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## MISCELLANEOUS.

The following beautiful little ballad has lately been  
sent to me and published by Bourne, the printer in  
New York. It is from the pen of T. Flayna Bay-  
ly, and one of the best he has produced for some  
time.

### SONG.

She never blamed him, never!  
But received him when he came,  
With a welcome kind as ever,  
And she tried to look the same.  
But vainly she dissembled,  
For when'er she tried to smile,  
A tear unbidden trembled  
In her blue eye all the while.  
She knew that she was dying,  
And she dreaded not her doom—  
She never thought of sighing  
O'er her beauty's blighted bloom.  
She knew her cheek was altered,  
And she knew her eye was dim,  
But her sweet voice only faltered  
When she spoke of losing him.  
'Tis true that he had lured her  
From the life where she was born—  
'Tis true he had lured her  
To the cold world's cruel scorn.  
But yet she never blamed him  
For the anguish she had known,  
And though she seldom named him  
She thought of him alone.  
She sighed when he caressed her,  
For she knew that they must part—  
She spoke not when he pressed her  
To his young and panting heart.  
The banners waved around her,  
And she heard the bugle's sound—  
They passed—and strangers found her  
Cold and lifeless on the ground.

The following lines were addressed by the late Sa-  
muel Bishop to his wife, on the anniversary of her  
wedding day, which was also her birth day, with a  
ring—

"Thee, Mary, with this ring I wed"—  
So, fourteen years ago, I said—  
Behold another ring—"for what?"  
"To wed thee once again—why not?"  
With that first ring I married youth,  
Grace, beauty, innocence and truth,  
Taste long admired, sense long revered,  
And all my Mary then appeared.  
I've twice the woman I supposed,  
I plead a double merit now.  
Here, then, to day, (with faith as sure,  
With ardor as intense, as pure,  
As when, amidst the rites divine,  
I took thy truth, and pledged mine.)  
To this, sweet girl, my second ring,  
A token and a pledge I bring.  
With this I wed, till death us part,  
Thy ripest virtues to my heart—  
Those virtues which, before untried,  
The wife has added to the bride—  
Those virtues, whose progressive claim,  
Kindling wedlock's very name,  
My soul enjoys my song approves,  
For come e'en's sake as well as loves.  
And why—they show me every hour,  
Honour's high thought, affection's power,  
Discretion's deed, sound judgment's sentence,  
And teach me all things—but repentance.

### THE DOS-A-DOS TETE-A-TETE.

FROM THE "MERRY COURTESY AND A DESSERT."  
The following *jeu d'esprit* is not unworthy the fac-  
ious Thomas Hood himself.

My wife loathes pickle, pork, and I hate ham,  
I doat on potatoes—she likes fitters;  
And thus, alas! just like my morning trim,  
The evening of my life is *dash'd* with litters.  
Old as we are, the niddyhammer wants  
To teach me French—and I won't learn it;  
My nightly path, where'er I roam, she haunts,  
And grudges me my glass, though well I earn it.  
The other day, while sitting back to back,  
She roused me from my short sweet slumbers,  
By taking me at such a rate, good lack!  
And summing up her griefs in these sad numbers.  
"Though you lay your head thus against mine,  
You hate me, you love me, and you know it;  
But why not in secret repine,  
Instead of delighting to sleep it—  
You question my knowledge of French,  
And you won't believe 'rumsage' is cheese—  
Why can't you look cool on the wench?"  
"To me you're all *shiver-de-freeze!*"  
"When around you, quite fondly I've clung,  
You have oftentimes said in a rage,  
Such folly may do for the young,  
But I take it to be bad in age!"  
A reticent bag I buy—  
(A trifle becoming each belle.)  
"At Jericho, marm, you cry,  
I wish you, and your bug-et-elle."  
"When I land in some condish, so rich—  
With litters all label'd quite handy,  
Says you, 'I'll enquire you old witch,  
If O.D. doesn't mean brandy?'  
Whenever I wish to repose,  
You rouse me, you wretch, with a sneeze!  
And litters if I dare a-doze,  
To see me, you just *whizz-a-whooze!*"

Some caution is requisite in passing our  
opinion upon strangers; a caution however few  
of us adopt. A public lecture of the court of  
St. James, a gentleman said to Lord Chester-  
field, pray my Lord, who is that tall, awk-  
ward woman, standing there? That lady, sir, repli-  
ed Lord Chesterfield, is my sister. The gen-  
tleman reddened with confusion, and stam-  
mered out—Oh, my Lord, I beg your par-  
don, I mean that very ugly woman who  
stands next to the Queen. That lady, sir,  
answered Lord Chesterfield, calmly, that la-  
dy, sir, is my wife.

### From Blackwood's Magazine for July. DAVY JONES AND THE YANKEE PRI- VATEER.

We had refitted, and been four days at sea,  
on our voyage to Jamaica, when the gun room  
officers gave our mess a blow-out.

The increased motion and rushing of the  
vessel through the water, the groaning of the  
masts, the howling of the rising gale, and the  
frequent trampling of the watch on deck, were  
propitious of wet jackets to some of us, still,  
midshipman-like, we were as happy as a good  
dinner and some wine could make us, until  
the old gunner shoved his weatherbeaten phiz  
and bald pate in at the door. "Beg pardon,  
Mr. Splinter, but if you will spare Mr. Crin-  
gle on the fore-castle for half an hour until the  
moon rises."—"Spare, quotha, 'is his majes-  
ty's officer a joