty-five miles from Monrovia, on the St. Paul's river, at the head of tide water, where there are never failing streams, sufficient for one hundred mills, and there is timber enough in the immediate neighbourhood for their employment, if used for the purpose of sawing, for half a century—the town contains two hundred inhabitants.

Bushrod's Island, which separates the Monrovia from the St. Paul's river, is seven miles in length, three at its extreme breadth, about five miles from Monrovia, and is very fertile; on this island are settled thirty families from the Carolinas. All the above settlers, amounting to at least fifteen hundred, are emigrants from the United States.

On the left bank of Stockton Creek, and near the settlement on Bushrod's Island, the recaptured Africans are located; two hundred and fifty of whom were sent out by the government of the United States, and one hundred and fifty taken by the colonist from the Spanish factories, the agents of which having bought some of our kidnapped Africans, and refusing to give them up, the colonists not only took their own people but all the slaves they had collected. These four hundred, who are useful agriculturists, are happily situated, and very contented. The settlements of which I have spoken, contain in the aggregate, nearly two thousand souls, and are all in a flourishing condition.

I have been frequently asked since my return from Liberia, whether there is no danger of the natives breaking in upon the colonists and destroying them. The best answer I can give to this question, in addition to what I have already said, is a statement of the following facts.

When the colonists could muster but thirty effective men for defence, and when the forest was within pistol shot of their houses, five thousand of the natives, armed with muskets and other weapons of war, made an attack upon them in three divisions. A part of this little band were surprised by the left division, who took possession of one of their two cannons, a nine pounder; but instead of making use of it, (if indeed they knew how,) for the piece was loaded with grape and round shot, and a lighted match placed near it, the possessors were seen embracing it, pouring over it, and vociferating 'big gun, big gun,' till the other, a four pounder, was brought to bear on them, under the direction of Lot Cary, and plied with so much precision and activity, that they retreated.

The gun was retaken and turned on the invaders, when they made their escape to the forest. There was some skirmishing from the bush until one of the three agreed men was slain, carried off by our men, and thrown into the river. This event entirely disheartened them, they went off, and have from that time never appeared in hostile array against the colonists. Many of them have traded with the colony ever since, but they would not acknowledge that they were engaged in the war, till from an intercourse of some time, they found that it would not be remembered to their prejudice. They then related many amusing and singular anecdotes respecting it, and acknowledged the loss of 70 to 80 men killed. If I remember right, the colonists lost but two or three of their little band.

The means the colony have for defence, at present consist of twenty pieces of ordnance, and muskets, &c. for 1000 men, which may be increased from private stores, if wanted. In Monrovia, there are Capt. Steward's company of Infantry, Weaver's company of Artillery, and Draper's company of Rifle Rangers. In Caldwell, Davis's company of Infantry, and Brown's of Artillery. In Millsburg, White's company of Rifle Rangers. All these are volunteers and in uniform, besides which, a respectable number of militia, not in uniform, and many of the natives under the protection of the colonial government as it may think proper to arm. These facts will, I think, satisfy any

*Greeks men are a kind of prophets or conjurers.

man to the safety of the colonists from attacks by the natives.

There is a respectable fort on Cape Monrovia, which commands the roadstead, and has protected an English vessel above in by a pirate. The military are commanded by Major Barber—the commander in chief, is the society's agent.

There is much hospitality to be found in Monrovia, and among the inhabitants a greater proportion of moral and religious characters than in this city. I never saw a man intoxicated, nor heard any profane swearing during the three weeks I was among them.

The two houses for religious worship already noticed, are Baptist and Methodist. The Baptists have three and the Methodists five preachers, all intelligent coloured men, merchants and traders, residing among them, so that the people have nothing to pay for the support of ministers. Five German Missionaries, some ministers and teachers reside there, a portion of whom preach at the Methodist church occasionally.

A trading company has been formed at Monrovia, with a capital of \$4,000 and an agreement entered into that no dividends shall be made until the profits increase the capital to \$20,000. The stock has risen from 50 to 75 dollars per share in one year.

It has been objected, that the climate is very unhealthy; this is true as respects the whites, but erroneous as respects the coloured people. Those from the northern and middle states have to undergo what is called a seasoning—that is, they generally take the fever the first month of their residence, but it has rarely proved fatal since accommodations have been prepared for their reception; those from Georgia, the Carolinas, and the southern parts of Virginia, either escape the fever altogether, or have it very slightly.

Dr. Mechin, the agent, assured me that the bills of mortality would show a less proportion of deaths than those of Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York.

I have given you a statement of facts as nearly as I could understand them. If there be any errors, they are I am persuaded, unimportant; for my information has been derived from respectable sources, in that country, and my own observation induces me to believe that what I have written is substantially correct.

I will add my opinion, though I fear you may think it presumptuous. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe Liberia, in time, to become a great nation, and be the means, eventually, of civilizing a great part of Africa, and I should hope the whole of that benighted country. There are already in Monrovia, at least 60 children of native parents; and there would be, if wanted many more.

Do you ask what kind of government the Liberians would establish if a great nation and left to themselves? I answer, a republican, unquestionably. The intelligent emigrants having been brought up in this country, and the first laws in operation among them being republican, they would be as well prepared for happiness under such a government, as any people in the world.

The adult male inhabitants consider themselves as free men, and know how to enjoy the blessings of a free institution, and will never surrender their liberties, but with their lives. They are now as patriotic Americans as our forefathers were loyal subjects of the Kings of England. Should they receive no further aid from this country they will nevertheless, in my opinion, attain to greatness eventually; but if that aid which I think they so justly deserve, should be continued, their progress to this end will be greatly accelerated.

W. E. SHERMAN.

DUELING.

The advocates of this infamous practice may be taught a salutary lesson from the misery and remorse that almost uniformly follow the survivor to his grave. The haggard and horror stricken appearance of Lieutenant Hunter, after his recent murder of Miller, at Philadelphia, has been extensively noticed. The condition of Lieutenant Lambrecht, who murdered in a similar manner, not long ago, a Mr. Clayton, is thus detailed in an English paper.

—LIEUTENANT LAMBRECHT.
On Friday night, about half past ten o'clock, Lieutenant Lambrecht, late of the Ceylon Regiment, who was recently tried and acquitted at the Kensington Assizes, for having killed Mr. Oliver Clayton, in a duel, at Battersea-fields, went to the Police Station of letter M. Davison, in the Southwark Bridge road and addressing the inspector, described that he was completely destitute, having neither house nor home of any kind, and without the means of procuring the common necessaries of life. He stated that since his acquittal all his former friends had turned their backs upon him, and that for the want of means, he had been compelled to wander about the town day and night, not knowing whether to go, or what to do, he then implored the inspector to let him lie down and rest himself, adding that he was so exhausted from fatigue and want, that even the accommodation which he sought would be an indulgence for which he should be most grateful.

It is worthy of remark, that in both these cases the wretched perpetrators were urged on to the deadly conflict by their seconds, who safe in their own person, sat in judgment as the arbiters of false honour, and at whose door, as at their deluded victims, lies the stain of blood.

—WILLIAM HODGES.
William Hodges, a mail carrier between Boston & Providence, has been recently discharged from the service of the Citizens Coach Company under the following circumstances:—In the year 1823 he found at the Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, a bag containing specie dollars, addressed to him as the carrier of the Mail, and directed to Providence, but to whom it was to be delivered, the card which it wore did not mention. Having made diligent enquiry and being unable to find a rightful owner, he proceeded legally to advertise the lost property, and deposited it in his own name, subject to the order of the owner, if any one should demand the property, and advance suitable and satisfactory evidences of identity. Up to this date, no one has demanded the lost money, and of course Mr. H. holds it as his own, and claims to hold it until he is disappointed by the rightful owner. His refusal to deliver it up to the Company, forms the ground of his removal.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A man named John Criswell, a wagner in the employ of Wm. Linn, of Adams county, Pa. was killed on Monday week, while descending the Alleghany mountain with his wagon, near Schellburg. The horses took fright and started rapidly down the hill; the driver was on foot, and in his effort to seize and arrest their progress, he was thrown under the wheel, which crushed him so severely, as to occasion his death the same evening. [Balt. Pat.]

LAUREL.

The butchers of Geneva have a singular mode of preventing flies from attacking the meat in their shops. They rub the walls and boards upon which the meat is placed with the essential oil of laurel; the smell of which keeps away this troublesome insect.

Adanson remarked, that a dog has been the companion of man 600 years, and has learned of him only one of his vices—that is to wrong his species when he finds him in distress. Tie a sauce pan to one dog's tail, and another dog will fall on him—put a man in prison for debt, and another will lodge a detainer against him.

From the Virginia Register.

The great object of this paper is to give a correct and accurate operation of engraving on glass, and as far as I know, first made known to the American public, by my late worthy friend, J. Dufour, of the Vevey Swiss Vineyard, Indiana. In his very excellent practical treatise, 'The American Vine Dresser's Guide,' 12 mo. pp. 317, Cincinnati, 1830, he describes this mode. The author of this work died at Vevey, in February 1827, some years previous to which he had instructed me in his mode of engraving, & which I had found by experience to be perfectly successful. As the author made no secret of it, so I have not, but have told every body that applied, taking care to inform them who informed me. Dufour is dead, every body about here, practices upon his plan, but no one, so far as I can discover, remembers the man, and many are claiming it as a sort of mystery of their own! His plan is, to saw off the root of the stock into which you would insert the graft, under ground, bore a small hole into the end of the root-stock, and insert the graft, with one or two buds, then keeping the root covered with soft loam earth, and the upper bud just even with the surface, and the whole process is accomplished. I never water my grafts, and I have had them grow five feet, the main vine, in the first year, besides bearing ten to thirty bunches of grapes. Some care is necessary in rubbing off the superfluous shoots, but the operation is easy, and as sure as the inserting of a graft into an apple or plum tree. If the root stock is of a vigorous growth, and the graft well chosen, having the wood of two last years growth upon it, and from a bearing vine, the graft will always bear fruit the first year, and of the quality of the graft.

Dufour had another mode, common in France, Germany and Switzerland, by splitting the root-stock, and inserting the graft in the shape of a thin wedge, either endwise or vertically; but this is less certain of success, judging by my own experience.

He sometimes put in two or three grafts into one large root-stock, as these may be inserted any where in the wood of the vine, as well as in the pith or centre. A sharp tool, such as a centre-bit tool, is to be preferred to a gimlet, because it cuts the wood more smoothly. Let it be Dufour's mode of engraving, and no secret, and no matter how many derive a benefit from it. You may publish this if you think proper.

Very respectfully yours,
HORA TIO GATES SPAFFORD.
May 1, 1830.

From the Hagerstown Herald.

Ma. Editor—I have very recently had with me, a gentleman from Chester county, Pa. from whom I obtained an account of the method pursued by the farmers there, in liming their land. This system is adopted by every body in that region, as Plaster of Paris is not used at all. Their lands are slate, and before the introduction of lime as a manure, the country was considered poor and comparatively unproductive. Now they are regarded as inferior to no lands in that state.—The lime can only be procured in some parts of the country at considerable expense, and is transported great distances for the purpose of manure.

The method of using it is as follows: The lime is laid upon the land in the winter season in heaps of 50 or 60 bushels, the usual quantity applied to one acre, being from 50 to 45 bushels. They then plough the land in fall for corn, and spread the lime by means of carts and wheel barrows, equally over the surface of the ploughed ground. This will give it the appearance of a field covered with snow. The next thing is to harrow it after which it is furrowed for planting. The corn is cultivated through the summer, as usual. After this crop is taken off, the land is suffered to lie, until the following spring, when it is again sowed down in oats. The oats stubble is then ploughed in rye or wheat. The land is then ready for the use of clover, and succeeds best on the rotation plan of cultivation.

Slate land receives most benefit from lime. It is the more easily tilled and produces abundantly. It is astonishing that the farmers of Washington county, especially those whose lands are slate, should remain so well satisfied with light crops and light purses, when the means are within their reach, of rendering their slate hills equal to the best lands in the world. All that is wanting, is, for one of them to make the trial.

A Sycamore.

About the year 1718, potatoes were first introduced into Lynn. A man received ten or three, which he planted; and when he gathered the produce, a few of them were tasted and eaten, merely from curiosity; and the rest were put in shell of a gourd and hung in the cellar. The next year he planted them all, and had enough to fill a two bushel basket. He knew not what to do with so many, and gave some of them to his neighbours. Soon after, one of them said to him, 'well, I have found that potatoes are good for something. I had some of them boiled, and ate them with fish, and they relished very well.' It was several years after this, before potatoes came into general use.

At this time, tea was little used and tea kettles unknown. The water was boiled in a skillet; and when the ladies went to visiting parties, each one carried her tea-cup, saucer and spoon.

GOLD BY THE WEIGHT.

We saw a gentleman yesterday, who had just paid into the State Bank, some 1000 roubles of the precious metal, found in Boreas county, in this State. [Rel. (N. C.) Reg.]

To the Gentlemen From the parts of the fore the cages, at sent you in land, and 5th Elec

To the Friends to the government and Forget at 10 o'clock represent the mill's tavern the purpose gentlemen next legisla

In the second to the admiral Government place of hold Saturday, M. to appeal convention, on Saturday of recomme Anne-Ardu

For INTE Besides other cries, broad through one is opposed hundred and in a companion Legislature from Lexington The capit dred thousand were very half, and had to go would have pound.

But was a national national royal United States a road from with equal and it would tional object ficularly, t road. The turnpike is deeply into priation of Rockville and this w land; so hi joyce that they think Maryland, they know acquainted the people Maryland state inter a loser by rlyland was Baltimore up their viewing th for when it in our or not be fou Yet the had forme he viewed although decisions regret his yet, who hear his hand head ledge, th that he a oats of th out regn popular It has opposed not so. for cont very lar Cumber wish to there is does he the peo interna Had you an be' hav

THE VOTERS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

From the solicitation of my friends in various parts of the county, I am induced to come before the public as a candidate for your suffrages, at the ensuing October election, to represent you in the next state legislature of Maryland, and respectfully solicit your support.

To the Friends of the National and State Administrations.

GENTLEMEN.—An erroneous impression having prevailed in the first and second districts, respecting the day on which the Jackson convention for the county, was to have been held at Merrill's; and this impression having prevented a delegation from being appointed in said district, to meet their friends from the other districts; it is deemed proper that a new meeting of the convention be convened; and for this purpose the gentlemen who were appointed to meet at Merrill's on the third Saturday of May, are requested to attend at the same place on Saturday, 19th inst. at 12 o'clock, M.

The Voters in the First District

Friendly to the administration of the general government, are requested to meet at Butler's and Foggett's tavern, on Saturday, 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, to appoint five gentlemen to represent that district in convention, at Merrill's tavern, on the 19th inst. for the purpose of recommending four suitable gentlemen to represent the county in the next legislature.

THE VOTERS.

In the second district, A. A. county, friendly to the administration of the General and State Governments, are requested to meet at the place of holding elections in said district, on Saturday, the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. to appoint delegates to represent them in convention, at Merrill's tavern, (Waterloo) on Saturday, the 19th inst. for the purpose of recommending four persons to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next legislature.

For the Maryland Gazette.

MARYLAND, No. 4.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Besides the cry of proscription, and many other cries, we shall soon have it spread abroad through Maryland that president Jackson is opposed to internal improvement, merely because he rejected a bill appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for stock in a company very lately incorporated by the Legislature of Kentucky for making a road from Lexington to Maysville.

The capital of this company is three hundred thousand dollars; and the United States were very modestly asked to subscribe one half, and had they done so, they might have had to "go the whole hog," and to pay all; it would have been, in for a penny, in for a pound.

But was this a National Road? Was this a national object? If this can be called a national road or a national object, then any internal improvement, in any section of the United States, may be called national;—and a road from Annapolis to Baltimore might with equal justice be called a national road, and it would certainly be as much of a national object, and more so, in winter time particularly, than the Lexington and Maysville road.

But the president has rejected another Turnpike Road bill, in which Maryland is deeply interested; he has rejected an appropriation of ninety thousand dollars to the Rockville and Frederick Turnpike Road;—and this will blow him "sky high" in Maryland; so his enemies say, and his enemies rejoice that he has rejected both those bills, as they think it will ruin him in Kentucky and Maryland; but vain and short-sighted mortals, they know not the people, nor are they well acquainted with the people's wishes, or with the people's interests.

Maryland, so far as regards her particular state interests, and revenue, would have been a loser by the passage of this bill;—yet Maryland was content that the bill should pass; Baltimore and the Eastern Shore, all yielded up their prejudices, and voted for the bill, viewing the road in a national point of view, for when internal improvements are at stake, in our own or other states, Maryland will not be found wanting.

Yet the president rejected this bill as he had formerly done the Kentucky road bill,—he viewed them both in the same light, and although many in Maryland may regret his decision; although many of his best friends regret his decisions, and think he was wrong; yet, when the people of the United States hear his reasons, when the people of Maryland hear his reasons, they all will acknowledge, that he acted from the best of motives, that he acted with a due regard to the interests of the whole American people, and without regard to sectional feelings or to his own popularity.

It has been said that General Jackson is opposed to all internal improvements; if it is not so, he has this very session signed a bill for continuing surveys, and which contains very large appropriations for continuing the Cumberland Road, but he is anxious that the public debt should be paid off;—he does not wish to see larger appropriations made than there is money in the Treasury to meet, nor does he wish to see oppressive taxes laid upon the people by congress;—not even to aid internal improvement.

Had the president sanctioned the Lexington and Maysville turnpike road bill, could he have refused to approve any other bill

which congress chose to pass, making appropriations to any amount out of the treasury, for a road or a canal, in any state. Congress should certainly have first provided the means to meet these appropriations, and they had it in their power to do so in one of two modes; first, by altering the laws which provide for the payment of the national debt, and postponing its payment to some future time, or by raising the amount by taxes. And here it will be acknowledged by all impartial men that the people of the United States would not agree to be taxed for the purpose of making roads or canals. And as regards the payment of the national debt, an important question arises for the people to decide.—Will you agree to postpone the payment of the national debt to an indefinite period, in order to appropriate money for the purpose of making roads and canals in any part of the union, (and one state has as much right to ask for an appropriation as another.) Or will you postpone making appropriations to roads and canals, until there is money sufficient in the Treasury to do so after meeting all the expenses of the government, and all its engagements in due time?

Congress instead of enabling the government to meet a large and increased expenditure by providing the means, have in fact passed laws which will decrease the revenue to a very large amount; they have reduced the duties on tea, coffee, cocoa, molasses and salt, and the reductions will save every family in Maryland on an average at least two dollars a year. And when the question is put to our farmers, and mechanics, to the labouring and industrious part of the community.—Shall the taxes on coffee, tea, molasses and salt, be reduced, or shall they be continued for the purpose of making roads and canals? How would the question be answered? Let the duties be removed—would be almost the unanimous reply. Well, Jackson has signed these bills, which will relieve thousands and tens of thousands, in every state in the union; and if he has refused to sign bills, which would have been followed by others of a similar character, and which would have drawn millions from the treasury, without any provision having been made by congress for the payment, was Jackson right, or was he wrong?

That he was right in approving the bills reducing the duties on those articles which are of such general use, none will deny; and although the people of Maryland, and of Kentucky, may wish that he had signed the bills for their particular roads,—disinterested and impartial men will say he acted right,—acted impartially; he could not well have made fish of one, and flesh of another; and Jackson was "wide awake;" he was well aware that many other bills of the same character were about passing, and he must have signed all, or rejected all.

Maryland has, however, no right to complain of the United States government. They long ago made Cumberland, in Allegany county, a point at which the national road commences to the west; and Maryland, by the use of means furnished by the city of Baltimore, principally, has connected herself with Cumberland, by an excellent turnpike road. And why should not the District of Columbia lay their shoulders to the wheel, and with the aid of Frederick connect themselves with the road leading to the western country? The state of Maryland has given the bonus which certain banks were to pay for the renewal of their charters, towards making the road to Washington, and building a bridge over the Monocacy river; and the state has also subscribed half a million of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, a work which must essentially benefit the District of Columbia.

Maryland, in another point of view, has no right to complain of the general government; congress have appropriated one million of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal—which will run upwards of two hundred miles through the state, and which is a much larger appropriation than any state in the union has ever received for internal improvement; and let it also be remembered, that congress have never yet subscribed a single dollar to any turnpike road in the state of Maryland.

They may, and they will be called on again, to subscribe money to the road leading from Rockville to Frederick; and there is another road, a great public road, leading from Baltimore to Philadelphia and New York, to which they ought to subscribe. This too is a national road, and has older claims than the Frederick and Rockville road. Yet what has congress ever done towards making a road from Washington, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; or south from Washington, to Virginia, to North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c? Let the records of congress answer this question.

Maryland is for internal improvements, both by the state and general government; Maryland wishes to encourage domestic manufactures; yet she asks no advantages over any other state. She hitherto has sustained, and will sustain herself, as Maryland, and she will sustain Jackson to the end.

MARYLAND.

June 5, 1830.

From the Little Falls Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE. On the 5th inst. Mr. Mason Wood, of Stratford, Montgomery county, went down into a well 42 feet deep, for the purpose of cleaning out some quick-sand which had run in about 4 feet in depth; when standing on two opposite stones at the bottom, one of them gave way, he made a spring to ascend by means of a rope, but a stone at that instant struck him on the head and knocked him down, and the whole mass of stone fell in and covered him to the depth of thirty six feet! One of his hands happened to be confined to near his mouth that he could brush the earth away, and give himself, by that means, a chance to breathe; when, if his hand had been confined in any other position, he must have been suffocated, from the quantity which kept con-

stantly falling, in consequence of moving the stone above. He was taken out in about six hours and thirty minutes very much bruised, but having no bones broken, and appears in a fair way to recover.

The manner in which the stone were taken out deserves to be noticed; there were two poles laid across the well, and four log chains suspended from them, forming loops in which were laid two planks, and across them, which formed a scaffold for two men to stand upon and take the stone from those below; and when another scaffold was required, other chains were hooked to them, which formed loops below, in which more plank were placed, and so on, alternately, to the bottom, making eight scaffolds in the whole. By this means the stone were taken out in much less time than would have been required to draw them out in buckets, by a windlass; and considering the anxiety natural on such an occasion, and the number of people present, every thing was managed with great regularity and care.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Some idea of the extent of the commercial operations of Cincinnati, may be formed, from the fact, that within the month of March, there were about one hundred and forty-five arrivals of steam-boats; and 220 arrivals of canal boats, those engaged in bringing wood and hay to the city are excluded. The number of the departures of steam and canal boats, corresponds, very nearly of course, with the arrivals. These facts will enable the distant reader who cannot personally witness the business of that city, to form some estimate of its commerce.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

A writer in the Rochester Daily Advertiser attributed the late cold weather to the spots and umbra on the sun's surface. Four spots, he observes, were quite visible on the morning of the 23d ult. Dr. Herschel made a table of the spotted years, and found them the greatest grain seasons in Europe; and there is no doubt, says the writer, but the spots this year will have a favourable effect upon English grain in this region, though unfavourable to horticultural productions; as from its forwardness and luxuriant growth, there was great danger of extensive injury. The spots are easily discernible by a common telescope with a coloured eye glass, for several hours after sun rise.

RICE GLEBE.

An elegant cement may be made from rice flour, which is at present used for that purpose in China and Japan. It is only necessary to mix the rice flour intimately with cold water, and gently simmer it over the fire, when it readily forms a delicate and durable cement, not only answering all purposes of common paste, but admirably adapted for joining together paper, cards, &c. in forming the various beautiful and tasteful ornaments which afford so much employment and amusement to the ladies. When made of the consistency of plastic clay, models, busts, basso reliefs, &c. may be formed; and the articles when dry are susceptible of a high polish and very durable.

The Louisville Advertiser says.—The account we recently copied from a southern paper, of the loss of the steam boat Wm. Tell, was, it appears, a mischievous fabrication.

MOURNING.

The Mount Holly Batchelor's Club have agreed to wear black crape garters, in consequence of the Secretary of their association having accidentally committed matrimony.

The Newburgh Gazette relates an instance of presence of mind worthy of praise and reward. At the time of the explosion on board the Chief Justice Marshall, the waiting woman belonging to the boat was sitting in the ladies' cabin; she instantly shut the door, and by her intreaties prevented the female passengers from opening it, until the steam had subsided. The ladies escaped injury.

EXTREME COLD.

The fish caught by Captain Franklin's party, in Winter Lake, froze as they were taken out of the nets, in a short time became a solid mass of ice, or by a blow or two of the hatchet, were easily split open, when the intestines might be removed in one lump. If in this completely frozen state they were thawed before the fire, they recovered their animation.—This was particularly the case with the carp, which recovered so far as to leap about with much vigour, after it had been frozen for thirty six hours!

It is stated in the Cincinnati American, that two trapping expeditions have been fitted out for the Rocky Mountains, the one from Fort Smith, Arkansas Territory; the other from St. Louis, Missouri. The former, it was expected, would number from 200 to 300 men, and be absent from 2 to 3 years. The latter, it is to be under the immediate control of three gentlemen, seventy men being engaged in the service, with ten teams for the transportation of the merchandise and baggage.—This is stated to be the first time that heavy wagons will be tried for the whole distance.

Locusts have made their appearance in the interior of North Carolina, in greater numbers than have ever before been seen.

The Natchez Galaxy says, seriously, that a large Cat-Fish was recently purchased from the market in that place, when on opening was found to contain a small check bag enclosing five silver dollars. As the Galaxy assures its readers this is no "quizz," we presume it is true.

TO TAKE THE USE OF MANGOANE. Apply spirits of salts with a soft bit of sponge, and the ink soon disappears if done once or twice at short intervals.

A MARRIAGE DONATION. The Rev. A. Judson, Baptist Missionary to Sarawak, having by the property left him by his father, and by the presents made to him and to his late wife, accumulated the sum of \$6000, has given the whole of it to the Board of Baptist Missions, to promote the great work of evangelizing the heathen.

A BRUNETTE BRIDE. A daughter of Christophe, late President of Hayti, is shortly to be married to a Prussian colonel, now at Dresden; she is represented as a very accomplished young lady, and her complexion of the purest jet black.

The Buffalo Journal of the 14th inst. states, that on Saturday, Sunday and Monday previous, one thousand two hundred strangers, a large proportion of them English, had arrived at that place, bound to the "far of West."

Detroit, May 18. On the 5th inst. we stated the number of persons who had landed at this port with intention of settling in the Territory, to be between four and five hundred. The number arrived since that date, may be estimated at between eighteen and nineteen hundred; a total gain to this population, by arrivals at this port alone, since the 1st of April, of about two thousand four hundred.

A Gold Mine has been recently discovered in M'Conn county, Tenn. from which large quantities of the precious metal are extracted. The vein is said to extend into the Cherokee nation.

COW CABBAGE.

This is the name of a vegetable recently introduced into this country. It is from six to twelve feet high, and affords abundant supply of green fodder for cattle. The stalks live four years. In France they are permitted to stand out all winter, but in this country, they should be defended from the frost by a sheaf of straw well secured at the top. The New England Farmer states that sixty plants are said to afford sufficient provender for a cow a year; and, as the side shoots only are to be used, it lasts four years without fresh planting. A square of sixty feet will contain 256 plants, four feet apart, or 16 more than 4 cows require for a year's provender, without the aid of any other food.

LEGAL ANOMALIES.

To burn a house of which the occupant is a tenant at will, is capital; but if he has a lease, it is a misdemeanor. A gentleman of large property may hunt on the ground of a man of small property, while the man of small property may not hunt on his own ground. Peers and members of Parliament cannot be arrested for debt, but their creditors may. A poor man is hanged for taking a loaf of bread out of a baker's shop to satisfy the cravings of nature, the baker who cheats the whole parish is only fined a few shillings. Eng. paper.

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

METROPOLIS PROTECTORS TAKE NOTICE.

That you are requested to deliver your arms as soon as you possibly can, to either of the officers of the company, viz. Capt. Sellman, Edmund Clagett, John S. Sellman, or David M. Colloch Brogden. A faithful compliance with this request is expected. June 10. R

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale the following valuable property. On the 16th day of July next, if not sooner disposed of, viz. Three Houses & Lots near the town gate, one of them is a large and convenient brick dwelling, the other two, convenient frames for small families; a House with a large Lot & Stables, near the Bath; a House and Lot in Fleet street, and two Farms in this county, near the Head of Severn.

The sale will take place at Hunter's tavern, at 12 o'clock M. on the above named day, and will be positive. A liberal credit will be given on approved bonds being executed for the purchase money. J. J. SPEED. Atty in fact for Thos. Anderson. June 10

THE CREDITORS

OF James Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to present their accounts to the Orphans Court of said county on or before the 30th instant, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the estate. Wm E. Peas, Adm'r. June 10.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will, on Friday the second day of July next, in front of the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, all the Real Estate of the late Chancellor Johnson, lying in the city aforesaid, consisting of several valuable lots, on one of which there

is a large and commodious, three story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in excellent repair. The TERMS OF SALE are, a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money and interest on the payment thereof, the subscriber is authorized to execute a conveyance in fee simple to the purchaser. Sale to commence at one o'clock. ALEXANDER MUNDELL, Trustee. June 10. Sw

NOTICE. ABANDONED from me a Negro boy, by name Isaac, who he calls himself. He is about 12 years old, black, slim, well built, broad shouldered. I will give Thirty Dollars reward, if taken in Anne-Arundel county, Fifty if taken in the State, or One Hundred if taken out of the state, so as I may get him again. CHARLES STEUART. June 10

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne-Arundel county, on Friday, 5th May last, the boundaries of District, No. 1, was established as follows:—To begin at Severn branch, and run from there with the Annapolis and Baltimore road, to the bottom above the cross roads; thence in a right line to the lane between Baldwin and Dorsey, so as to include the farms on which Francis Warring and Woodward reside; then with the road leading from the Indian Landing to the lark of Patuxent bridge, till it intersects the road from John Hammond's to Biggell's meeting house; then with said road to Jacob Waters's mill race; then down said race to Hog-neck branch; then up said branch to the Annapolis road; thence in a right line to the road leading from said Waters's mill, to Brier J. Worthington's dwelling house; then with said road till it intersects the Baltimore and Annapolis road; thence in a right line to Severn river, and with said river to the beginning. June 10. Sw

ABINGTON FOR SALE.

The subscriber residing out of the state, finding it inconvenient to attend to his property at the head of South River, offers for sale 900 acres of land, more or less adjoining the farms of Messrs. Joseph Evans and John Hammond, 9 miles from Annapolis, and 19 from the city of Baltimore; this land is of a good quality, well adapted to the growth of tobacco, Indian corn, & wheat, the soil can easily be enriched by clover and plaster; there are two Dwelling Houses on the land, (suitable for tenants) in tolerable repair, and the meadows are extensive; it is unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as Mr. Richard Cadw, who resides on the place will show the land to those desiring to purchase. The land can be divided into lots, to suit purchasers. Terms of sale will be one third cash, the balance in two annual payments, on approved endorsed notes, bearing interest from the day of sale. Apply to JAMES H. WATKINS, Esq. Annapolis; or to the Subscriber, residing in Alexandria, D. C. W. K. M'DONALD. May 13, 1830. Sw

PUBLIC AUCTION

On Tuesday, the 6th day of July next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, M. The title is indisputable. Terms as stated in the above advertisement. June 10. Sw

NEW GOODS.

CLAUDE & HAMMOND, Have just received from PHILADELPHIA A Large Supply of DRY GOODS AND GLASS WARE, Which will be sold low for Cash. The Dry Goods have been selected to suit the present and approaching season, and embrace an extensive assortment of Figured Oriental Muslins (FOR LADIES DRESSES,) AND Calico Prints, ALL OF THE LATEST FASHIONS. They keep, as usual, a general supply of GROCERIES, IRON MONGERY & STONE WARE. They have also received a supply of the CHLORIDE OF LIME. May 20.

JUST RECEIVED.

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, The following Books: Companion for the Book of Common Prayer, containing 108 pages; Price 12 cents. Candidate for Confirmation, 56 pages; 8 cents. Little Jane, 43 pages; 6 cents. Dairyman's Daughter, 36 pages; 6 cents. Churchman's Profession, 32 pages; 5 cents. Stephens on the Nature and Constitution of the Church, 32 pages; 5 cents. Design of the Lord's Supper, 20 pages; 3 cents. Familiar Instructions, 16 pages; 2 cents. Morning and Evening Devotion, 8 pages; 2 cents. Churchman's Arguments for Infant Baptism, 8 pages; 2 cents. Of one hundred pages for 12 cents. May 27.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cartwright, late of the county, aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of May next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1830. CORNELIUS BARBER, Adm'r. May 27. Sw

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES

RICHARD A. GOODWIN RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement 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 prices, for CASH.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR HAS just received a very superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL draw DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS OF CONVEYANCES, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, WILLS, &c. &c. and prepare INSOLVENT PAPERS, on short notice and reasonable terms

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at James William's Tavern, in Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, A.M. if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter.

THE REAL ESTATE Of which the late James Anderson died, seized to wit, The said dwelling plantation, lying in the Fork of Patuxent, in Anne Arundel County, part of a tract called Duvall's Range, containing 27 acres, more or less, and seven hundred acres, the improvements on which are a good DWELLING HOUSE, two Tobacco Houses, a Saw Mill, and many other improvements, and two apple orchards, and a large quantity of 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 HOUSE, and Tobacco house.

ALSO An undivided third part of a tract adjoining the latter, containing about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES.

ALSO A tract lying in Anne Arundel County, on the Patuxent, near the bridge, part of "Duvall's Range," containing about TWENTY HUNDRED AND SEVENTY acres, the improvements on which are a DWELLING HOUSE, Tobacco house, out houses, and 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.

50 DOLLARS REWARD. RAN away from the Farm, known by the name of Muddy Creek Farm, and now owned by the representatives of Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas, deceased, a Negro Man, named PAUL,

On Friday, the ninth of April, aged twenty-one years, height five feet ten or eleven inches; form spare, and colour dark; said negro had on when he absconded an over jacket, and a pair of trousers of home spun, and an old forred hat. It is likely that he is in the neighbourhood of the Darnel's, of whom he was bought originally, and with them I believe his only relations live. I will give Ten Dollars for the above named Negro if taken in this county, Twenty Dollars if out of the county, and Fifty if taken out of the state, or secured in any jail out of the county, so I get him again.

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

DANIEL HART informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a Large and general assortment of GOODS IN HIS LINE—CONSISTING OF GROCERIES Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Queensware, DRUGS, 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.

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.

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 "Hoper'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 concave, 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. 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, 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 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, Baltimore. March 11

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.

PROSPECTUS OF A Series of Standard Works ADAPTED TO 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 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 republican of works of English and American origin, 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 pre-eminently great writers, WHITFOUR, SANDERSON, HALL, TAYLOR, REYNOLDS, LESLIE, HICKES, WATER LANE, JONES of Nayland, HORNE, DAUBENT, &c. as well known to Episcopals. 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 now to be forth with manner as to render their personal easy, interesting, and useful, to the modern and unlearned reader, and to apply them to the support of our primitive and apostolic doctrine, unity, and worship. The Epistle of IGNATIUS, POLY-CARP and CLEMENT; the Apologies of JUSTIN MARTYR. ATHANAGORAS, TERTULLIAN, AUGUSTINUS, FELIX, LACTANTIUS; many portions of the works of IRENEUS, TERTULLIAN, CYPRIAN, CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA, ORIGEN, EUSEBIUS, JEROME, AUGUSTIN, and CHRYSOSTOM; and smaller writings of minor note, but not less usefulness; will thus be made accessible and useful to the English reader.

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PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at MERRILL'S Tavern, on Tuesday the 18th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M. a part of a tract of Land called MONTPELIER, lying on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, and containing five hundred and eighteen acres, more or less. This parcel of land is bounded on the north by the part of the same tract owned by Nicholas Snowden and John C. Herbert Esq's. On the east by the land of Thomas Worthington, (of Nicholas,) Esq and on the south and west by the lands lately owned by Amos Warfield, deceased. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the land before the day of sale.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE credits of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bonds with good security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. TH S. ALEXANDER, Trustee. FOR SALE OR RENT, THREE HOUSES NEAR the Town Gate; one of them is a large commodious BRICK DWELLING, the other two, convenient FRAME Houses for the accommodation of small families. Possession can be immediately given. Apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. DANIEL HART, opposite the premises of J. J. SPEED, A. G. in fact for Thomas Anderson. May 6.

IN CHANCERY. May 7th 1830. ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by Louis Gassaway Trustee for the sale of the mortgage property of Henry Childs, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 7th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some one News paper, before the 7th day of June next. The report states that a tract or parcel of land called Geary Banks sold for \$1203,30. True Copy, &c. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. May 13, 1830.

ABINGTON FOR SALE. THE subscriber residing out of the state, and finding it inconvenient to attend to his property at the head of South River, offers for sale 900 acres of land, more or less adjoining the farms of Messrs. Joseph Evans and John Hammond, 9 miles from Annapolis, and 19 from the city of Baltimore; this land is of a good quality, well adapted to the growth of tobacco, Indian corn, & wheat, the soil can easily be enriched by clover and plaster; there are two Dwelling Houses on the land, (suitable for tenants) in tolerable repair, and the meadows are extensive. It is unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as Mr. Richard Cadle who resides on the place will show the land to those desiring to purchase. The land can be divided into lots, to suit purchasers. Terms of sale will be one third cash, the balance in two annual payments, on approved endorsed notes, bearing interest from the day of sale. Apply to JAMES H. WATKINS, Esq. Annapolis; or to the Subscriber, residing at Alexandria, D. C. W. K. M'DONALD, May 13, 1830.

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JOURNAL OF HEALTH. The primary object of the publication of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health, and preventing disease. To attain all these ends, both sexes must be addressed, in a familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of all professional terms and allusions, as would in any way obscure the subject, or alarm the most feeble. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, shall be placed before them, so arranged, as to be so to conduce most effectually to their comfort and mental tranquility. To whatever profession or calling they may belong, the members of the Journal will find precepts applicable to their particular situation. Air, food, exercise, the regulated operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing, and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and pervading interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly filled.

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 engaging 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, 1830. N. Chapman, M. D. Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. Thos. G. James, M. D. Wm. E. Horner, M. D. John G. Otto, M. D. Thos. T. Henson, M. D. Franklin Bache, 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. 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, 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. 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 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 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 46 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. Price per annum, \$12 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 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 the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octavo. Agents: J. Dobson, 108 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. W. & J. Neel, Baltimore; Wm. Burgess, 97 Faneuil Street, N. York; Carter & Hender, Boston; and most of the towns in the United States.

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

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 shall 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 Corcoran creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corcoran creek. All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners. LEMUEL O. TAYLOR, Com. April 8.

CASH FOR NEGROES. We wish to purchase 100 NEGROES, OF both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, both hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give 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 Williamsons' Hotel, Annapolis. LEGG & WILLIAMS, April, 12th.

FROM "D. There's a Braid Sleep Can And a Lover A mile from An infant I breathe I've been And labor 'But what Replies 'Oh! I was To a b Round m In peri's His cham We softly Where Your sist Would Ask me The bird Through But never Conduct SIILL [The often ens in this he trick, in are well new nov Peasantry of these f might se from the view the street mostly, a paleness, apprehending with places of more elo impaction each side tive follow rection; mated w ger than rience in public h lying poi men asso master of clock, to fall —the Ro and the son's w their mo them, so At this coming mass for eed, with vacant s fine oak ped, and Where? there an dare com fore-we you villi down to minutes There the Ora take pl whom I left the. At this mong h Grimes' ly, both perches parent careless the eud ed call They v way, vi what t he also circum He w female sullen, approa side of was no nor from heart might must h prehe

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1830.

NO. 2.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From "Legendary Ballads," by T. Moore.

"There stood a young and blushing fair,
Beside the morning's gate,
Sleep came to render up his power,
And all his deeds relate.
"A lover I sought on his anxious pillow,
A sailor I sought on the foaming billow;
An infant wept on its mother's breast,
I breathed around, and it sunk to rest;
I've been to the prison, I've been to the court,
And labour and sorrow while were forgot!
"But where were you at dawn of day?
Replied the blushing fair,
"Oh! I was summoned far away,
To a baron's lofty tower.
In peril and fear he had passed the night,
His chamber he sought at dawn of light,
"And now," said the baron, "I'll call on sleep,
Round my aching temples his watch to keep."
Your sister came, the youngest fair,
To guide me on my way;
We softly entered that dark tower,
Where on his couch he lay.
Ask me no further; the bright rising sun
Would shrink from the course ere his race begun!
The birds would fall lifeless, while thunders peal'd;
Through the dusky air, were the truth reveal'd;
But never shall you, or your sister, bright fair,
Conduct me again to that desolate tower!"

SHILLELAH FIGHT IN IRELAND.

[The feuds and bloody contests which often ensue in Ireland, and sometimes even in this hemisphere among the sons of St. Patrick, in consequence of religious differences, are well known. The following from the new novel of "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," gives a vivid description of one of these fights.]

Albion.
"Eric the quarrel commenced you might see a dark and hateful glare scowling from the countenances of the two parties, as they viewed and approached each other in the street—the eye was set in deadly animosity, and the face marked with an ireful paleness, occasioned at once by revenge and apprehension. Groups were silently hurrying with an eager and energetic step to their places of rendezvous, grasping their weapons more closely, or grinding their teeth in the impatience of their fury. The veterans on each side were surrounded by their respective followers, anxious to act under their direction; and the very boys seemed to be animated with a martial spirit, much more eager than that of those who had greater experience in party quarrels. Jim Finigan's public house was the head-quarters and rallying point of the Ribbonmen—the Orangemen assembled in that of Joe Sherlock, the master of an Orange lodge. About six o'clock, the crowd in the street began gradually to fall to the opposite ends of the town—the Roman Catholics towards the north, and the Protestants towards the south. Carson's window, from which I was observing their motions, was exactly half way between them, so that I had a distinct view of both. At this moment, I noticed Dennis Kelly, coming forward from the closely condensed mass formed by the Ribbonmen; he advanced, with his cravat off, to the middle of the vacant space between the parties, holding a fine oak cudgel in his hand. He then stopped, and addressing the Orangemen, said, 'Where's your vengeance and his crew now? Is there any single Orange villain among you dare come down and meet me here, like a man? Is John Grimes there? for if he is before we begin to take you of a face—to hunt you altogether out of the town, ye Orange villains—I would be glad that he'd stop down to Dennis Kelly here, for two or three minutes; I'll not keep him longer.'

There was now a stir and a murmur among the Orangemen, as if a rush was about to take place towards Dennis, but Grimes, whom I saw endeavouring to curb them in, left the crowd and advanced towards him. At this moment, an instinctive movement among both masses took place; so that when Grimes had come within a few yards of Kelly, both crowds were within two or three paces of them. Kelly was standing, apparently off his guard, with one hand thrust carelessly in the breast of his waistcoat and the cudgel in the other, but his eye was fixed calmly upon Grimes as he approached. They were both powerful, fine men—brawny, vigorous, and active. Grimes had somewhat the advantage of the other in height; he also fought with his left hand, from which circumstance he was nicknamed Kitthogue. He was a man of a dark, stern looking countenance; and the tones of his voice were deep, sultry, and of appalling strength. As they approached each other, the windows on each side of the street were crowded; but there was not a breath to be heard in any direction, nor from either party. As for myself, my heart palpitated with anxiety. What they might have felt I do not know; but they must have also experienced considerable apprehensions; for as they were both the chan-

plions of their respective parties, and had never before met in single encounter, their characters depended on the issue of the contest.

"Well, Grimes," said Dennis, "sure I've often wished for this same meeting man, because myself and you I have what you're going to get in for you this long time; but you'll get it now, avic plase God." It was not to be said I came, you popish, ribbly rascal, replied Grimes, but to give you what you're long—Ere the word had been out of his mouth, however, Kelly sprung over to him; and making a feint, as if he intended to lay the stick on his ribs, he swung it past without touching him; and bringing it round his own head like lightning, made it tell with a powerful backstroke on Grimes's temple, and in an instant his own face was sprinkled with the blood, which sprung from the wound. Grimes staggered forwards towards his antagonist—seeing which, Kelly sprung back, and was again meeting him with full force, when Grimes, turning a little, clutched Kelly's stick in his right hand; and being left-handed himself, ere the other could wrench the cudgel from him he gave him a terrible blow upon the back part of the head, which laid Kelly in the dust. There was now a deafening shout from the Orange party, and Grimes stood until Kelly should be in the act of rising, ready then to give him another blow. The coolness and generalship of Kelly, however, were here very remarkable; for, when he was just getting to his feet, look at your party coming down upon me," he exclaimed to Grimes, who turned round to order them back; and in the interim, Kelly was upon his legs.

I was now surprised at the coolness of both men; for Grimes was by no means inflated with the boisterous triumph of his party—nor did Dennis get into a blind rage on being knocked down. They now approached again, their eyes kindled into savage fury, tamed down into the weariness of experienced combatants; for a short time they stood eyeing each other, as if calculating upon the contingent advantages of attack or defence. This was a moment of great interest; for, as their huge and powerful frames stood out in opposition, strung and dilated by the impulse of passion and the energy of contest, no judgment, however experienced, could venture to anticipate the result of the battle, or name the person likely to be victorious. Indeed it was surprising how the natural sagacity of these men threw their attitudes and movements into scientific form and elegance. Kelly raised his cudgel, and placed it transversely in the air, between himself and his opponent; Grimes instantly placed his against it—both weapons thus forming a cross—while the men themselves stood foot opposite to foot, calm and collected. Nothing could be finer than their proportion, nor superior to their respective attitudes—their broad chests were in a line—their thick, well set necks, laid a little back, as were their bodies—without however, losing their balance—and their fierce, but calm features, grimly, but placidly scowling at each other, like men who were prepared for the onset.

At length, Kelly made an attempt to repeat his former feint with variations, for, whereas he had sent the first blow to Grimes's right temple, he took measures now to reach the left; his action was rapid, but equally quick was the eye of his antagonist, whose cudgel was up in ready guard to meet the blow—it met it; and with such surprising power was it sent and opposed, that both cudgels, on meeting, bent across each other into curves. An involuntary huzza followed this from their respective parties—not so much on account of the skill displayed by the combatants, as in admiration of their cudgels, and of the judgment with which they must have been selected; in fact, it was the staves, rather than the men, that were praised; and certainly the former did their duty. In a moment their shillelghs were across each other once more, and the men resumed their former attitudes; their savage determination, their kindled eyes, the blood which disfigured the face of Grimes, and begrimed also the countenance of his antagonist, into a deeper expression of ferocity, occasioned many a cowardly heart to shrink from the sight.

There they stood, gory and stern, ready for the next onset; it was made first by Grimes, who tried to practice on Kelly the feint which Kelly had before practised on him, Dennis, after his usual manner, caught the blow in his open hand, and clutched the staff, with an intention of holding it until he might visit Grimes—now apparently unguarded—with a levelling blow; but Grimes's effort to wrest the cudgel from his grasp, drew all Kelly's strength to that quarter, and prevented him from availing himself of the other's defenceless attitude. A trial of muscular power now ensued, and their enormous bodily strength was exhibited in the stiff tug for victory. Kelly's address now prevailed; for while Grimes pulled against him with all his collected vigour, the former suddenly let go his hold, and the latter having lost his balance, staggered back; lightning could not be more quick than the ac-

tion of Kelly, as with tremendous force, his cudgel rung on the unprotected head of Grimes, who fell, or rather was shot to the ground, as if some superior power had dashed him against it; & there he lay for a short time, quivering under the blow he had received.

A peal of triumph now arose from Kelly's party, but Kelly himself, placing his arms a kimbo, stood calmly over his enemy, awaiting his return to the conflict. For nearly five minutes he stood in this attitude, during which time Grimes did not stir; at length, Kelly stooped a little, and peering closely at him, exclaimed—"Why, then, it is acting you are? any how, I wouldn't put it past you, you cunning vagabone; 'tis lying to take breath he is—get up man; I'd scorn to touch you till you're on your legs; not all as one, for sure it's yourself would show me no such forbearance—up with you, man alive, I've none of your own threacherly in me. I'll not rise my cudgel till you're on your guard."

There was an expression of disdain mingled with a glow of honest manly generosity, on his countenance, as he spoke, which made him at once the favourite with such spectators as were not connected with either of the parties. Grimes rose, and it was evident that Kelly's generosity had deepened his resentment more than the blow which had sent him so rapidly to the ground; however, he was still cool, but his brows knit, his eyes flashed with double fierceness, and his complexion settled into a dark blue shade, which gave to his whole visage an expression fearfully ferocious. Kelly hailed this as the first appearance of passion, his brow expanded as the other approached, and a dash of confidence, if not of triumph, softened, in some degree, the sternness of his features.

With caution they encountered again, each collected for a spring, their eyes gleaming at each other like tigers. Grimes made a motion as if he would have struck Kelly with his fist; and, as the latter threw up his guard against the blow, he received a stroke from Grimes's cudgel, in the under part of the right arm—this had been directed at his elbow, with an intention of rendering the arm powerless; it fell short, however, yet was sufficient to relax the grasp which Kelly held of his weapon. Had Kelly been a novice, Grimes's stratagem alone would have soon vanquished him; his address, however, was fully equal to that of his antagonist. The staff dropped instantly from his grasp, but a stout thong of black polished leather, with a shining tassel at the end of it, had bound it securely to his massive wrist; the cudgel, therefore, only dangled from his arm and did not, as the other expected, fall to the ground, or put Dennis to the necessity of stooping for it—Grimes' object being to have struck him in that attitude.

A flash of indignation now shot from Kelly's eye, and with the speed of lightning, he sprung within Grimes's weapon, determined to wrest it from him. The grapple that ensued was gigantic. In a moment Grimes's staff was parallel with the horizon between them, clutched in the powerful grasp of both. They stood exactly opposite, and rather close to each other; their arms sometimes stretched out stiff and at full length, again contracted, until their faces glowing and distorted by the energy of the contest, were drawn almost together. Sometimes the prevailing strength of one would raise the staff slowly and with gradually developed power up in a perpendicular position; again the reaction of opposing strength would strain it back, and sway the weighty frame of the antagonist, crouched and set into desperate resistance, along with it, whilst the hard pebbles under their feet were crumbled into powder, and the very street itself lurrowed into gravel by the shock of their opposing strength. Indeed, so well matched a pair never met in contest; their strength, their wind, their activity, and their natural science appeared to be perfectly equal. At length by a tremendous effort, Kelly got the staff twisted nearly out of Grimes's hand, and a short shout, half encouragement, half indignation, came from Grimes's party; this, added shame to his other passions, and threw an impulse of almost superhuman strength into him; he recovered his advantage, but nothing more; they twisted—they heaved their great frames against each other—they struggled—their actions became rapid—they swayed each other, this way and that—their eyes like fire—their teeth locked, and their nostrils dilated. Sometimes they twined about each other like serpents, and twirled round with such rapidity, that it was impossible to distinguish them—sometimes, when a pull of more than ordinary power took place, they seemed to cling together almost without motion, bending down until their heads nearly touched the ground; their crackling joints seeming to stretch by the effort, and the muscles of their limbs standing out from the flesh, strung into amazing tension.

In this attitude were they, when Dennis with the eye of a hawk, spied a disadvantage in Grimes's position; he wheeled round, placed his broad shoulder against the shaggy breast of the other, and, giving him what is called, an inside crook, strained him, de-

spite of every effort, until he fairly got him on his shoulder, and off the point of resistance.—There was a cry of alarm from the windows, particularly from the top of the street, as Grimes's body was swung over his shoulder, until it came down in a clatter on the hard gravel of the street, while Dennis stood in triumph, with his enemy in his hand. A loud huzza followed them from all present except the Orangemen, who stood bristling with fury and shame for the temporary defeat of their champion.

Dennis again had his enemy at his mercy; but he scorned to use his advantage ungenerously; he went over, and placing the staff in his hands—for the other got to his legs—retrograded to his place, and desired Grimes to defend himself.

After considerable manoeuvring on both sides, Dennis, who now appeared to be the more active of the two combatants, got an open at his antagonist, and by a powerful blow upon Grimes's ear, sent him to the ground with amazing force. The shout was again raised by the Ribbonmen, who threw up their hats, and bounded from the ground with the most vehement exultation. Both parties then waited to give Grimes time to rise and renew the battle, but he seemed perfectly contented to remain where he was, for there appeared no signs of life or motion in him. "Have you got your gruel, boy?" said Kelly, going over to where he lay; "Well, you met Dennis Kelly, at last, didn't you? and there you lie; but plase God, the most of your sort will soon lie in the same state."

TRAVELS IN PATAGONIA.

An enterprising and learned French traveller has lately visited the interior of Patagonia, and explored a region never before trodden by the foot of an European. He returned to Buenos Ayres at the close of last autumn, from a sojourn of eight months in that country, in which he suffered great hardships, and wrote a letter to his family, giving some particulars of his journey, which has been published in the *Revue des deux Mondes*. From the following passage it appears that a considerable portion of Patagonia is a barren desert, like that of the interior of Africa, both in the sterility of its wastes and the warlike tribes that wander them. The naturalist, it seems, had fixed his station near the Rio Negro, from which he made expeditions into the surrounding country in various directions.

"For two months I could not travel without exposing myself to danger, except at the time of the new moon; for the time of the full moon was invariably signalized by the incursions of the barbarous natives. I went towards the south, where I saw all that is possible to imagine of drought and sterility. The frightful deserts of Africa can alone be compared with these. When I found men bold enough to guide me, I got together three or four, and being well armed, we travelled, taking with us from fifteen to twenty horses, some of which carried our provisions and baggage, and others we rode. We went without stopping to the distance of twenty or twenty-five leagues, through vast deserts, where there was no object to indicate his course to the traveller. A fatiguing uniformity and an immense horizon appeared on all sides. The soil of these dreary regions, where not even the note of a bird is heard to interrupt the frightful silence, was never perhaps trodden by any European before me. The hardships and fatigues I suffered cannot be described. These voyages were not of long duration, yet in the course of them I killed some sea lions, a multitude of interesting animals, and that famous Condor, the exaggerated stories of which, related by the early Spanish settlers, gave occasion to the fiction of the Roc of the Arabian Nights."

The station of M. D'Orbigny being harassed by the Indians, and a further abode in the country becoming dangerous, he quitted it and returned to Buenos Ayres. He did not, however, depart without making another incursion into the country under circumstances highly creditable to his courage and fortitude. While the fort was beset to the north by the Indians, he took with him six resolute men, and crossing the river made a last journey of six days into the country occupied by the savages. He contrived to keep up the courage of his men by assuming an air of tranquillity, and was fortunate enough not to meet with any of the natives. It was midwinter, however, and as Patagonia is not a warm country, they suffered much from the cold and the almost continual rains, sleeping on beds of frozen leather, with no other shelter than the bushes. With respect to the inhabitants of that tongue of land extending south from Buenos Ayres to the Straits of Magellan, there are, according to M. D'Orbigny, but two races. These are the Araucanos, the most warlike, numerous and formidable; the Fuechies, almost destroyed by their wars with the former; and the Patagonians, inhabiting the more southern country as far as the Rio Negro.—The traveller studied the manners of all these, and formed vocabularies of their lan-

guages; but the singular customs of the Patagonians impressed him with the greatest stock of observations. They are not giants, but men of fine persons, and vigorously formed. They wear a kind of armour of skins in battle, and live in little tents of skins, which they carry about them when they travel. They pay to *Guatchu*, their principal divinity, a worship of fear rather than of gratitude. At their marriage ceremonies, the bride is several times plunged into cold water, and at the death of the husband his widow is deprived of every thing which belonged to him, and doomed to pass the rest of her life in a state of destitution. The cattle belonging to the deceased are destroyed, and his valuables buried with him.—*N. Y. Post.*

From the New York American. A SAILOR'S DREAM.

Capt. N— of the U. S. navy, a highly meritorious officer, was ordered, in the year 1819, to take out the flag ship to the West Indies. (It was, I believe, the *Constellation*.) At the Island of St. Thomas, several of our vessels of war were to rendezvous; and Commodore Perry would there come on board the *Constellation*, and take command of the squadron, for the purpose of scouring the pirates from the haunts they infested. Perry had sailed a short time before in the corvette *John Adams*. Capt. N. sailed on slowly, annoyed by head winds and detained by calms. One night he dreamed he was standing on his quarter deck, admiring the view of the sea and sky, when he suddenly observed that sort of confusion at the gangway which announces the arrival of a visitor. He looked in that direction, and saw advancing, Capt. Gordon, who had died some years before in the Mediterranean service. He felt, as we usually do, when we dream of the departed, a consciousness that they are dead, yet no surprise to see them alive and performing all the actions of living men; discrepancies that dreams alone can reconcile.—Gordon politely saluted him, and then inquired, "whither he was bound?" Capt. N. answered, "I am going out as Perry's captain, who will hoist his flag on board at St. Thomas." "No," said Capt. Gordon, "that you must not expect to see, for Perry now belongs to my squadron: look round and you will be convinced." He then pointed over the side of the ship.

Capt. N. looked in the direction designated, and saw what appeared to be an island, with a town and fort; flags of various vessels and of the fort were hoisted half-mast high; minute guns were firing; a vessel lay out in the road, at a distance from the land, also with marks of mourning; presently, two or three boats shot into view from the side of the vessel nearest the land, containing officers, and rowed slowly by, with muffled oars; then another boat with music and muffled drums, playing a dead march; and last of all, came a boat with a coffin, covered with black, a military hat and sword lying on it, and surrounded by several officers, seemingly in deep grief; he saw the procession glide with measured strokes towards the town, and plainly heard the mingled sounds of bells ringing, music playing and the cannon firing. He continued looking, lost in anxiety and wonder, when some accidental noise in the ship aroused him from his sleep. He felt his mind so strongly impressed with this awful dream, that to sleep again was quite impossible; he lay restless till the morning; he then assembled his officers, and told them the particulars—for sailors are proverbially superstitious—they agreed to put down the day of the month, &c.

After a few days more sailing they made the island of St. Thomas, where lay the corvette *John Adams*—a boat soon put off from her, when they informed that Commodore Perry had died on board, of yellow fever, and been actually buried on shore with a procession of boats and buried on the very day of the month on which Capt. N— had the wonderful dream.

I may have made some unimportant errors in the account of time or place, as it was told to me seven or eight years ago; but my memory as to the essentials is correct, and I believe I tell it, (without any attempt at making a fine story,) exactly as Capt. N— told it himself to me.

PROGRESS OF SLANDER.

Mrs. Hopkins told me that she heard Saml Gibb's wife say that John Harris's wife told her granny Smith that it was no doubt the widow Baker said that Capt. Wood's wife thought that Col. Laner's wife believed that old Mrs. Lamb reckoned positively that Peter Dumham's wife had told Nell Bussenden, that her aunt had declared to the world that it was generally believed, that old mother Baker and old uncle Truistotoo had said in plain terms that she heard Betsey Cook say that her sister Polly had said that it was well known in the neighbourhood that old Mr. Slouch made no bones in saying that in her opinion it was a matter of fact that Dolly Lightfinger would soon be obliged to get her a new apron string. Mrs. Keep it up.

The Frenchman who is said to have shot himself recently, in order that he might not live to behold another revolution in France, might have spared himself for a short time longer the trouble and expense of his exit. The present powerful expedition which is fitting up to attack Algiers, has its origin we imagine not so much in the real necessity of a war with that piratical state, as in that of employing the public mind upon some dazzling topic, and of diverting the attention of the Parisian politicians from the liberty of the press and the impositions of Jussieu to scenes of triumph and deeds of glory.

The expedition is certainly a very magnificent one in its strength, material and arrangement. There can be no doubt of its perfect ability to overthrow its enemy, however unfortunate some other nations have been in similar attempts.

The celebrated effort of Charles the Fifth was a complete failure. In 1541 he appeared before Algiers with a large force of men and ships, and laid siege to the town by land and water. A violent tempest and earthquake threw his forces into disorder and totally destroyed 85 ships and 16 galleys with their crews. The rain and hail made it impossible to carry on any operations from the land side, and the Emperor returned to his own dominions with great loss. We have before us a very curious pamphlet published in 1542, called "a lamentable and piteous treatise" of the "high enterprise and valencianess of the Emperor," and also of the "miserable chances of wind and weather," "habile to mouer eua a longo heari to becomylethe emne."

On this occasion it is said the Emperor proceeded against the advice of the Pope of Rome, and Andrew Doria, and that it was only by the great exertions of the latter that the remnant of his army was re-embarked. The cause of this war was the unceasing depredations of Algiers in the Mediterranean sea and upon the coasts of Spain. It is reported that watch towers were erected on the shores, and galleys placed in them solely to give the inhabitants timely signals of the approach of these marauders. The misfortunes of Charles only increased their audacity. In the reign of Louis the 11th, the Barbary pirates received a well merited chastisement. Don Quenes, famous for his battles with De Ruyter, bombarded Algiers in the year 1681. On this occasion bomb vessels were used for the first time, and five of them played upon the town with great effect. The Mediterranean was cleared of pirates, and the Christians held in captivity by the states of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, were liberated and restored to their friends and country.

A similar effort was made by the Spaniards under Count O'Reilly in 1774, which was unsuccessful, and injurious to the reputation of the Spanish commander.

In 1783 Don Barcelo with another Spanish Fleet bombarded the town for four days, but he was forced to retire without making much impression. In 1812 the Dey of Algiers commenced his outrages against the United States, as is known, upon expectation that we should be unable to resent them, and on the representations of certain Jew merchants of the metropolis with which inroads upon our commerce would be permitted.

From this time to 1815, the conduct of the Dey was decidedly hostile. The American Consul had been robbed, and an American vessel had been captured. In March, war was declared by our government, and a squadron under the command of Commodore Bainbridge, consisting of three frigates, a sloop, a brig and three schooners, sailed to chastise the Dey. On its way the squadron captured two of his vessels, and the force commander, ship to ship, and on the 28th of August, a sloop of the party, the USS Argus, was captured and signed, which was a great mortification to our country. The Dey's vessels were destroyed, and the United States were established.

The Dey's vessels were destroyed, and the United States were established. The differences which led to this battle were connected with the capture of slaves, depredations upon British commerce, and upon considerations of friendship towards Sardinia and Naples. The whole fleet of Omar Bushaw was destroyed, and the terms of Great Britain were complied with, the day after the bombardment on the 27th August. In the month of October following, the presence of another American squadron before Algiers was compelled by the previous conduct of that government. The regency had been induced to believe that Bainbridge's visit was only a courtesy, and had acted accordingly. But when Commodore Chauncey arrived in the Washington, with the Java, U. States, Constellation, Erie and Peacock, our affairs were a different aspect. A satisfactory treaty was negotiated, in a very short time with our Consul General, and since that day we have been free from the piratical practices of these cruel people.

In 1825, an English fleet appeared before Algiers, and a negotiation was effected, on account of some minor difficulties, but it is not worthy of notice. The Government of France is now resolved, it would seem, to take up its own long neglected injuries. If it steadily pursues its object, the enemy must be destroyed.

Algiers is situated on a rising ground, and has the form of an amphitheatre. According to a late writer the population is 80,300. In time of war the army consists of 16,000 men. The arts are at a low ebb, and the revenues are derived by extortion, from Christians and Jews, from monopolies of grain, the ransom of prisoners and the confiscation of estates. The Navy has been renewed since its annihilation by Lord Exmouth. Their naval architecture is far from being scientific, but their expedition in fitting vessels for sea is said to be remarkable.

The Consul who repairs to the court of the Dey, is expected to bring a present. According to Mr. Wheeler, the amount is now fixed by custom to \$17,000 and for every salute fired from their batteries in honour of a Consul's arrival or departure, he is expected to pay forty dollars. Since Lord Exmouth's visit new batteries have been erected, which is one in particular of 36 guns, which can throw its shot in such a direction as to make it impracticable for any naval commander to occupy the famous position of the British Admiral. The civilized world must rejoice at the chastisement about to be inflicted upon the Barbary powers, since their existence and wealth have been at need by unprovoked aggressions upon Christendom for many ages.

THE SALEM MURDER.

It is stated in the Salem Gazette that the whole number of persons in that town, charged with the murder of Mr. White, either as principals or accessories, is seven: viz. Richard Crowninshield, Jr. George Crowninshield, Daniel Chase, Benj'n. Selman, Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. John Francis Knapp, and John Carl P. Palmer. Palmer, like the others, is a young man of good personal appearance, prepossessing manners, and of good education. He was a prisoner two years in the Thomaston state prison, and had for many years before been the intimate associate of the Crowninshields.

The last Belfast (Me) Journal states that Palmer's parents reside in that town. On his examination in Maine, it appeared that he wrote the letter to Knapp that he was to sail on the 3d of April, three days before he was again on the 5th, three days after the murder, that he saw the Crowninshields both times—that on the 3d of April a proposition was made to him by one of the Crowninshields to assist in the murder of Capt. White, and share with him a third of the \$1000, which he was informed Joseph Knapp of A. had to the person who would commit the deed, that he refused to engage, and next evening left Salem, returned on the 5th, the day of the funeral, and saw

the Crowninshields; that he saw at their shop a hatchet, which he supposed was used in the murder, and hid the same away; that the Crowninshields told him the daggers were melted. Palmer denied all personal knowledge of the murder, but said he could disclose other important facts.

One of the incidents related by Knapp in his confession, says the Gazette, is worthy of notice, as an indication of the remarkable cold bloodedness with which the assassin pursued his dreadful trade. At the interview which Knapp had with him in the office of the Mail, he informed K. that he had seen it stated in the newspapers that 15 staves were found in the body, but that he did not give more than four or five. Knapp replied, that perhaps he was a little agitated, and could not remember exactly. "The assassin said, 'No, for after he had done for the old man, he put his fingers upon his pulse, to make certain he was dead.'"

The Knapps are the same young men who a few weeks ago pretended to have been attacked by highwaymen, on the road, near Wenhams Pond, an account of which was published in the newspapers. J. J. Knapp acknowledges that the whole was a fabrication. Very few people, in this quarter believed the story, as was intimated in this paper at the time.

From the Providence Journal.

From a private letter, it appears that both of the Knapps were willing to screen themselves from legal punishment, by becoming witnesses for the government, and that a committee waited on the father of them, to know which should be accepted. The thought of sealing the doom of one of his own children was more than nature could support, and the feelings of the father for a season conquered those of the minister pointing to the chamber in which the wife of his oldest son lay, he said, "on account of that young creature save my oldest son." The scene is described as agonizing beyond human endurance.

The wife of J. J. Knapp, Jr. now about 20 years old, is one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies in Salem, and the entire devotion to her husband had become proverbial in that town. She has not yet been permitted to visit him in his prison. Her grief and mental agony are beyond description, and she mourns as those "without hope." Although not permitted to visit her husband, she insisted on going to the jail, where she was carried in a carriage, but she was unable to look up when she got there. Knapp went to the window of the prison to see her, and it is said he did not discover any extraordinary emotion.

It is lamentable in the highest degree, that the fate of two such beings should be so intimately and so inseparably united. Yet so it is, an innocent, virtuous, young and amiable female, made to adorn her sex, is united with a guilty wretch, whose crimes render him an out law from the favour and protection of society.

The Philadelphia Sentinel of Wednesday, contains a detailed statement of the quantity of Tea, Coffee, Molasses and Salt, imported and consumed during the last year, and the exact amount of the reduction effected by the recent laws reducing the duties. Calculated upon these importations, and without estimating any increase of importation, or any reduction of price in the home market article, (in the case of salt) the precise amount of relief afforded, chiefly to the "poor man," by these acts, "under General Jackson's administration," is \$3,478, 784 66.

In the ratio of representation, the share of Maryland in this relief is about \$147,000 per annum, or the interest at 3 per cent. of a capital of nearly \$3,000,000.

It is precisely the same as though the state had paid off a mortgage to the amount of three millions of dollars upon her whole industry. This however, is not all the increased comfort, the enlarged consumption, the augmented means of enjoyment and advantage which must succeed the full operation of these measures, and their beneficial effect upon navigation and commerce, are to be taken into the account, and are more valuable than the mere sum of money which may have been saved. The reduction of duty in increasing the consumption of these articles is strikingly exemplified in the effect of the changes which have been made in the duties on coffee in England, as mentioned some days since in the N. Y. Evening Post. In 1807, the duty on coffee in that country was 1s. 8d. a pound, and the quantity entered for home consumption amounted to 1,170,164 lbs. The next year the duty was lowered to 8d. and in 1809, there were no fewer than 9,251,817 lbs. entered for home consumption. The revenue from the duties on coffee instead of suffering by the reduction was nearly doubled. The duty being raised from 7d. to 1s. a pound, the importations became in 1824 only 7,993,941 lbs. but being afterwards lowered to 6d. a pound, the importations were more than 10 millions of pounds in 1825; and in 1828 more than 16 millions, yielding a larger revenue than ever.

We ask whether, under these circumstances, and with this great benefit secured by the national policy of the present patriotic administration, it is not undignified and degrading to the character of the state of Maryland, to sanction such a clamor as the opposition have raised, because the President could not consistently with his sense of duty, approve a bill for loaning \$150,000 to a private company in the state, had it been a free gift the interest would have amounted to less than \$100 000 per annum, a sum absolutely insignificant to merit any great lamentation for its loss, from a state as rich in resources and abundant in industry as the state of Maryland. But the U. S. were to take stock in re-payment, and the dividends upon that stock were to go out of Maryland, into the coffers of the general government. And this the great boon, the refusal of which is to eat the whole state "into gloom and despair."

No stronger testimony can be found, of the debasing effect of this petty system of local appropriations by Congress, upon the true character and proper dignity of the States, than the humiliating (and exhibited) by the coalition presses on this occasion, representing the state of Maryland, almost a mendicant at the door of the Treasury, praying for a loan upon good security, of \$150,000, and on a refusal, becoming almost bankrupt, and venting her wail upon an administration, which has in one single year relieved her from burdens, equivalent to a direct tax of twenty times the amount. This is the degrading light in which the opposition has exhibited the state, a light which no true republican, no genuine friend of her character, honour and interest, is willing to sanction by a vote or countenance. [Balt. Rep.]

From the Worcester Spy.

IMPOSITION.

Pedlars are now swarming abroad with silver ware and jewelry finished to appear equal to the best kind and yet of so base a quality as to be of little value. Many are imposed upon with such articles, particularly spoons and spectacles, which are alloyed so much that they can be afforded at a less price than the bare unwrought silver of the same weight would cost if made pure. A pedlar sold a large quantity of such spoons in this place a short time since, both to traders and private families. But the fraud was soon detected and the pedlar was glad to escape a prosecution by refunding the money and receiving his articles back again. This he was allowed to do on satisfying those concerned, of his innocence and that he bought the articles of the manufacturer, supposing them to be good. They contained a third part or more of copper. The jewelry carried by the pedlars is of copper, covered with a thin plate of gold, and of no value. We understand that many country traders have been taken in with the spoons.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Hannibal, Captain Hebard, at New York from London, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of the London papers to the evening of the 3d of May.

The King of England was still very ill but at the latest accounts the symptoms were rather more mitigated. None of the papers speak of his recovery as a probable event. He signed a number of official papers and warrants on the 28th April. The following are the bulletins for the four last days.

Windsor Castle, April 30, 1830.

The King had several hours of refreshing sleep last night.

His Majesty's symptoms are somewhat alleviated.

May 1.—The King felt himself better all yesterday, but his Majesty has passed an indifferent night.

Signed.

[From the Court Circular, of 2d May.] The bulletin of his Majesty's health, issued yesterday, is as follows:—

Windsor Castle, May 2.

'The King's symptoms have not varied.—His Majesty has passed another bad night. Signed.

Both Physicians still remain in close attendance on the King. It was understood in the ministerial circles, (says the Courier of 3d May) that on Saturday, (1st May) his Majesty experienced a change for the better; but it appears by the bulletin issued yesterday that it has not been lasting.

Great throngs waited at the entrance of the Palace on the 1st and 2d of May, anxiously expecting the bulletin.

Windsor Castle, May 3d evening.

Health of the King.—The King has suffered much by want of sleep; nevertheless his Majesty's symptoms are mitigated this morning.

HENRY HALFORD.

MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY.

Private letters from London, dated the 3d May, say, it was not expected the King could survive through the week.

Be'll's (London) Messenger of the 2d, says, "we fear that his Majesty's health is in that state, that though it may occasionally fluctuate and rally, and be subject to temporary alleviations of disorder, there is little prospect of its being finally restored."

The British Parliament met on the 26th April, but nothing of moment was done up to the 3d May, the last date.

In the House of Commons on the 29th April, Lord Grey presented a petition from a meeting in the County of Northumberland, signed by the High Sheriff, stating the great distress of the shipping interest, assigning reasons for the national distress, and praying for a more economical administration of affairs. Lord Grey said, that from his own knowledge, there was great distress in the County of Northumberland, though not so great as in other parts of the country.

In the House of Lords, on the 30th April, the Marquis of Clanricarde wished to know whether his Majesty's Government had received official notification of the establishment of a regency at Terceira by the lawful Queen of Portugal; and, if they had, whether any steps had been taken by them in consequence.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied, that Government were aware of the fact of the establishment of such a regency, but they had no official relations with the persons composing it. Lord J. Russell gave notice that he would on the 7th, move for a committee of the whole on Reform in Parliament.

In the House of Commons on the 30th April, a petition was presented from certain persons formerly officers of the British Army, who had been dismissed by a Court Martial for refusing to attend a celebration of Catholic worship. It was supported by Mr. O'Connell, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Huskisson on the same day gave notice of a motion for May 6th, respecting the trade to Mexico.

The Jews Relief Bill was to be read a second time on the 3d May.

A London paper of the 3d May says.—The Comm.tee this morning decided that George Massey Dawson, Esq. has been duly elected to serve in Parliament for the county of Limerick, and that the return of Colonel O'Grady was null and void.

The Council of the London University have determined to grant diplomas descriptive of the proficiency of the students in the various branches of medical science. The Greenock Advertiser states that the ship Robert Stewart was to leave that port for New York with one hundred and forty six individuals, besides children.—Several of the passengers are opulent. The ship General Pike was also preparing to leave with emigrants chiefly mechanics. Several others were preparing.—The ship Amulet was to leave Port Glasgow for New York, full of Passengers. The ship Brunswick is to sail from London for New York, with 200 emigrants, chiefly agriculturists. Besides the above many vessels are advertised for America with passengers.—Nearly 2000 passengers had sailed from Waterford.—The rage for emigration was universal in England and Ireland, and had extended to Wales.

Madam Malibran was performing in London at last dates, she was announced to appear at the King's Theatre on 3d May, in the character of Romeo.

The Opossum packet arrived at Falmouth on 29th April, from Vera Cruz, &c. with a half a million of dollars.

Spain.—A private letter from Madrid, dated April 15th, states that a decree for the total disbanding of the Royal Volunteers was drawn up, the Government declaring that the sum necessary for their maintenance was wanted for other purposes. Several arrests had taken place both at Cadiz and Carthagen, in consequence of the Havana conspiracy. The subject of recognizing the independence of

the South American states was spoken of in the palace, and different projects have been drawn up; none of which have any official sanction.

France and Algiers.—According to the Allgemeine Zeitung, "the Excha of Egypt is to second the French expedition against Algiers by a division on the African coast. There are French agents at Cairo, who will probably remain with Mehemet Ali till the commencement of hostilities, and afterwards join the army. The offers made to the Pacha for his co-operation in the war with Algiers, are said to be very tempting. Besides large subsidies in money and commercial advantages, France is reported to have promised him, after the expulsion of the Dey, a great part of the Algerine territory as his own property in his family. The Porte, however, seems to be by no means satisfied with this arrangement, and to have sent an agent to Algiers to persuade the Dey to yield to the demands of France. Considerable mercantile houses in this city have letters from Corfu, in which it is affirmed that the Sultan had again sent a commission to Cairo, to require from the Pacha an account of his government of the country. It is remembered that in August, last year, a commissioner was sent by the Porte to Egypt, for the same purpose, who suddenly died at Cairo. Mehemet Ali has once before expressed his intention to assist in the present expedition against Algiers, and thereby created the distrust of the Porte, which is renewed now that that state is ready to be attacked; the sending of another Turkish commissioner seems to prove this, and the mode of his acceptance at Cairo may tend to throw some light on the probable time, whether near or remote, when the Pacha of Egypt thinks to declare himself, wholly independent of the supreme authority of the Porte."

The Toulon armament was making great progress, a squadron had arrived at Brest.

A review of both the military and naval forces was to take place at Brest on the 4th or 5th of May.

M. de Bourmont, Clouet, and others, holding commands in the expedition, have passed Lyons on their way to Toulon.

The Gazette de France states that as soon as the expedition shall have arrived in sight of the African shore, the first step to be taken will be to disembark the men. Every foot soldier will be provided with thirty cartridges. The spades, shovels, pickaxes, and other tools; will next be put on shore, in order that the men may be able to entrench themselves immediately, if that should be necessary. The field batteries will follow, and should the season prove favourable, it is impossible that the army be not in possession of the town and citadel within a fortnight after the disembarkation. Amongst the various new machines of destruction that are to be tried by the expedition, is a singular invention of a Captain of Engineers at Metz, consisting of a cask of a particular construction, which, when filled with 2000lbs weight, is thrown like a bomb. This projectile, or portable mine, in the shape of a well, falls at a distance of 250 metres, and breaks by effect of the fall, the fuse burning all the while. Several experiments have been already made in the most satisfactory manner.

The Marquis of Londonderry gave notice, that if the papers respecting Greece were not produced very early in May, he would bring the subject before Parliament.

Prince Leopold arrived on the 30th of April, in London, from Paris. Preparations were making in Greece for his immediate reception, as he was expected there in the beginning of June.

[The Court Journal says that Prince Leopold left France on account of the illness of the King; and that he had expressed regret that it would be necessary for him to be de-throned. It will be seen above that the Duke of Wellington negatived this necessity on the floor of the House of Lords.]

The Russian negotiation at Constantinople, proceeded without interruption; those relative to Greece are gradually drawing to a close.

The London Courier of May 3d, contains the following summary of the latest intelligence from the continent: Mails arrived to-day from Hamburg and Holland, have brought advices from various parts of the north and east of Europe, all relating to matters of internal regulation and other pacific topics. Thus at St. Petersburg, one of the highest orders in the gift of the Emperor has been conferred on the Governor of Tarkuff, in the remote province of Daghestan, with a letter expressive of the sense entertained by the Emperor of his merits in the administration of a district which, situated as it is on the verge of the Russian territory, and adjoining the rude tribes on the shores of the Caspian, requires equal vigilance and caution on the part of its Governor. A matter of more importance to the cause of religion is the continuance of the Emperor's favour to the Protestants in his dominions. The 25th of next month will be the anniversary of the presentation of the Augsburg Confession, and authority is given to keep it solemnly in all the Protestant Churches in the Russian Empire. The Edict prescribes a new official habit, or costume, for the Protestant Clergy, to be used on this and solemn occasions; it seems not only a becoming but an imposing dress, a point of no little consequence among a people where outward appearance is so much regarded.

The difference between Austria and Morocco have been settled.—the brigantine Velore, captured in 1828, was to be given up by Morocco, and the treaty of commerce of 1805 is to be renewed. War was expected to break out in India, the King of Ava having manifested a disposition to recommence hostilities.

A letter from Rome announces that the Pope is in such a weak state of health that his life is considered in great danger. This circumstance has been carefully concealed from public; but on Easter-day, when his Holiness pronounced his benediction on the people, it was observed that his hand was supported by the Cardinals.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Dawden, of the Associated Methodist Church, will preach, by Divine permission, on Sunday the 27th June, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Assembly room. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

CITY TAX.

At a meeting of the Corporation on Monday, the city tax for the present year was fixed at the rate of 40 cents in the 100 dollars.

ELECTION OF A BISHOP.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention closed its session in Baltimore, on Saturday last, after electing the Rev. William M. Stone, Bishop of the Diocese. There were present at the choice forty-nine Clergymen, and fifty-eight Laymen. Forty-seven of the Clergy gave him their votes; two put in blanks. His election by the Laity was unanimous. Mr. Stone is a native of Somerset county, where he long filled a parish, and is one of the ablest ministers of the P. E. Church in this state. Within a year or two past he had been appointed to Chester Parish, in Kent county, from which he has been called to preside over the diocese.

We learn that the business of the Convention, from the commencement to the close, was conducted with the utmost harmony and good feeling.

On glancing over a page of the 3d vol. of the Encyclopaedia Americana, lately from the press of Carey and Lea, we observed a table showing the annual amount of the income of the clergy in all parts of the christian world. It appears from this table, that the income of the clergy, excluding those of England, Ireland and Wales, is \$8,162,000, and that the number of hearers amounts to 158,728,000. The revenue of the clergy of Great Britain alone, is said to amount to the enormous sum of \$8,896,000, while the number of hearers she furnishes is rated at \$5,400,000; thus making the revenue of her clergy, exceed that of all the other clergy in the world, \$44,000 sterling. The income of the clergy in this country is stated to be \$776,000, and the number of hearers 9,600,000. The editors of the Encyclopaedia acknowledge themselves to be indebted for their information to the Catholic Miscellany.

A Pennsylvania paper in noticing the effect of the repeal of the laws imposing duties on salt, tea, coffee, cocoa and molasses, says:—

"It is truly a cause of pride and satisfaction to the friends of the present administration, that the large amount of near three millions and a half of dollars should be removed from the taxes yearly levied on the articles of comfort and necessity, above mentioned, without interfering with the operations of government, or the protection due to our increasing manufactures.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

Pursuant to notice given, a respectable number of the voters of the 2d Election District assembled at the place of holding the election, on Saturday the 12th inst. in said district, for the purpose of selecting five Committee men to meet in general committee at Merrill's on Saturday the 19th inst. to recommend four suitable candidates to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly; Dr. Ben. Watkins, was called to the chair, and Richard W. Higgins appointed Secretary.

On motion it was unanimously Resolved, That the committee be composed of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. Watkins, Snowden, Caleb Dorsey, Joseph J. Higgins, Benjamin Watkins, and Richard W. Higgins. On motion, it was further Resolved, that the proceedings be signed by the Chairman of Secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette.

BENJAMIN WATKINS, chm. RICHARD W. HIGGINS Sec. A. A. county. 2d Election District.

COURT OF APPEALS, Term, 1830. Monday June 14th. This being the day fixed by law for the meeting of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of Maryland, and a quorum of the Judges attending, the court was called.

In No. 10, Chapman ter. et. of Harrison v. Dent, diminution suggested, and continued. No. 23, State use Wilson & wife vs. Jamieson, continued. No. 24, Stoddert vs. the vestry of Port Tobacco Parish, was argued by Stoddert for the appellant, and Chapman for the appellees. Henry S. Hawkins vs. Ann Smoot, No. 25, was argued by Stonestreet for the appellant, and C. Dorsey for the appellee. On application Alexander Manning Esq. of Charles county, was admitted as an Attorney of this Court. Tuesday June 15. No. 26, Morris vs. Chapman's ad'r. was argued by Stonestreet for the appellant, and C. Dorsey for the appellee.

On application Peter W. Crain Esq. of Charles county, was admitted as an Attorney of this court No. 35 Sewall St. vs. Sewall & Fowland the argument in this case was commenced by A. C. Magruder and appellants, and Boyle for the appellee. June 16th. The argument of the above case was concluded by A. C. Magruder for the appellants.

On application, W. S. Ward Esq. of Baltimore, was admitted as an Attorney of this court.

No. 59, Hillery vs. Mulliken, this case was argued by A. C. Magruder and Stone-street for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee. Judgment affirmed.

State vs. Vanhorn vs. Brooke, No. 57, was argued by Key for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

The following letter, addressed to a gentleman in this county, was written by an old farmer, who in 1798 stood in the front rank of the Republican party; and, who, in 1828, was seen in the same rank supporting the election of the tried patriot who now fills the presidential chair. By inserting it in the Gazette you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.
Cecil county, June 9, 1830.

DEAR SIR—
The opposition to the present able administration of the general government is rapidly wearing itself out. It is like the restless racer restrained by the saw-bill, he fumes, curvets and prances, till his strength is so far exhausted, that the most skillful management and hard spurring will avail nothing—he loses the race, and though high his reputation before it, sinks into absolute insignificance. What have been the measures of the administration, that those who placed power in their hands should wish to withdraw it? I believe there are none who were originally friendly to it, who find fault, or who are disposed to take the Chilton Somerset. Its enemies, I am apprized by the squibs and paragraphs with which their newspapers teem, are striving to produce a different impression. Scribblers for the press can have but little influence at a season like this, when no exciting causes exist to prepare men's minds for the reception of the poison conveyed in the effusions which such writers throw amongst them. They may pursue their very laudable and honourable avocation of growling and snarling at every act of the administration, whether it be good or bad, and they may proceed in the work of defaming and scandalizing the patriots of whom it is composed, but in the end they will find it labour lost. Their attempts to injure will recoil upon themselves—they alone will be the sufferers. But who are the individuals thus employed? Are they not hirelings, who for pay will abuse any party; disappointed men writhing under mortifications brought on themselves; demagogues whose blighted ambition is left without hope; men in whose bosoms the deepest, rankest, most unworthy prejudices predominate. Judge them by their works, the fairest way of judging every man, and it will be seen that they are of these descriptions. It can be asserted, and their own prints may be referred to as furnishing unquestionable evidence of its truth, that they praise no measure of the administration; and, that on the contrary, they censure, whether deservedly or not, every act which they think there is the remotest likelihood of their being able to convert into an engine to create dissatisfaction among the people. Even the erasure from the navy roll of the names of several officers who had been concerned in a fatal duel at Philadelphia, was eagerly seized by them and treated as an extravagant, unconstitutional and reprehensible exercise of power. The rejection of the Mayaville road bill, has likewise been hammered by them until it is nearly worn out; yet not one of those who complain of the president's putting his veto upon this bill, have undertaken to controvert the able and convincing reasons assigned by him for it. The time had arrived when it had become necessary that a line of distinction should be drawn between national and local improvements. The road and canal mania raged to such an extent, that if it had not been checked it would have led to the emptying of the treasury, and the consequent imposition of additional taxes on imports. The people ought to rejoice that they had a Chief Magistrate bold and independent enough to perform his duty at such a moment. Reflection will soon put every mind, open to conviction, right on these two subjects. To read their prints only, a foreigner would conclude that the president, cabinet and congress of our country, consisted of a set of mischievous blockheads, who know not how to do good, or who are so wickedly disposed that they will not do good. So black, however, is the colouring which they give their picture of the rulers of the land, that there are few natives, no matter how feeble their discernment, who do not by a single glance at it, discover that it is the production of prejudice and partiality. It is overwrought; it withers the object it is designed to achieve. Why if they are not labouring under these ungenerous feelings, do they not approve and laud measures, as well as indiscriminately condemn, abuse and find fault with them? Congress even at its late session, passed laws which merit and ought to receive the commendation of every man, yet not a word favourable of them is said by the anti-administration prints. No, they are dumb about them. It does not suit their purpose to inform the people that a Jackson congress have done anything that is right; anything that is conducive to the general interest. Among these laws are to be found a law reducing the duty on salt; a law reducing the duty on tea, coffee and cocoa; and a law reducing the duty on molasses; all of them, calculated, as they were designed by their framers, to relieve and better the condition of the agricultural, mechanical and labouring classes of citizens.

It is by such laws as these, that the equality of a people is preserved. They enable the plain man to preserve the comforts of life on easy terms, and thereby bring him, in point of independence, nearer to his wealthier neighbours. He has been an eye witness to a great deal of party violence, but never saw anything so wholly uncalculated for as the opposition to the present administration.

When I took up the pen it was with the intention of barely answering your inquiry about the prospect of the grain crop, and the state of parties in this county; but I find I have been hurried into a long letter before I was conscious of it. Cecil, you may be assured, will support the state and national administrations. She will at the next fall election choose Jacksonians to represent her in the legislature, and that too without difficulty. Our wheat crop promises well.

For the Maryland Gazette.
MARYLAND, No. 5.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

"The Lion has laid down with the Lambs" wonders will never cease. Baltimore has become the advocate of the District of Columbia, of Washington city, and Georgetown, of whom she was formerly so jealous, and to rival their Canal she started her Rail Road, for fear they would draw all the trade to the District, now Baltimore seems to regret, and to deplore, the unyielding hostility of President Jackson in refusing to approve the Rockville and Frederick Road bill.

Is this road, which would draw part at least of the trade and the travelling from Baltimore to the District of Columbia, really so much desired by the citizens of Baltimore, as to cause them to join in the cry against Jackson, for refusing to sign a bill making an appropriation of ninety thousand dollars to an old stock company, which has been twenty four years in existence, and which has completed in that time, in a rough way, some twelve or fourteen miles of a Turnpike Road? If the citizens of Baltimore are really sincere in their regrets, they deserve much credit for their liberal views, such views are general and national, but such as are seldom in truth entertained by one city for another are they now entertained in truth? doubtful—very doubtful.

Baltimore at an expense of more than a million of dollars, and without any aid from the General Government, and with scarcely any from the State, has connected herself with the National Road at Cumberland; a distance of more than one hundred and thirty miles—And cannot the cities of the District of Columbia, make twenty four miles of Turnpike?—Montgomery county, Frederick county, too, to aid them? Maryland to aid them? Maryland has already generously aided them by giving them all the bonus certain bunks were to pay for the renewal of their charters, to this very road. Surely, if this road is of such vast importance to a district which has lately subscribed a million and a half of dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and by which they would draw to themselves the western trade, the very trade which Baltimore now enjoys—surely they can raise one hundred thousand dollars more in order to connect themselves with the great Western Road; so much of which has already been made to their hands, by Baltimore.

Will Baltimore receive so much benefit from the increase of the District, as to cause her to come out in opposition to the Jackson administration? Will Maryland be so much benefited? She draws no revenue from Washington, on Georgetown; their increase will not aid the Treasury, whilst the increase of Baltimore will. To Baltimore then, the making of this road will never be of any advantage, but rather the reverse; to a portion of this State it will be beneficial, and on this account, Maryland is desirous that the Road should be made;—but it is the District of Columbia that will reap the greatest benefits, and not Baltimore nor Maryland.

The United States government would be greatly benefited by the making of this Road, it would expedite their mails west and east, it would benefit all the citizens of the Western States who have business at Washington, and on this account, if any road deserves, this road deserves the attention of the government, and it will yet receive their attention.

The United States were pledged to make a road from the waters of the Atlantic to the western states; this pledge they are bound to redeem and are redeeming; but there is a fund out of which the money appropriated for making these Roads is to be replaced. Through the exertions of our venerable senator Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, Cumberland, in Maryland, was fixed on as the point from whence the western road was to commence; and Maryland owes him a debt, a large debt of gratitude for his exertions on that occasion; he had Virginia and Pennsylvania to encounter, as they both have large and navigable rivers rising in the Allegany, and running into the Atlantic; and he had to wrestle also with the great Jefferson, then president of the United States, who was anxious that the road should be made through Virginia; and had this been done, and the road continued on to Washington, it would have left Maryland above Cumberland, and never again have touched her territory. It was a fortunate circumstance for Maryland that she had such a sincere friend in congress as General Samuel Smith. And had General Smith's advice been followed at the session of congress which ended March 3d, 1829, this very bill would have become a law, and the road might have been completed by this time; and this notwithstanding some of the citizens of Montgomery county, had interfered to prevent its passage, and had presented a memorial to congress calling their attention to another route by Leesborough, and New Market. The Maryland house of delegates, then composed of a majority of Adams men, even went so far as to grant a charter to the route by New Market, and but for the Jackson senate it would have passed, and the bank bonus which was granted towards

making the road, and building a bridge at Montgomery, would have been lent to the state, and Rockville and Myers roads would have been both left to help Montgomery. Montgomery itself then threw the first obstacle in the way of this very appropriation, yet even those obstacles would have been overcome had the advice of an old and wise senator of Maryland been listened to.

Some Baltimoreans will rejoice and be glad that Jackson has put his veto on the Rockville and Frederick road bill, as he has also done on the Lexington and Mayaville road bill, as it will give them an occasion to raise a clamour against Jackson like drowning men they are "catching at straws." Do they suppose that because the President has refused to sanction certain bills that his friends will leave him? Vain is such a hope. And when the history from first to last of this bill, and of some other bills, is made known, the people of Maryland will be convinced that Jackson has acted with the best intentions, and the purest motives, and that even the interests of Maryland, her best interests, will be promoted in the end by the course he has taken.

MARYLAND.

For the Maryland Gazette.

LABOUR SAVING SUGGESTION.

MR. PRINTER—It is now generally understood that it is the determination of the friends of the national administration to elect General Jackson President for a second term. I say elect, because they are able to elect him. His continuance, then, in the presidential chair, will be six years after the 4th of March next. Now, sir, would it not be a saving of trouble and expense to the Adams men, when they assemble in their several county districts this summer to nominate anti-administration candidates for the legislature, to adopt a resolution in effect of the one below? Their adoption of such a resolution would supersede the necessity, on their part, of all future meetings for six years to come, and thus prevent the demoralizing consequences which result from the people too frequently assembling. They might as well "go the whole hog" at once, as to meet yearly and pledge themselves to support opposition men only. Where's the difference?

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to oppose, by the election of anti-administration men to the state legislature, the administration of General Andrew Jackson until the fourth of March eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

We learn from Queen-Ann's, that at the late Jackson Republican Convention in that County, the following ticket was agreed upon to be supported at the ensuing election. The greatest harmony and spirit prevailed, and no doubt was entertained of the success of the ticket by a very considerable majority.

For the House of Delegates—Benjamin Sadler, John B. Thomas, Robt. Goldsborough, Jr. Robert B. A. Tate.
For the Levy Court—Solmn. Scott, Ed. Coppage, Ed. Beck, Robt. Larimore, John E. Gibson.
For Sheriff—Lemuel Roberts.

We also learn that the following highly respectable and popular ticket, was selected by the Jackson Republicans of Kent County to be supported for the next Legislature, viz: Doct. Edward Scott, Philip Travilla, Robert Ussleton, and Hyram Jones, and our friends in Kent feel great confidence in their success.

CORPORATION.

Annapolis, Monday morning, June 14th, 1830.
Proceedings of the City Council.
This being the second Monday in the month, the day appointed by the "Act to alter & amend the charter of the City of Annapolis," for the meeting of the Corporation, the following members appeared, Dennis Claude Esq. Mayor, John N. Watkins, Recorder, Aldermen John B. Wells, James Williamson, Jeremiah Hughes, Adam Miller, Nicholas Brewer, Esq's. Common Councilmen, James Hunter, J. L. Boyd, H. B. Brewer, Henry Hobbs, George Schwarz, Philip Clayton Esq's.
On motion by Mr. Schwarz, the proceedings of last meeting were read.

On motion by Mr. Hobbs, the following resolution was read the first and second time and agreed to, Resolved, That the first section of a By-Law entitled, "A supplement to the By-Law, passed Dec. 3, 1819, to regulate Theatrical and other public exhibitions within the city of Annapolis and the precincts thereof, be suspended, so far as the same relates to Mr. Jefferson, the present Manager of the Hallam Theatre, paying into the Treasury of the Corporation two dollars for each night of performance, during his present visit.
On motion by Mr. N. Brewer, the following order was read the first and second time and assented to.—Ordered that the Treasurer of the Corporation pay to J. Hughes and P. Clayton, the amount paid by them for repairing the pump near Mrs. Lavelly's store.
On motion by Mr. Hughes, the following order was read the first and second time and concurred in. Ordered that twenty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to cleaning the thistles from the city, and that Messrs Schwarz and Hobbs be a committee to have the same executed, and that the Treasurer pay to their order the sum above appropriated.

The accounts of Samuel Evans amounting to \$5 50, and Edward Denver to \$1, were passed by the Board. The accounts of Bill Edwards, amounting to \$2 and Daniel H. Wiggins to \$2, were referred to the committee of claims.
On motion by Dr. Wells, leave was given to bring in a By-law to confirm the assessment of real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and precincts thereof, referred to Messrs Wells, Schwarz and Miller.

Mr. Hughes from the committee heretofore appointed, reported a By-law imposing a tax upon the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis and precincts thereof. Which was read the first, and upon the second reading thereof, by special order, Mr. Watkins moved to fill the blank therein with 62 cts. in the hundred dollars, the year and says being required appeared as follows:
AFFIRMATIVE.
The Mayor, Messrs. Watkins, N. Brewer, Hughes, 4.
NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Wells, Williamson, Miller, Hunter, Boyd, H. B. Brewer, Hobbs, Schwarz, Clayton, 9.
So it was determined in the negative.
Mr. Williamson then moved to fill up said blank with the sum of 50 cts. in the \$100. The year and says being required appeared as follows:
AFFIRMATIVE.
The Mayor, Messrs. Watkins, Hughes, Williamson, N. Brewer, Boyd, 6.

Messrs. Wells, Miller, Hunter, H. B. Brewer, Hobbs, Schwarz, Clayton, 7.
So it was determined in the negative.
On motion by Mr. Schwarz that said blank be filled up with the sum of 50 cts. in the \$100, the year and says being required appeared as follows:
AFFIRMATIVE.
Messrs. Wells, Hughes, H. Brewer, Miller, Hunter, Boyd, H. B. Brewer, Hobbs, Schwarz, Clayton, 10.
NEGATIVE.
Messrs. Watkins, Williamson, 5.
The Mayor moved in the affirmative and the blank therein was accordingly filled up with 40 cts. in the \$100, and the question taken upon the passage of the said By-law. Determined in the affirmative.

Dr. Wells, from the committee, reports a By-law, entitled, A By-law to confirm the assessment of real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and precincts thereof, which was read the first, and by special order the second time, and passed.
On motion by Mr. Watkins the following order was read the first and second time and passed. Ordered, That Jeremiah L. Boyd and John H. Wells, be allowed the sum of ten dollars each, for making transfers and additional assessment, and the treasurer is hereby authorized to pay the same.
Dr. Wells from the committee makes the following report. The committee to whom was referred the application of Alexander Randall, Esq. of John Randall, for an equitable reduction or the amount of ground rent payable upon the lot which Mr. Randall obtained first under lease from James Williams, have considered the same, and a majority of the committee are of opinion that the application ought not to be granted, which was read the first and second time and concurred in.

On motion by Mr. Wells, the board proceeded to the appointment of a city collector, when David Ridgely and Henry Hammond were put in nomination, the ballots being prepared and deposited in the ballot box, Messrs. Wells and Williamson were named to count the same, who after a short time reported, That David Ridgely had ten votes and Henry Hammond two votes; whereupon it was decided that David Ridgely is duly elected collector for the ensuing year.
Mr. Hughes (seconded by Mr. N. Brewer who voted with him in the majority,) moved to reconsider the By-law to impose a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the city and precincts, and the question put, will the board reconsider the same? Determined in the negative.
On motion by Dr. Wells, Ordered, That it be required of the Treasurer to keep a separate and distinct Journal of all claims passed by the board, of expenses incurred by the city commissioners in the past year, which claims the city commissioners do not attest as correct, in consequence of their not being presented in time for their signatures, so as to have had them included in their annual report, which was presented April 2d, 1830, which was read the first and second time and passed.

On motion by Mr. Hughes the following resolutions were read the first and second time; and severally assented to.
Resolved, That one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to repairing the public pumps for the ensuing year.
Resolved, That fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for cleaning and repairing the public streets for the ensuing year.
Resolved, That twenty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for repairing the public wharfs this year.
Resolved, That twenty dollars be appropriated to contingent expenses for the present year, and that the said appropriations be subject to the order of the city commissioners.
The Mayor presented the Treasurer's monthly report for April 1830, which was referred to the committee of claims. Dr. Wells from the committee of claims reported favourably upon said report. An acct. of John W. Hillias amounting to \$1 was rejected by the board.
Dr. Wells from the committee makes the following report. The committee to whom was referred the application of Alexander Randall on the subject of a relinquishment on the part of the representatives of John Randall dec'd. of the wharf owned by them, upon condition of the corporation relinquishing the ground rent payable upon the residue of the property, have considered the same, and report that in their opinion the interest of both parties would be promoted by the exchange; They therefore propose the adoption of the following resolution, without being apprized whether the terms will be acceptable to the representatives or not. Resolved, That upon the legal representatives of John Randall dec'd. executing a deed to the corporation for the wharf owned by them, that the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to execute a deed in fee to the said representatives, of the lots for which they are now bound to pay ground rent to the corporation, the value of the one being considered equivalent to that of the other. Which was read the first, and after some discussion, the second time, dissented from.
Mr. Boyd makes a return of the additional assessment of Real and Personal property within the city and precincts; which was read the first and second time, and adopted. On motion by Mr. Hunter, the board adjourns to the 2d Monday in July, 12th inst.

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Mr. Boyd makes a return of the additional assessment of Real and Personal property within the city and precincts; which was read the first and second time, and adopted. On motion by Mr. Hunter, the board adjourns to the 2d Monday in July, 12th inst.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

As an act of justice we deem it proper to make public the following praiseworthy action. On Monday evening, in the confusion usually attendant upon the arrival of a steamboat, a gentleman who was going on board of the steamboat Maryland, was knocked from the plank into the water, and had his shoulder badly dislocated. In this helpless situation it is impossible to say what would have been the consequence, had not Captain Lemuel G. Taylor, at the risk of his life, plunged into the water and rescued the sufferer. We understand that this is the fifth time that Captain T. has been instrumental in preserving human life, and we are sure that his many courage and humanity will receive the commendation of his fellow citizens. Balt. Amer.

The New Orleans Bee acknowledges the receipt of Mexican papers to the 1st May. A bulletin from General Bravo to the Secretary of War announces, in the following terms, the result of an action between his own forces and those under command of Alvarez. The defeat of the latter is said to have reestablished internal tranquility:—
Mexico, April 29.

Southern Division.
To his Excellency the Minister of the War Department. His Excellency—At half past 3 o'clock this morning, Colonel Alvarez at the head of a considerable troop, appeared on the heights behind this garrison. The affair continued until half after seven o'clock and has been very destructive on both sides; but Alvarez was completely defeated, and his troops fled into the mountains as far as Valadero. There were many killed, among whom are his principal officers, and we have taken many prisoners. I will transmit to you the details of this affair as soon as it is in my power, so that you can communicate the same to his Excellency the Vice-President—God and Liberty.
Camp of Venta-Vieja, April 4th 1830.

The Senate of New Hampshire has concurred in the appointment of Isaac Hill to the U. S. Senate by a vote of 9 to 3.

By the arrival of the Packet ship Birmingham, at New York from Liverpool, London papers of the 7th May have been received. The New-York Editor says that "His Majesty's health is of course, the prominent topic, and the latest advices confirm the anticipation, that his reign will soon close."
The Brighton Gazette states, that the malady of the King is a periodic asthma.

In the House of Commons, a motion by Mr. B. to continue in force an act passed in the reign of George III., "to continue every person in office at the demise of the sovereign removed or discharged by the succeeding King or Queen," was carried by a majority of 16, the ministerial members present voting in the minority.

IN CHANCERY.

16th June, 1830.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Laurence Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, made and reported by John Scott the trustee, heretofore appointed to make the said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the sixteenth day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive weeks, before the sixteenth day of July next.
The report states the amount of sales to be eleven hundred dollars and nineteen cents.
True copy, Test.
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

June 17.

CHAPTER CIX.

A BY-LAW

Imposing a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof. Passed June 14th, 1830.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common-councilmen of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a tax of forty cents in the one hundred dollars, be, and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of said city, and the precincts thereof, for the year eighteen hundred and thirty, and that it be levied and collected agreeably to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed at December session eighteen hundred and eighteen, entitled, "An act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis," and a By-law passed on the sixteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and nineteen, entitled, "A By-law to appoint a collector of taxes, and to designate his duties," and the several By-laws of this city, relating to the levying and collecting of taxes.
D. CLAUDE, Mayor.
R C

June 17.

CHAPTER CX.

A BY-LAW

To confirm the Assessment of Real and Personal Property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof, Passed June 14th, 1830.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Councilmen, of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same. That the additional assessment of the Real and Personal Property within the said city, and precincts thereof, as returned by the assessor for that purpose, appointed on the 8th day of May 1830. be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.
D. CLAUDE, Mayor.
R C

June 17.

Whereas Franklin F. Hams, late collector of Primary School district number 23, in Anne Arundel county, hath returned to the trustees of said district, the following sums arrear due, and chargeable to the several persons herein named, and there being no personal property in said district subject to, or liable for the payment of the school tax for 1829—
Persons Names Name of Land, sum due.
Rezin Hammond, of Philip Part of Hammond's 6th Connexion \$4 25
George W. Hammond, Part of Hammond's Connexion and of Hammond's and 6th Connexion
Elizabeth Hammond, Addition to Laggox 7 20
Philip Mewburn, a minor Part of Laggox 7 20
John Worthington's heirs Stewart's Lot and part of Worthington's Beginning 1 50
William Wardfield's heirs, Part of Laggox 1 50
Benjamin H. Mullikin Part of Worthington's Beginning 90

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT unless the Primary School taxes due for 1829 on the said lands, are paid within thirty days from the publication of this notice, the said lands will be exposed to sale, or such parts thereof as may be necessary, to pay the said taxes due thereon.
Dennis Gaither, Benj. Brown, Saml. Wardfield, Trustees.
June 17th, 1830.
The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above law and forward their account to this Office.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Thursday the 14th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court.
By order, E. J. COWMAN, Clk. County A. A. C.
June 17th 1830.

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES

RICHARD R. GOODWIN RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at their hands...

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR HAS just received a very superior assortment of CLOTHES, CASSIMERS, AND VESTINGS

Also a handsome assortment of GOODS, suitable for Summer wear, all of which he will sell low for CASH...

STOCKS AND BARS APRIL 29

FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS GEORGE McNEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

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.

NEW GOODS. CLAUDE & HAMMOND, Have just received from PHILADELPHIA

A Large Supply of DRY GOODS AND GLASS WARE, Which will be sold low for CASH

The Dry Goods have been selected to suit the present and approaching season, and embrace an extensive assortment of

Figured Oriental Muslins (FOR LADIES DRESSES), AND Calico Prints

ALL OF THE LATEST FASHIONS. They keep, as usual, a general supply of GROCERIES

IRON MONGERY & STONEWARE They have also received a supply of the CHLORIDE OF LIME.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery of Maryland...

is a large and commodious, three story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in excellent repair.

SALE are, a credit of six months the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security...

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale the following valuable property.

On the 16th day of July next, if not sooner disposed of: viz. Three Houses & Lots near the town gate...

METROPOLIS PROTECTORS TAKE NOTICE. THAT you are requested to deliver your arms as soon as you possibly can...

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

GROCERIES Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Queensware, CROCKERY,

BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY FLOUR BACON & FORT.

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.

NOTICE. A meeting of the Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne Arundel county, on Friday, 28th May 1830...

ABINGTON FOR SALE. THE subscriber residing out of the state, and finding it inconvenient to attend to his property at the head of South River...

Public Auction. On To-day, the 6th day of July next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern...

NOTICE. ABANDONED from me a Negro Man, by name Isaac, or as he calls himself ISAAC GINNERS

THE CREDITORS OF James Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to present their accounts to the Orphans Court...

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county...

PENNSYLVANIA GLADES BUTTER. 800 lb. Superior Keg Butter, Best White Wheat Family Flour...

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...

PLAN OF THE WORK. I. Translation from the Greek into English, of the works of the Fathers of the Church in the present age...

II. Tracts and Essays by English divines, after reading forth by the members of the Society...

III. Entire works of the master spirits who have been the ornaments and glory of the Church...

IV. The names of CRAN OF works such as the above, while they are the most desirable auxiliaries...

TERMS. FOUR VOLUMES in Duodecimo, will be published yearly, to appear as nearly as possible once a quarter...

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner...

CASH FOR NEGROES. We wish to purchase 100 NEGROES.

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

PRINTING. NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

TO RENT. ONE of the new BRICK BUILDINGS near the cob house. It has heretofore been occupied as a lawyer's office...

PROSPERITY OF A Series of Standard Works ADAPTED TO 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.

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...

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH. The primary object with the construction of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease...

Recommendation of the work. We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the Journal of Health, is conducted...

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829. N. Chapman, M. D. Wm. F. Dewees, M. D. Professors in the University of Pennsylvania.

Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. B. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder...

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. Engles, 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. Jos. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.

Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church. 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.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the facility in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of the same sending in five dollars to the agent.

The Journal of Health including Index, will form the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octavo. Agents: J. Dobson, 108 Chesnut St. Philadelphia; W. V. N. York; Carter & Hendee, 87 Nassau St. New York.

THE STAR

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1880.

NO. 24.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILENT WORSHIP.

BY J. O. WHITTIER.

The morning was a summer one—the boughs of the green trees were lifted in the wind. The soft south wind, that wandered over earth, touching the long grass and the quiet streams with a light wing, as fearful to disturb the sanctity of worship.

One by one, the multitude had gathered, in the deep and bowing sense of man's unworthiness. Slowly and quietly they came—the young, and the grey man—the modest glancing girl, and the serenity of ripper years. Like noiseless shadows, stealing to their seats. As the last footstep passed away, the breeze, with its light tones, was audible alone, stirring the willows which overhang the dead, and whispered to the grave stones.

Motionless, that congregation worshipped. Silence lay, like a strange presence, on the very heart, which gathering nothing from the outward world of sight or sound, or any thing which makes men's sacrifice a mockery, had turned deeply upon itself. The human heart hath a most complex fashioning. The ties which bind us to the circumstance of earth, and its strange yearning for a happiness, drawn from material mockeries, are strong as the soul's master passion. It would gain from natural creations, and contrive to bleed the heartless vanities of man with the pure fountain of religious truth.

Human pride and vanity are things to be cast off. Like an unseemly garment, from the heart that boweth unto God, and giveth up its stubborn will, and earthward tendencies, for the mild teachings and deep solaces of the all-quickening spirit, and the light which cometh unto all—a living beam—An emanation from the Eternal Mind, hath a more blessed influence on the heart than doth from the world, and gathers in its wandering affections, and subdues its vehemence of passion, and in meek and chastened reverence, awaits the time of Him, who bids the worshipper be still, and know that He is God.

From the London N. M. Magazine.

THE PAIR SEX.

When Eve brought wool, to all mankind, Old Adam called her woman; But when she woo'd with love so kind, He then pronounced her too man; But now with folly and with pride, Their husband's pockets trimmings, The ladies are so full of winks, That people call them wick-men.

THE DEATH OF POLON.

If Sebago Lake were in Scotland or France, or Italy, people would cross the Atlantic, to see it sail on its waters—angle for its fine trout—and come home and tell of it. As it is, many who live within three hours' ride, know less about it, than they know about the Lake of Geneva, or Loch Lomond.

More than seventy years ago, a party of Indian warriors arrived with their birchen canoes on the northern shore of the afternoon, on a pleasant May-day, and near the close of the month. As the wind then blew fresh from the south, they concluded to lie by, for a few hours, confidently predicting that as the sun went down, there would be a change of wind to favour their descent of the Lake, in a south-easterly direction. At this they were not disappointed. Soon after the sun had become obscured by the tops of those hills, which lie in the now good farming town of Baldwin and Sebago, the Indians pushed off from the shore, and by taking a few boughs, which they had broken from a pine tree, were waded down the Lake, by a gentle breeze from the north-west—having but little use for their paddles.

These men were savages—nay savage warriors—they had been in a hundred fights, and had committed a thousand cruelties; yet, however unwilling the white man may be to allow it, they had hearts susceptible of tender emotions. They were the children of nature, and the varied expression of her face, whether in smiles or in frowns, in sunshine or in thunder, had a powerful influence over their feelings. The adjacent forests, on the hill tops, as well as by the water side, had not then been galled by the axe, nor scathed by fire—they stood in their native grandeur. The trees had just put on their new foliage, and the whole Lake was encircled by a deep green border. The little Emerald Isles, seen here and there, on the bosom of the waters, with tall trees standing out of them; appeared at a distance, like ships anchored for the night in a spacious bay. Evening came on—and as twilight disappeared, thousands of stars looked down from the blue darkness above, and as many more seemed to look up from the deep dim waters below. It was one of those evenings when every person, not altogether insensible to the beauties of nature, loves to go out, and look abroad upon the heavens—to see the varied flushes of the fading west,—to

watch the parting rays of the gone-down sun—to enjoy the mild twinkling of the stars—to breathe the soft and spicy air, and to feel a quiet pensiveness come over him—pure, devout, and holy—a twilight of soul—such was the evening.

The red warriors moved down the Lake; all was still, save when a loon would rise before them, or suddenly dip into the water, and show his head again at too great a distance, to be reached by musket ball. When they came to the 'Images,' they concluded to tarry there, till a late hour of the night.

Stretched on the dry leaves, the warriors soon sunk into profound sleep—one only excepted, and this was their chief. This Sachem was the descendant of brave men, and was then on ground, which he called his own. The forefathers of the tribe to which he belonged, had possessed the Lake and its outlet—a fine river—from the source to the mouth in Casco Bay; and these, with their adjacent lands, had fallen to him by inheritance. Over his grand-father's grave he had sworn, and to his dying father he had renewed the oath, that he would never relinquish the right to these possessions, while a drop of their blood coursed in his veins. But the white man had become strong, and the red man weak. The former, therefore, was able to make sad encroachments into the territory of his red brother.

Polon, for that was the name of the chief, had at this time gathered the last of his warriors, to make one more effort to regain his native rights. Early on the preceding day, they had started upon this excursion, from the head waters of the Androsoggin, full of courage and full of war. The chief could not sleep. His breast was agitated with conflicting emotions—a warfare of the soul. He walked to the top of the crag—started an eagle from his circling—once, thought he, the red men were the eagles of the forest—what are they now?—The moon was up, and the stately hemlock and the tall pine threw their huge shadows on the surface of the Lake. But as she moved up the sky, their shadows waxed smaller and fainter, reminding him that his race was now a mere shadow—and that this shadow was rapidly disappearing before the searching power of his white foe. Whether the surrounding objects, the silence and melancholy of the evening had much effect on the feelings of the warrior; or whether the still small voice of some divine impulse told him that he had seen the sun go down for the last time, is not known. But he was indeed altered. Not that he was afraid to die—Polon never feared death!

But the thought that his father's wrongs were yet unavenged, and that no one would come up in his name, to avenge his own—for in his fall his tribe would become extinct—these thoughts were enough to shake, and subdue his heart, great as it was. He prayed to the Spirit of the Lake, and called on the Great Spirit of the Universe to forgive his errors—to let him behave in the unequal conflict of the coming day, with a valour and spirit worthy of his name; and if he had rightly read his destiny, to receive him to the region of shadowy forests and sunny lakes, where he might fish and hunt with his departed friends, having none to molest or make afraid. The deep—deep agony was over. He strode calmly back, stretched forth his mauly form by the side of his less thoughtful warriors, and soon resigned himself to a quiet and refreshing sleep.

Long before sunrise the next morning, Polon and his men were on the borders of the infant settlement of New Marblehead, and more than half way from the Lake to the sea-shore. The settlers at this time were expecting an attack and had concentrated their forces at the garrison-house, a building, the walls of which were constructed of heavy timbers, and through which a musket ball would not pass. During the long continued wars between the Indians and the white people, each party had been learners. The former had acquired the use of fire arms, and the latter had become expert in planning an ambuscade, or managing an irregular tree-fight. The settlers cultivated their fields in rotation, going to a body and well armed. On the morning of which we now speak, they were proceeding from the garrison, to labour on a piece of land belonging to Brown, one of their number. Soon after entering the woods, they were fired upon by a party of Polon's men, and the battle immediately commenced. Stratagem was used on both sides. The sure aim of the red chieftain had already brought two men to the ground; when Manchester, a white man, fixed his eye on Polon, whom he well knew. He secreted himself behind a tree, hastily clapping his hat on the muzzle of his gun, and his jacket around the barrel; then he cautiously moved out to the view of Polon, whose eye kept as it was, once deceived him,

and he lost his fire. Posing himself in an angle formed by two logs, the one crossing the other, he began to reload his gun, when Manchester fired from behind the tree, and Polon fell. The Indians at the fall of the leader, set up a dismal yell, and both parties left the ground. The white men retreated to the garrison, and the Indians into the thick woods carrying on their shoulders the body of the much loved chief. They had not gone far, however, when they found that their enemies, being reinforced, were in fresh pursuit. They were convinced that resistance would be in vain, and flight impossible, unless they could dispose of their venereal burden. In this emergency several of them ascended a tall, but not large tree, swayed over the top, turning up the root on one side, under which they cast the lifeless body;—the tree righted, grew as vigorously as before. Thus fell Polon—there still lie the bones of the brave warrior—and here ended the Indian wars in New-Marblehead.

PRIZE TRAGEDY.

Mr. John Augustus Stone the successful author of the tragedy of 'Metamora,' is a comedian of some abilities, and the same gentleman whose address for the benefit of the Greeks won such general approbation at the Theatre of this city. He has also gained much credit as the author of the 'Banker of Rouen.' The decision of the committee of literary gentlemen as to the excellence of Mr. Stone's tragedy, it is said, will justify the trust placed in them. The play is finely calculated for effect, the scenery is imposing, and the plot highly interesting. The great strength of the piece lies in the hero 'Metamora,' who stands boldly forth in the full majesty of his native character. This hero cannot but meet with a noble representative in our own Forrest.

The Boston Statesman contains an extract from one of the rejected tragedies, by B. B. Curtis, Esq. of Burlington, Vt. Its title is 'ESKAH,' and the character of the Indian chief, it is said, is sketched with a bold and daring hand, in many instances exceedingly eloquent; and the under plot, which is partly drawn, the author says, from Mr. Leggett's popular tale, the 'Rifle,' is managed with skill and effect.

We think our readers will be pleased with the following extracts. Emerald.

ACT II.—Scene I.

A dark and solitary wood, stumps and trees partly burnt and decayed; in the background is seen the ruin of an Indian dwelling.

(Enter Eskah and Wharroo.)

E. 'Tis hereabouts, my son; a little further, a few more steps; the dead grass and rank weeds mark it; 'tis here—there, there! My son, look, look, there, was the home of thy sires! and their spirits are moaning in the winds; hear them, hark! was that not your mother's voice? Again—Maioimi speak again. They are gone—hushed. Come, my son, we will find their ashes. (They rush among the ruins and kneel.)

W. Shall I find where they killed my mother? E. 'Twas here, this place—and yet I remember not; the fire was around them all, swift, and terrible. I cannot think of it, boy—my brain, my brain—hah! what, this! another joint?—I thought I had buried them all. Come close to me, (places his hand on Wharroo's head) they come around us, they look upon us, they speak, hear them! They say, remember, remember, remember this altar of death, where the white man spared not our race, nor our kindred; remember and seek, forget not—seek him that destroyed.

W. Wharroo will remember. E. The great spirit will give thee strength, and memory, and manhood, my son. When Eskah's fall, Great Spirit, give him the fire of the clouds, that is swift, and sure; let his eye see, and his hand strike, where the enemy is hid, if Eskah does not; for they spared not his race, nor his kindred, but gave them to the flames, and the fiery death—and here, would Eskah rest with them, and mingle ashes with ashes—but must not, 'till the blow is struck, 'till the fire goes out, 'till hate shall die, 'till many suns have set. Wharroo, my son—son of the bright cloud, and the rainbow, (for it rested on the hills when Maioimi gave thee to me,) come—(Wharroo takes from his bosom a small casket and opens it—Eskah goes among the ruins, takes ashes in his hand, comes forward and puts them in the casket.)

They retire slowly, keeping their eyes fixed on the ruin.) The following passage is from the closing scene.

ACT V.—Scene V.

A Prison. Eskah asleep—Irena (daughter of Eskah) seated beside him watching.

I. He sleeps. Ah! heavy is Irena's heart; I shall no more sing to him when he wakes, and he his morning bird, for they will kill Irena's father, & she will die too. (He wakes) E. Where? Where? Ah! here, and my bird, my little bird. I have slept long, long—when are they coming to kill me? I. Oh no, no they shall not, you shall sleep again; Irena will watch.

E. It was a sweet sleep, if sleep it was. I was not here.

I. Yes. E. I was with my fathers, yes—in the green valleys and groves where they did repose. They led me to the cooling shades, and sunny banks, beside the fountains and the rolling rivers. 'Behold, these are ours,' said they—the blossoms and the fruit, and the ripe corn—the hills and the swift deer, they are ours, nor shall the white man take them from us or make us afraid. 'Welcome,' they cried, 'welcome to-morrow.' Maioimi, thy mother, was there, and all my warriors; welcome they cried.—To-morrow, Eskah will be with them.

I. Irena too. E. My poor bird, (Enter Wharroo,) my son—my boy safe, did not kill him, and he shall live to remember—they will not deny Eskah to look upon his children. The Great Spirit will keep you both, when I am dead,—and this death to come—Irena, go awhile to our good Kimsa.

I. No no, Irena must not go from her father, no no.

E. A little while and comfort her; they have killed her father. Go now, and come again soon—she may come with you, tell her Eskah would see her.

I. And she will come with me to you? E. Yes, and—stay—this, (folds her to his bosom,) now. (Exit Irena.) Wharroo, they will kill thy father.

W. Wharroo will live and remember them.

E. The Great Spirit will give thee life and strength and memory, my boy—but this death for me—was Eskah a prisoner from the battle, with brave enemies around him to tell them his deeds with every pang, returning hate for hate, with the song of triumph; Eskah could die the warrior's death and honor his name—but this which the white man gives—Wharroo, wouldst see thy father—come, let's see, (takes Wharroo's arm and rolls up his sleeve.) no no; 'tis but a tender shoot and would fall, should he obey me—well.

(Enter Officer.) Of Eskah, have you any request to make, or word to say? if you have, name it, for your time wears apace. There is a holy man near by, if you would have him sent for—

E. Eskah's prayers have gone up to the Great Spirit.

Of. Have you nothing to say for your children? they must soon be left, and without a father, mother or friend.

E. Mother, mother, friend, why, there they are! in the flames! enwrapt, writhing in—see! there, they gasp and suck in the hot death! See! they choke, and the fire consumes their hearts!—Now hear them shriek that horrible cry—their tongues roll out—their eyes burst their sockets, their flesh is dropping from their bones—ah hah! I now the red timbers crush them—ah hark! hark! they call me, they call Eskah—he comes—he comes. [Seizes the dagger in the officer's belt and stabs himself.]—I come—I come—I come—[Falls and dies.]

LORD BYRON AND HIS PET BEAR.

We perceive that our friend Moore has omitted some of the most whimsical of Lord Byron's juvenile pranks; amongst them, one which we remember was much laughed at, and became a stock story with the 'knights of the whip,' and drew many a half-crown from 'lots of gemmen vot likes to ride on coachee's left.' It is well known that the young poet had a favourite bear—they were remarkably partial to each other. One of his Lordship's great delights was to enlove, and spar at Urza, till the poet became tired and Ursa irritated; for though generally a tame and docile quadrupel, he was muzzled for fear of accidents. His Lordship was suddenly called down to Nottinghamshire. He had taken places for "two gentlemen" in a northern mail, in the names of Byron and Bruin. 'Twas a dark November night; the friends arrived in Lombard street in a hackney coach a little before eight.—The off-door of the mail, at his Lordship's demand, was opened, Byron placed his own travelling cap on Bruin's head and pushed him into the 'vehicle of letters,' followed, and immediately made him squat on the seat, looking as demure as a Quaker in a brown upper Benjamin. They occupied the whole of the back; and it so happened that the two B's (Byron and Bruin) were the only passengers who started from the Post Office.

At Ilington they took in a third, a retired Cit; he was a quidnunc, a Cockney! and a tailor! Old Snip, 'We and W's in his short dialogue with the soon opening guard was quite sufficient for Bruin—a pleasant companion for an educated Peer, young, proud, & splendid! The Bear, instinct pleased, but the Cockney's reason was overruled. Not a sound was heard within till ascending Highgate hill. Alas! what is sciatica or gout compared to the infliction of silence on a garrulous tailor? Snip took advantage of his bill—horned thrice, and broke silence with 'Vell Sir; a bit of nice nose in this here mournin's cap—vot d'yo think of them goings on of you, them cowardly rascal Boney-part?' A pretended snore, loud and deep, was his Lordship's only reply to the Cockney quidnunc's attack on the 'great soldier!'—Snip was dead beat by the snore he turned with disgust from his supposed sleeping opponent, and cast a longing eye towards the quiet gentleman in the fur cap in 'other corner, and re-opened his 'vomitory of vociferation' with—'Hem! a nice bit of road this here, Sir, jess to Vestun.—(no answer. He's a deaf 'un, perhaps,' and in a louder key he recommenced.—'A very dark cold night this is Sir,—Like Brutus over Cæsar's body, Snip paused for a reply while the emory Peer, to smother a laugh, was obliged to issue a tremendous snore that almost alarmed his quietest friend Bruin.

The tailor eased off from his snoring Lordship towards the supposed deaf gentleman, and bent on conversation, was determined to have an answer; and, in defiance of Chesterfield, sought to seize a breast button, but encountered nothing but fur. 'Ah! Sir,' bawled the tailor, 'this here's a werry nice warm travelling coat of your'n.' Receiving no reply but a growl and a snore, Snip in despair, gave his tongue a holiday—and slept. Aurora's early beams had already peeped into the coach windows, when he awoke to unthought of horrors; for the first object which caught his sight was Bruin's head, with muzzled mouth, but glaring eyes, within three feet of his own boiled gooseberry goggles.

'My God!' he exclaimed, 'the deaf gentleman in the nice warm travelling coat is a real live bear!—Help! murder coach! stop! roused the slumbering guard. Let me out!' shouted snip—and out he went; and the poet and his pet were left in full possession of the interior, while the tailor measured the seat of the box for the rest of the journey. The way bill is still extant, though not written in choice Italian, as Hamlet says, but Lad-lane English, and the story is known, and still told by many an old Whip on the northern road.

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THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

China was full of books before there was a man in Europe who could either read or write. One of the Mahometan rules for securing happiness in the married state was this.—'Wives behave to your husbands in the same manner that your husbands behave to you.' Some of the Bridges of London are built, and some of the streets paved, with Scotch stones; there are excellent freestone quarries near Bath, but the expense of conveyance to London by land is greater than from Scotland by sea.—The Athenians allowed no unmarried man to hold any public office. The custom of breaking a cake over the bride's head, when she enters her husband's house, is borrowed from the Greeks, who as an emblem of future plenty, poured figs and other fruits over the heads of both bride and bridegroom. The Greeks shaved their heads when they wished to show respect to the memory of a great man. A fluent speaker will pronounce 7200 words in an hour, 150 in a minute, and 2 in a moment.

A PROBABLE CASE!

George Beal, labourer, was indicted at York assizes feloniously for taking out of a stable at Upton, a bay mare, the property of Joseph Clarkson. When called upon for his defence he delivered the following curious narrative: He said 'I had a glass of beer, a pennyworth of tobacco, and four pennyworth of gin and water, and having nothing to eat all day I was very tired, having travelled a great way, an scarce of work, and could not get any, and was very hungry indeed, and very ill—tired, and very sleepy, and foot sore, and I did not know where to fig down; I wandered about, at last I came to a stable, it was very dark, and I very drunk, not having any thing to eat all day, and on opening the stable door I fell over upon something which I felt was very warm; it was a very cold night, I felt myself very comfortable and fell fast asleep, for I wanted sleep very much, and to my great surprise did not wake till the mare had carried me to a very great distance. I did not wake until I came to a toll gate, and the man asked me for the toll; but while on the mare, and asleep, I think I passed by a sweep and a woman, and when I awoke I did not know where I was. I therefore naterfully though the mare was my own, having carried me so far without my knowledge or consent. Gentlemen of the Jury and my Lord Judge that in all I know about the matter.' The Jury, after a few minutes' consultation, found the prisoner guilty.

To advertise in a daily paper in London for one year, costs six hundred dollars. In the western country, it is expected you will advertise for nothing and be grateful for the patronage. Cincinnati American.

A certain Justice of the Peace, would only hear one of the parties in a case before him, because it always puzzled him, he said, when he heard both!

From an English paper.
MISERIES OF TAKING THE CENSUS.
The first house where I met with a rebuff, was that of an elderly single lady, who called herself Mrs. Oldfish, upon which I said, I believed she was not a widow. That is a business of yours, she said. Whiggintonton, put me down, she said. I don't know, I cannot, I replied. I have not made a return. I wrote down Miss Zepherina Oldfish, I next demanded, what age she had, she faltered, exceedingly, blushed and looked pale by turns, and then amid convulsive agitations, she articulated, that is of no consequence, they can't want me for the militia. 'Madam,' said I, 'there is a penalty if an improper answer is given; I must write down the truth.' Now more agitated, she stammered, 'Don't threaten me, Mr. Whiggintonton don't be impudent—the Government is unreasonable, appreciate. What pretty times we live in! What will it require next, I wonder! Here she faltered still more in her speech, and appeared to be ill. 'Betty!' she cried, 'Betty!' ringing the bell violently, 'my sal volatile. Do call again Mr. Whiggintonton, I'm ill indeed I am very ill. Not wishing to appear rude and being unacquainted with a trick, I left her, thinking to call next day. I did so and to my dismay, found she had left her house, for Scarborough that morning, at day break, beyond a doubt that she might evade my question, as she knew the returns must be completed by a particular day. I was forced to leave a blank opposite her name in the column of ages in my book; but when she comes back, I shall levy the full penalty.

Upon calling at the house of another lady, to whom I was well known, my mind being made up not to be baffled, I commenced, as usual, by explaining the nature of my errand. She reddened deep as scarlet, and was terrified why the Government was so particular with non-ridiculous persons, and if they might not be returned in a general way. She affirmed that she had done all she could for the support of the church and state, she had helped to work a standard for the Burying Light, she had been careful never to employ a tradesman who was a radical; had given five pounds for the benefit of the Constitutional Association; had thrown up her subscription at the best circulating library in Norfolk, because it published a paper, the Morning Chronicle, had been taken in three and at her last, which party had absolutely used dirty cards, because a park age which she had ordered from London had not arrived, and she could procure none in her neighbourhood, or at a shop the owner of which had shocked her feelings, by declaring that he thought a Methodist or Roman Catholic, if not worth one shilling, had as good a chance for heaven as the Grace of Canterbury. 'Now, Madam,' said I, 'you have long known me, and know that I am a radical, why then must you personal abuse me, and refuse to do all the world? Madam, I repeat, the returns are only sent to Government in London. 'Nonsense,' she rejoined, 'don't think that me. You have a wife, Mr. Whiggintonton, curious as married women always are, husbands can't keep secrets, you will let it out to her, and she will tell all she knows. No, no, you can only levy the fine for non-compliance—except it is five pounds more—do you want? Having said this, she marched down to her room with a stately air, and returned with a bundle containing a copy of the Constitution of the Government, and saying something about her husband's property in authority. A few days after I found she had given largely to the circulating library, and had been heard to argue against Mr. Cartwright's system of universal suffrage.

A lady, a good customer of mine, (for you know Mr. Fisher, that I deal a little in the way of snuff & tobacco, beside getting a good hardward,) refused to see me on the subject of the population act, but ordered me to give her some particulars, were necessary, and to show me her family bible, which her age was inscribed. There she was entered thirty years, though I am certain it should have been ten years more. The figure three appeared newly written in upon an erasure which had no doubt obliterated a four. I did not wish to be tedious in this case, indeed the law could not have helped me without farther proof, so I made the entry—Alfred Serrage, spinner, 39, and went away, fully convinced I had been my friend.

The pertinacity of the ladies, according to my late experience, is exceeded by that of the other sex. I met with much trouble from single men. I am well aware of the frailty of the genus, and that it is susceptible of acute pain on the attacks of curiosity, as it lives, like the garden spider, in the centre of its own web, the vibration of a single cord of which induces the deadly tremor which convulses and annihilates, to put on a few redness and the loud exclamation, 'engaged!' or, in plain English, 'the lady's eyes' engulphed their in flash, what the lady's eyes suddenly denominated a general light, for it is known, that greenness of colour and moistness, have more than a common affinity, and have been observed according to the best medical authorities, as a state of acute inflammation. I took to a young Mr. T. a gentleman, a gentleman of this county, aged fifty three years. The first time I could not do without Mr. Weazel, and had a good deal of an artist of cutting and modelling his curls. On the second visit I was admitted into his presence. I found with my hat in one hand, and a book in the other, an ink bottle, having a pen stuck in it, suspended from my button-hole ready for action, the points of my fingers forming the centre of a St. Andrew's cross with the opposite angles of the room, while the official dignity of my countenance was tempered by an air of humility, arising from a recollection that Mr. Weazel bought goods at my shop. This expression is never witnessed in government officials, who have no department, and with similar extraneous interests, but depend entirely upon the powers that be. The latter description of officials, are the pontifices major, and the others but underlings, yet all bear, in their countenances somewhat of a 'distant severity' which among equals and inferiors. I first broke the silence, after a mutual recognition.

Wig. I am come, sir, to inquire the number of inhabitants in this house, their ages, employments, and means of living, in pursuance of an act passed in 2d Geo. 13, being the act for ascertaining the population of these kingdoms.

Weazel. (Reddening.) What the devil, Whiggintonton, have I to do with population?

Wig. True, sir, but I must do my duty, you know sir.

Weazel. Very well, but I stand above the law, I have no children, population is nothing to me, I don't increase it, and Mr. Totten says, it is the increase of population that is the cause of nations. Have no wife, I have a housekeeper, it is true, somewhat aged, I am, indeed, just turned sixty. What is population to me with me, or her either?

Wig. (profiting by the intelligence of the housekeeper's name and age, instantly put them on the list)—You, perhaps have other relatives living with you, sir?

Weazel. Not Whiggintonton—none, thank God, I am plagued with none, male or female, and this intelligence will content you, I hope.

Wig. (Following theophilus Weazel single man.) Any servants sir?

Weazel. No, D' and self are all who live in this house, unless you would take the rats.

Wig. Your employment, sir?

Weazel. Am I not a gentleman—independent and—Wig. Government orders us to return the employment, sir.

Weazel. Government he hangs it, won't let us live in the light of Heaven, by and by if means to save the expense of keeping spies, us, poor, by making every man spy upon himself. Let them find fault.

Wig. There is a penalty sir, for making evasive returns. I would wish to oblige you, but you must return some thing for following my duty. You have known me before, indeed, Mr. Weazel.

Weazel. A man's name is commonly his castle, his secrets were his own, he paid his taxes, and no more

was required. They'll set up racks soon, to extort answers to their questions. I pay half my income in taxes, and cannot be left quiet. I'll emigrate—I'll get out of the funds, and live abroad.

Wig. I will enter, 'lives by the funds no employment' (writes it down, Mr. Weazel scarcely noticing from angry emotion.) There is something more than that, madam.

Weazel. Taxation, Whiggintonton, taxation is the cause of all. Ministers are insolent from success—shut'tax me much longer—I'll get out of the way—I'll emigrate.

Wig. There is something more, sir—I had almost forgot to ask your age.

Weazel. My age! 'blood' my age, to! (Here he was almost choked with anger.)

A pause now ensued, and Mr. Weazel's countenance changed from red to yellow, and then to red again, with an expression of indignation and rage. It was an emotion forming a climax of passion the magnitude of which precluded utterance, and proved it not to belong to the passions of a horse. It must have been a pause like Macaulay's after he exclaimed, 'I'll be damned, I'll be damned, I'll be damned!'

Did you say all that, Mr. Weazel?

I almost wished I had not made the demand so abruptly. At length in a subdued tone of voice the overpowered Calicut said, 'Whiggintonton, I don't know my age; this business is more than human nature can bear, put me down what you think me to be.' I mentioned fifty, and a gleam of satisfaction overspread his face as he said 'you guess near the mark, Whiggintonton, only two years out; I shall not say which side of the fifty you should have taken.'

Heartily tired, I put down forty-eight at the same time guessing from Mr. Weazel's apparent satisfaction, that it ought to have been four years more, and that the butcher felt pleasure at having cozened me.

There are now in port a goodly company of American vessels, the Java, Warren, and Franklin, vessels of war, and four merchantmen. None of our vessels have as yet entered the Black Sea, though the Council thinks the first application for a frigate to pass the Bosphorus would be granted. Vessels with a letter of credit for eight or ten thousand dollars, which should be at the disposal of the master, it is thought, would be best adapted to this trade. Some vessels might be expected to take freight, seeing that the state of the markets and those commercial changes which the merchant at home would be unable to foresee, or to profit. Might not some of our American steam boats ply with advantage between the coast and states of Greece, Constantinople, and this place? Pine & other wood, though very dear here, is much more abundant at Mytilene and other islands.

I trust you will have received the particulars of the late interesting visit of the U. S. ship of war Warren, an American mercantile man, to Alexandria. On their arrival, the commander of the castle sent to inform them that their salute should be returned with an equal number of guns, which was done. The Danish Consul came on board to say that the Pacific would be happy to receive a visit from them the next morning, and that in the meantime they must do without whatever was necessary for their comfort. All a splendid and very flattering reception, the Pacific sailed the first of June, for sixteen years, that he had been an unemployed vessel, and had never been employed in any service, and was now, but once, which was about twenty years since, but was very desirable now, of a Consul being sent home, and friendly relations established between Egypt and America.

Business at this place is represented as being dull. Vessels have been lying here for months without freight, and the encouragement for visiting the Black Sea is not so great as was anticipated. Still, it remains to be seen, from the prospect of pecuniary improvement in Turkey, the increasing liberality of their government and refinement of their people, as well as of the Russian forces, which border on the Euxine, that our Argentine countries were sailing away some portion of the golden fleece.

From the *Murfreeboro' (Ten.) Courier*.
STORM.
On Monday night the 21st ult. our county, [Rutherford,] was visited by a tornado exceeding in severity any thing of the kind experienced in this part of the state since its first settlement. It commenced blowing a little previous to midnight, accompanied with vivid and unintermitted flashes of lightning, and continued with unabated fury for about three hours, during which time it blew down and unroofed upwards of fifty houses in different parts of the county; prostrated the fencing, and twisted off or tore up by the roots a vast quantity of timber. Although many inmates of the houses subjected to the tempest, have been shockingly wounded, no deaths have as yet occurred. The family which sustained the greatest injury, according to our present information, was that of Mr. Philip Prater, a gentleman residing south-east of this place. His dwelling, a large two-story log house, was torn down entirely to the foundation, there not being one log of the building left lying upon another; the old gentleman was carried some distance from the house, and found next morning in a state of insensibility, with a leg lying on him. Severe bruises were the only injury sustained by him and he is now able to administer to the rest of his family. His wife was injured, but not seriously; his son, a youth of thirteen or fourteen years, had his thigh broken, the bone splintered and the integuments dreadfully lacerated; a daughter eleven or twelve years old, had her arm broken; another daughter about seven years of age had her leg severed and her body much bruised. Our town has not sustained the slightest injury.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.
Seven convicts who were confined on Blackwell's Island effected their escape about noon on Saturday in the following manner:—They were employed by Mr. Woodruff, the Superintendent to haul up a new boat in order to have her painted. The spot selected was some distance from the Penitentiary, and after they had hauled her partly out of water, at a preconcerted signal, she was again pushed off and they all jumped in and pulled from the shore, leaving Mr. Woodruff alone on the beach. He however, obtained the guard from the prison as soon as possible, but when they reached the spot, the men were beyond the reach of musket shot. Several shots, however, were fired, but of course without effect. Their names are Jeremiah Totten, Frederic Dobbs, John Campbell, Thomas Turner, Richard Rathbon, alias York Dick, John Harris and William Moore. We understand that they are all hardened offenders, and that Totten has twice before made his escape from the same island. The police officers have been on the constant look out for them since their escape, but have not yet succeeded in securing any of the gang. It is to be hoped that they will not long evade the vigilance of our officers,

We have been told that the fugitives on landing in this city resorted to an artful expedient of disguising themselves, by putting their shirts over their prison clothes, in order that they might seem to be cartmen.

N. Y. Gaz.

From the *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.
MISS WRIGHT'S PARTING ADDRESS.
The parting address of Miss Wright, at the Bowery theatre, on Wednesday evening, was a singular mélange of politics and impiety—eloquence and irreligion—bold invective and electioneering slang. The theatre was very much crowded, probably three thousand persons being present, and what was the most surprising circumstance of the whole, is the fact, that about one half of the audience were females—respectable females.

When Fanny first made her appearance in this city as a lecturer on the 'new order of things,' she was very little visited by respectable females. At her first lecture in the Park Theatre, about half a dozen appeared, but these soon left the house. From that period till the present we had not heard her speak in public; but her doctrines and opinions and philosophy appear to have made much greater progress in the city than we ever dreamt of. Her fervid eloquence—her fine action—her sopranonated voice—her bold and daring attacks upon all the present systems of society—and particularly upon priests, politicians, bankers and aristocrats, as she calls them, have raised a party around her of considerable magnitude and of much fervor and enthusiasm.

There was a good deal of theatrical display in her proceedings last Wednesday night. She has, during the year, made considerable improvements in her plan of operations. In opposing the sacredness of the Scriptures, and withholding that volume from the people, she has shown some knowledge of human nature, by substituting something in its place. On Wednesday evening, a copy of the Declaration of Independence on a single sheet, was spread upon the table. When she reached that part of her address in which her scorn—and it was bitter enough—was expressed against the bible, she exclaimed, 'this is my text book—(slapping the copy of the Declaration of Independence)—this is my bible—my holy bible—the holy bible of America. Independence, and must soon be the holy bible of the whole earth.' This was received by a tremendous shout of applause. She boldly and fearlessly avowed that her object was to overturn the present institutions of society—but her means were peaceful. Her weapon to accomplish this was republican education, as she called it. She alluded to the era of 1801 when democracy triumphed, and swore 'by the sword of Washington,' 'by the good sense of Franklin,' 'by the democracy of Jefferson,' that she would exert her whole energies in pursuit of her object. That object is to make but one class of human beings, and this is to be accomplished by equalizing every man and woman as to knowledge, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Her notions of the 'social state,' or marriage, are curiously enveloped in metaphysical terms, but no one can mistake them.

She said, so far her successes had been equal to her most sanguine expectations. She made several broad allusions to the recent movements of the working men; and seemed to be quite jealous of the paternity of that party, claimed by Thomas Skidmore. She disclaimed the agrarian notions of Skidmore, and particularly his mode of equalizing property by general action; but her principles, if carried out into practice, would go much further than even Skidmore intended. She wants, and avows her wish, to equalize every thing in the world, by peaceable means—by quiet weapons—by republican education—a peaceable division of property, no less than of knowledge and power. Many of her notions are vague and indefinable; but her bitterness towards priests, clergy, politicians, banks, colleges, and the present order of society, is bold, daring, and palpable enough. She denounced, as usual, the *Courier and Enquirer* with great gout. Many of her sentiments are contained in the reports and proceedings of the Working-men's Executive Committee and the other organs of that party. She appeared to be quite vain of the effect which she has produced, and at the conclusion said that she would withdraw for a few months, as she now believed she had given the people sufficient impulse to carry on the war themselves. Until the decision shall be given at the next annual elections, she leaves the vineyard.

We have seldom seen the Bowery Theatre so crowded—with respectable people, too. She delivers a lecture on infidelity next Monday evening, at the same place, and on the Thursday following repeats the lecture she delivered this week.

The present state of things in this city is, to say the least of it, very singular. A bold and eloquent woman lays siege to the very foundations of society—inflames and excites the public mind—declains with vehemence against every thing religious and orderly, and directs the whole of her movements to accomplish the election of a ticket next fall, under the title of 'working-men's ticket.' She avows her object is a thorough and radical reform and change in every relation of life—even the dearest and most sacred. Father, mother, husband, wife, son and daughter, in all their delicate and endearing relationships, are to be swept away equally with clergymen, churches, banks, parties and benevolent societies. Hundreds and hundreds of respectable females, by frequenting her lectures, give countenance and currency to these startling principles and doctrines. Nearly the whole newspaper press of this city maintains a death-like silence, while the great Red Harlot of infidelity is madly and triumphantly stalking over the city, under the mantle of 'working men,' making rapid progress in her work of ruin. If a solitary newspaper raises a word in favour of public virtue and private morality in defence of the rights, liberties and property

of the community, it is denounced with open bitterness by some, and secretly stung at by them who wish to pass for good citizens. Miss Wright says she leaves the city soon. This is a mere ruse to call her followers around her. The effect of her lectures is already boasted of by her followers. 'Two years ago,' say they—'twenty persons could scarcely be found in New York who would openly avow infidelity—now we have twenty thousand. Is not that something?' We say it is something that will make the whole city think.

THE POISON WORKS.
An intelligent and sprightly youth of sixteen years of age, was committed to the House of Refuge a few days since, by his father, under peculiarly painful circumstances. His parents are respectable and pious people, who have by precept and example laboured to train up their children in the paths of innocence & virtue. But the spoiler came in the shape of a woman. The lad in question is one of four sons. He was an apprentice and subsequently entered as a clerk, in highly respectable employ. After Fanny Wright, Timothy Jenkins, & Co. established their 'Betzabub Institute' in this city, an elder brother became one of their converts, and by much entreaty, prevailed upon his brothers successively to visit the miscalled 'Hall of science,' in Broome street. The four sons, all young, soon embraced principles so congenial to those who wish to be released from all restraint, moral, religious and parental, and the unhappy parents are now beginning to reap the bitter fruits.—The authority of the parents has been utterly cast off, in obedience to the doctrines of the sorcerers, and other acts committed in further illustration of her principles. Indications were further discovered by the father, of a disposition on the part of one at least of the sons, to practice upon the doctrine of a community of property without the consent of the parties concerned—a grade of moral improvement considerably in advance of agrarianism. Under these circumstances, the wretched parents have resorted to the painful alternative of confining their son in the Refuge, where it is to be hoped he may be reclaimed from the path of guilt in which he was so early commencing his career.

Com. At.

Columbus's appearance at Court.
He arrived before Granada in time to witness the memorable surrender of that capital to the Spanish arms. He beheld Boabdil El chico, the last of the Moorish Kings, rally forth from the Alhambra, and yield up the keys of that favourite seat of Moslem power; while the King and Queen, with all the chivalry and magnificence of Spain, moved forward in proud and solemn procession, to receive this token of submission. It was one of the most brilliant triumphs in Spanish history. The air resounded with shouts of joy with songs of triumph and hymns of thanksgiving. On every side were heard military rejoicing and religious oblations.

The Court was thronged by the most illustrious of that warlike country, and stirring eras by the flower of its nobility, the most dignified of its prelates, by barons and ministers, and all the retinue of a romantic and picturesque age. During this brilliant and triumphant scene, says an elegant Spanish writer—'A man, obscure and but little known followed the Court. Confounded in the crowd of importunate applicants, and feeding his imagination in the corners of antichambers, with the pompous project of discovering a world, he was melancholy and dejected in the midst of the general rejoicing, and beheld with indifference, almost with contempt, the conclusion of a conquest which swelled all bosoms with jubilee, and seemed to have reached the utmost bounds of desire. That man was Christopher Columbus.'

Family Library, No. 11.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.
The grand expedition which ere this sailed from the shores of France for the Coast of Africa, must, we think—and as we hope too—be successful. It is quite time that the pirate hordes which for so long a time have infested the Mediterranean, and rendered Europe and America tributary, should be rooted out, and that civilization be made to smile and flourish on the beautiful and fertile country which lies between Mount Atlas and the Mediterranean. 'The large cypress,' says Malte Brun, in describing this country, 'like a verdant pyramid, stretches its branches towards heaven; the wild olive yields excellent fruit without culture. The *Arbutus undedo* bears a red fruit resembling strawberries. The tall broom tree diffuses widely its delightful perfumes. All the valleys that have a moderate elevation, form in April and May so many little Elysiums. The shade, the coolness, the bright verdure, the diversity of the flowers, and mixture of the agreeable odours, combine to charm the senses of the botanist, who amidst such scenes, might forget his native country, were he not shocked and alarmed by the barbarity of the inhabitants.' On the coasts and in the plains, the orange tree, the myrtle, the lupine, the virgin's bower, and the *maritima*, are, in the month of January, covered with flowers & young leaves. Among the cultivated plants are hard wheat, barley, maize, the *Helcus sorghum*, and the *Hilcus saccharatus*; rice in the lands capable of being inundated, tobacco, dates, olives, figs, almonds, vines, apricots, peaches, melons, pumpkins, saffron, the white mulberry, the *Indigofera glauca*, and the sugar cane. The gardens yield almost all the species of pulse known in Europe. Wheat is sown in autumn, and gathered in April or May. Maize and sorghum are sown in spring, and cut down in summer. Oats grow spontaneously. Some of the fruits, such as the figs are inferior in quality to those of Europe; but the acorns of the oak taste like our chestnuts. A French colony planted in this fine region would soon convert it into one of the most productive on the face of the earth, and, unless crossed and defeated by the jealousy of

other nations, would be the seat of a great and happy people.

THE SALEM MURDER.
Richard Crowninshield, Jr. charged with the murder of Mr. White, hanged himself on Tuesday last, in his cell. The Boston newspapers contain different notices of this event. The following is one, from the correspondent of the Boston Courier.

Salem, June 19.
Richard Crowninshield, Jr. hanged himself in his cell this afternoon. Mr. Brown, the jailer, at about a quarter after 2 o'clock had occasion to go to the cell to speak to him, and on looking in to find him, saw him hanging. He immediately opened the door, and with the assistance of the turnkey, cut him down, and with all possible speed, called several physicians: they opened a vein and bled freely; but all their efforts to revive him were ineffectual. A Coroner's inquest was then held.

To accomplish his purpose, he tied together three handkerchiefs; after tying the knot about his neck, and fastening the other end firmly to the grate, he got into a chair, then tied his hands behind his back, and then leaped off. His feet just touched the floor.

In his cell were found two letters, just written, one to his father, the other to his brother George, bidding them advise. In the letter to the latter, he moralizes on the shortness of the career of vice, however prosperous it may at first appear, & warns all young people to be admonished by his fate, &c.

He was 26 years of age.

Since the humanity of our laws requires that the jailers should enforce no other restraints on prisoners kept for trial than such as are necessary for safe custody, it is obviously in the power of the prisoners to destroy their own lives. After conviction only it seemed humane to put them in irons; and even then they contrive means of suicide.

It is very probable that the recent discovery of a quantity of stolen goods at Danvers, which had just been made known to him, convinced him that profane verbiage thickening of the depravity of his life, and impelled him to attempt to escape from the overwhelming disgrace and shame.

The Patriot mentions that the brother of this desperately wicked man was confined in the adjoining cell, and they frequently talked to each other, (overheard, of course by the guard,) in the dialect common to persons of this stamp. The guard, twenty minutes before Richard was found dead, understood George to ask him when he was going to which he was understood to reply, he was about to go. Writing materials had been at his disposal; but it is not known whether or not he left any disclosures.

It is said that some time since their father had inquired if they wished a new suit of clothes, before the trial; George signified that he did, and was measured; but Richard declined.

It is supposed that this is the result of a deep laid plan on his part; and that as he was originally the only one indicted as principal in the murders, a new indictment must be made in which the late disclosures would implicate Jos. J. Knapp, Jr. as principal, and prevent his being taken as State's evidence, and at the same time give George a chance of escape.

The Duke of Clarence, who succeeds to the Throne of England on the event of the death of the present King, must be now in the 63d year of his age. The princess Victoria, daughter of the late Duke of Kent, who after the Duke of Clarence, is in the prescriptive to the crown, is in the eleventh year of her age, and is already nearly as great a favourite with the English people as was the lamented wife of Prince Leopold. Her acquisitions and accomplishments are said to be quite uncommon for such a child, and her temper and manners have been highly extolled. The present heir apparent is represented as being of a haughty and morose disposition—neither seeking nor obtaining from those around him admiration or respect. If, as he must differ very much from the rest of his family, who whatever may be their personal character, in their respects, have never been charged with a want of urbanity of manners. There are those in this city who recollect the Duke of Clarence when a midshipman of the British Navy, as a lively and frolicsome boy. At the same time that his flirtations here with some of the belles of that day were assuming a grave character, that the Admiral under whom he sailed thought it necessary to interdict the address of the city from dancing with his royal highness; the brother to the first gentleman in the world was skating with the boys in the city behind where the hospital is now situated, with a sergeant's guard as an escort, and with a lance and a pike, and a rough

Thursday

The Rev. M. Methodist Church permission, on o'clock in the room. The pulpit attend.

ADMINIS
Waterloo, on At a meeting of the several districts in convention for four sittings dates for the Dr. BENJAMIN C. W. and DAN secretary.

On motion, then unanimous Resolved, That the State government, the administration governments, be with an eye and prosperity measures based of our political Resolved, That the views in people

ABNER HORAT
GEORGE RICHARD as candidates next general Resolved, That the convention be significant, and public and Baltimore BEN. BARILLANT

COURT OF A
June 17th.—Sewell and Freecree affirmed. No. 114. Plaintiff's County vs. Magruder for the tender for the No. 115. Iginbin—The Argus and A. C. Mgruder, Attorney, vs. the appellee. June 18th.—concluded by A. ant.

The argument admrs. of the was commenced in error, on June 19th. At 10 o'clock, the case was concluded by J. C. Magruder, June 21st. In the case vs. Iyly vs. Spring, as commenced by the appellee. June 22d. 24, was concluded, and Ky. No. 103. Judgment of this case, (District Court, and J. C. Magruder, Jr. vs. Grifins, (District Court in reply. No. 117. E. vs. argued by Magruder, and Telles.

For the INTER. The first great in the U. and road; and and; and con for owing to central state the waters of f connected with was not made over on contribution, but side to the p territory, an act of con providing for a footing y. The third act, proceeded still proceed with day of s pences incl the laying out from to the Atlantic through the present of the and shall be This was a national road making it, ally guards, and, without rough while

NOTICE.
The Rev. Mr. Bowden, of the Associated Methodist Church, will preach, by Divine permission, on Sunday next, 27th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Assembly room. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.
Waterloo, Anne Arundel county, June 19th, 1830. At a meeting of the delegates appointed by the several districts of this county, to meet in convention for the purpose of recommending four suitable and proper persons as candidates for the next legislature of Maryland, Dr. BENJAMIN WATKINS was called to the chair, and BAZILLAI MARRIOTT appointed secretary.

On motion, the following resolutions were then unanimously adopted.
Resolved, That this convention highly approve of the course pursued by the National and State governments.
Resolved, That this convention will support the administrations of the National and State governments, so long as they shall be conducted with an eye single to the interest, welfare and prosperity of the republic, and with their measures based upon the spirit and principles of our political institutions.

Resolved, That in order more fully to carry our views into effect, we recommend to the people
ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen'r.
HORATIO RIDOUT,
GEORGE COOKE,
RICHARD SELLMAN,
as candidates to represent this county in the next general assembly.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Republican.

BENJAMIN WATKINS, Ch'm.
BAZILLAI MARRIOTT, Sec'y.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1830.
June 17th.—In No. 85. Sewell et. al vs. Sewell and Freeland, argued at this term. Decree affirmed.

No. 114. Planter's Bank of Prince George's County, vs. Sellman, was argued by A. C. Magruder for the plaintiff in error, and Alexander for the defendant in error.

No. 115. Iglehart vs. State, use Mackubin.—The argument was commenced by Shaw and A. C. Magruder for the appellant, and Taney, (Attorney General) and Brewer for the appellee.

June 18th.—The argument in No 115, was concluded by A. C. Magruder for the appellant.

The argument in No. 116, Stockett, vs. the admrs. of Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas, was commenced by Alexander for the plaintiff in error, and Randall for the defendant.

June 19th. The argument in No. 116, Stockett vs. The Admrs of Watkins, was concluded by Johnson for the defendant, and A. C. Magruder for the plaintiff in error.

June 21st. In the case of Johnson Adm'r. of Lyles vs. Lyles and wife, and Lyles and wife vs. Sprigg, Nos. 89, 90. The argument was commenced by Forrester, and Z. Magruder, for the appellants, and Key for the appellee.

June 22d The argument in Nos. 89 and 90, was concluded by Forrester for the appellant, and Key for the appellee.

No. 106. Keplinger vs. Griffith. The argument of this case was commenced by Williams, (District Attorney U. S.) for the appellant, and Johnson for the appellee.

June 23d. The argument in No. 106, Keplinger vs. Griffith, was concluded by Williams, (District Attorney U. S.) for the appellant in reply.

No. 117. English et. al. vs. Lingan, et. al. was argued by Johnson and Forrester for the appellants, and A. C. Magruder for the appellee.

For the Maryland Gazette.
MARYLAND, No. 6.
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
The first great work of internal improvement in the United States, was the Cumberland road; and which was commenced in Maryland; and commencing the road in this state as owing to her favourable situation as the central state in the union, and through which the waters of the Atlantic could be most easily connected with the Ohio river; and this road was not made under any specific powers conferred on congress by the United States constitution, but owes its origin to propositions made to the people of the eastern divisions of the territory, north west of the river Ohio, in an act of congress, passed April 30, 1802, providing for their admission into the union, as a footing with the original states.

By an act of congress passed March 29, 1806, entitled, "An act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio." It was provided, that the president of the United States should appoint commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to lay out a road from Cumberland, or a point on the northern bank of the river Potomac in Maryland, between Cumberland, and where the main road leading from Gwinn's to Winchester, in Virginia, crosses the river, to the state of Ohio, to strike the Ohio river between a point on its eastern bank opposite to the northern boundary of Steubenville, in the state of Ohio, and the mouth of Grane creek which empties into the Ohio river a little below Wheeling, in Virginia.

It was a great and important object for the state of Maryland to have Cumberland, on the Potomac, made a point from whence the road should commence, and for this Maryland is much indebted to the exertions of General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore. It was also doing ample justice both to Maryland and Virginia, and it was saving in fact to them here is the point at which the road to Ohio shall commence, and here, according to the true intent and meaning of the act of 1802, it ought to commence, this is all congress is bound to do, and if Maryland or Virginia consider it any other interest to intersect this road, at this or any other point, hereafter, they may do so, and Pennsylvania can also intersect it further west if she chooses, but congress will never make it further east for the benefit of any particular state.

There was much reason, as well as justice in this determination of congress, and their decision ought not now to be set aside or even disturbed. Maryland has connected her chief city Baltimore, with that road, at Cumberland, by a turnpike road of 130 miles, and surely the city of Washington and George town, Montgomery, and part of Frederick, are able to make twenty four miles of turnpike, which will unite them with the western road; the state has done something considerable already for this road, and if necessary will still do more. What is one hundred thousand dollars to Maryland? and the money is not to be thrown away; it will yield an annual revenue to the stockholders, nor will Maryland be called upon for the whole amount, others who feel a deep interest in the road will no doubt unite in having it made, and the road will soon be made.

The same act of congress (1806,) provides that if the president accepts the report of the commissioners, he is authorized and requested to pursue such measures as in his opinion shall be proper to obtain consent for making the road of the state or states through which the same has been laid out; and which consent being obtained, he is authorized to cause such road to be made in its whole distance, or in any part or parts of the same, as he shall judge most conducive to the public good, having reference to the sum appropriated for the purpose; and the act also provides, that the amount of thirty thousand dollars, appropriated, shall be paid first out of the fund of two per cent reserved for laying out and making roads to the state of Ohio; and secondly, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, chargeable upon and reimbursable at the treasury, by said fund of two per cent, as the same shall accrue.

It ought here to be noticed, that although one twentieth part, or five per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands in Ohio, was reserved by the act of 1802 for the Cumberland road, yet by a subsequent law, three per cent of this fund was appropriated to laying out, opening, and making roads in the said state, so that only two per cent was actually reserved for making the Cumberland road, and upwards of two millions and a half of dollars have heretofore been appropriated towards this great work, besides a new appropriation of two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, which has been made at the late session of congress.

But the acts of 1802 and 1806, shew a very great deference to state rights, both laws requiring the consent of the states before the road could be made, and they both have an eye to the treasury, by providing a particular fund, out of which the road was to be made. The Cumberland road therefore, cannot be cited as an authority by any president for signing any bills making appropriations for other roads. It stands alone, and never can be assimilated with any other road which the United States may hereafter choose to make, and its eastern termination has been permanently fixed; and it is well for Maryland that this is the case; and although many Marylanders are much disappointed by the president's determination in putting his veto on the Rockville and Frederick road, yet after the temporary excitement is over, when the hours of calm and cool reflection arrive, even those who have been most disappointed, will say he was right, right as it regarded other states, right even as it regards Maryland. Jackson has in this instance acted calmly and coolly, he has acted like himself, like a statesman, whose sole object is the public good; he has taken a large and expanded view of the whole ground, and has acted accordingly; and he has acted impartially, he has refused to sanction appropriations for a turnpike road in Kentucky; he has refused to sanction an appropriation for a turnpike road in Maryland; and whatever we, who are interested in Maryland, may think, he could not have granted our wishes and refused those of Kentucky, although we may think our claims were the strongest, as our road was to connect Washington city with the west; and in this point of view it had strong claims, and had more sincere friends in both houses of congress, than any other internal improvement in the United States; it was deserving of more friendship, in a national point

of view, than any other road bill which had passed both houses of congress; yet Jackson rejected it, and the day is at hand when we shall thank him for doing so—though we may now think differently.

Maryland wants but little aid from the United States government to any of her roads; some of those very roads it is the interest of the United States to aid her in making; and of this they will soon be convinced. Maryland asks no favours from them; she can, and will carry on, her own great works of internal improvement. She is prepared to do her duty in this respect, she is prepared to do her duty in all respects. In peace, and in war, she will still be MARYLAND.
June 15, 1830.

The fourteenth annual report of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian church, in the United States, was published last month. It appears from the report that the board, during the past year, from the 1st of May, 1829, to the first of May, 1830, employed one hundred and ninety-eight missionaries, viz. forty five in Pennsylvania—thirty-six in Ohio—thirty-two in New York—eleven in Maryland—ten in Indiana—six in North Carolina—two in South Carolina—four in Georgia—two in Alabama—six in Kentucky—six in Tennessee—four in Illinois—five in Missouri—three in New Jersey—four in Delaware—five in Virginia—one in Massachusetts—one in the North Western Territory—two in Florida—one in Lower Canada, and the remaining number, ten, in different states for short periods, at the discretion of the board. During the same period, the receipts of the board amounted to twelve thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars, forty-three cents, and the expenditures to fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

HORRID MURDER.
It is now confirmed to a certainty that Jared Canfield, the lad who was missed from the lottery office of Mr. Holmes, Greenwich street, several months since, was barbarously murdered by some fiend or fiends, in order to get possession of the money trunk which he took from the office in the early part of the evening to carry home to his master's. Yesterday his body was found on the Brooklyn shore opposite Coenties slip. The head was gone, occasioned no doubt by a weight being attached to the neck, in order to prevent the body from floating. Upon the breast stains of blood were plainly visible. The key of Mr. Holmes's store was found in the pocket of the deceased; also a handkerchief marked with his own initials. The public safety, as well as the demands of justice, urgently require that no effort should be spared to ferret out the murderer. *Journal of Com.*

THE SIAMESE YOUTHS.
Some very singular facts relative to this *lunatic nature* have been communicated to the Royal Society, by George Buckley Bolton, Esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and communicated by Dr. Rogee. A silver tea-spoon being placed on the tongue of one of the twins, and a disc of zinc on the tongue of the other, the moment the two metals were brought into contact both the boys exclaimed "Sour! sour!" thus proving that the galvanic influence passed from the one to the other, through the connecting band. Their strength and activity are very remarkable.—They run with great swiftness, bend their bodies in all directions, and in their sports often tumble head over heels, without the least difficulty or inconvenience. *London Paper.*



LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
The ship Caroline Augusta, Captain Merrill, arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday, from Antwerp, via Plymouth. Captain Merrill sailed from Plymouth on the 11th. May, but expecting to be anticipated by the packets bound to New-York, brought no papers, and is unable to give any information respecting the markets. He states that a Bulletin of the King's Health, dated 10th. May, was received at Plymouth, just before he sailed, which gave little hopes of that monarch's surviving much longer. Sir Henry Hallford, one of his attending physicians, pronounced his case hopeless. His complaint was dropsy.

OLD PORT WINE.
The subscribers have just received and offer for sale a supply of superior Port Wine, in Bottles and on Draught.
CLAUDE & HAMMOND.
June 24.

A CARD.
MISS A. M. SCHAFER respectfully informs the Ladies of Annapolis, that she intends giving lessons in that beautiful art of VELVET & CHINESE PAINTING, also Wax and Engraving work. A few specimens of those beautiful accomplishments may be seen at Mr. JAMES ALLISON'S.
June 24.

DIVIDEND.
THE President, and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a dividend of twenty-five cents per share, for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next, to stockholders in person, or to their order.
By order of the President and Directors.
THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.
June 24.

FARMERS' SOCIETY OF ANNAPOLIS.
Annapolis, June 23d, 1830.
In compliance with the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and with a supplemental charter, establishing a branch thereof at Fredericktown, Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the western shore, that an election will be held at the banking house in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Fredericktown.
By order, SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.
June 24.
The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above law.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber, of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Elijah Tarlton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of June, 1830.
JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r.
of Elijah Tarlton.
June 24.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber, of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of George Tarlton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of June, 1830.
JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r. with the will annexed, of George Tarlton.
June 24.

ESTRAY.
I certify, that Charles S. Middleton, of Prince George's county, this day brought before me the subscriber, a justice of the peace of said county, as an estray trespassing on his enclosure, on the new cut road leading from Saint Mary's county to Washington city, with in five miles of the Eastern branch bridge, a Chestnut Saddle Mare, supposed to be about four years old, and about fourteen or da high, having a long switch tail, with hind legs and feet white, has a star in the forehead, from which descended a narrow black stripe to her left nostril, and bled gaited trotter, but galloped badly. Given under my hand this 15th day of June, 1830.
R. C. ROELEN.
The owner of the above described Mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
J. S. MIDDLETON.
June 24.

INCHANCERY,
16th June, 1830.
ORDERED. That the sale of the real estate of Lancelott Dorey, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, male and reported by J. H. Scott the trustee, heretofore appointed to make the said sale, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the sixteenth day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis once a week for three successive weeks, before the sixteenth day of July next.
The report states the amount of sales to be eleven hundred dollars and nineteen cents.
True copy.
T. RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
June 17.

Anne Arundel County, sct
ON application of the subscriber, in the presence of the court, as one of the Associate Judges of the Orphans Court, by petition, in writing, of Elijah Donaldson of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is a real confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereon, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Elijah Donaldson having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Elijah Donaldson having taken the oath by the act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed David Owens his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Elijah Donaldson a conveyance and possession of all his property, real, personal and mixed. I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Elijah Donaldson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday in October next; to appear before the said county court, at the court hour of that day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Elijah Donaldson should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.
Given under my hand this 18th day of June, in the year 1830.
THOMAS J. BRICE.
June 24.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of William Donaldson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the 17th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
SAMUEL HARRISON, of Jus.
NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Esq.
June 24.

AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC ACADEMY,
BY T. S. GOULD.
No. 6, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
The Proprietor of this establishment has visited the principal cities, towns, and colleges in the United States, as a Reporter, and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to propose a plan for communicating a knowledge of this art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, but who, from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of his personal instruction.
The system, a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be considered the standard of American Stenography;—it is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is sold by most of the booksellers, to the exclusion of all other systems. It has passed through several large editions, and has been recently much improved, by the addition of a new method, with seventeen new copperplate engravings, illustrative of the new system.
A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a contemplated series of printed lectures, or periodical numbers, to be published weekly, and sent, through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, to each subscriber, till such knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these Lectures, not only to convey to each individual a complete practical knowledge of shorthand Writing, but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a labour, and time saving method, for acquiring other useful knowledge by performing in minutes and hours, that which must otherwise require days and weeks.
Should the above plan succeed, as there is reason to believe it may, these periodical numbers will be continued monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY
Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.
The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a Miniature Encyclopedia, or General Cabinet, embracing in its course a concise view or epitome of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exception of religion and politics. As a matter of great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by appropriate words in the margin, to which marginal words, a general index will be framed upon the principle of Lock's Common Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an infallible key to the whole, or any particular part, which he may wish to re-examine at the same time, suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by an ultimate saving of time and labour;—for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who will first acquire a facility in Short hand Writing, and then proceed to write daily in a Common-Place Book upon the principles here suggested, will acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other plan that has ever been devised.
In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:
First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is useful.
Second.—To condense it as far as its practical utility will admit.
Third.—To systematize and arrange the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.
The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations on this plan.

TERMS.
For a full course of instruction, as above mentioned, \$2.50 payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical.
All Postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents in their respective neighbourhoods. If a Postmaster procure but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system;—if four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or \$2.50 from the money collected; and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers, that is to say, a commission of 20 per cent for his services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the paper, type, &c. to be used, may be gratified by calling at this office with an introduction to the system above referred to, and also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.
The issuing of numbers will commence early in July, from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied, at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning.

The publisher of any Newspaper or public Journal, who will give this Prospectus a conspicuous insertion, and forward a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive a regular series of the contemplated lectures without other charge.
Whereas Franklin F. Iams, late collector of Primary School district number 83, in Anne Arundel county, hath returned to the trustees of said district the following list of lands in said district, whereon the following sums are due, and chargeable to the several persons therein named, and there being no personal property in said district subject to, or liable for the payment of the school tax for 1829—

Persons Names.	Name of Land	sum due.
Rezin Hammond, of Philip	Part of Hammond's 6th Connection	\$1 26
George W. Hammond,	Part of Hammond's Connection and part of Hammond's 5th and 6th Connection	9 00
Elizabeth Hammond,	Addition to Luggox	60
Philip Newburn, a minor	Part of Luggox	7 30
John Worthington's heirs	Stewart's Lot and part of Worthington's Beginning	1 50
William Warfield's heirs, minors	Part of Luggox	1 50
Benjamin H. Mullikin	Part of Worthington's Beginning	90

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT unless the Primary School taxes due for 1829 on the said lands are paid within thirty days from the publication of this notice, the said lands will be exposed to sale, or such parts thereof as may be necessary, to pay the said taxes due thereon.
Dennis Gaither,
Ben. Brown,
Saml. Warfield, } Trustees.
June 17th, 1830.
The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above law and forward their account to this Office.

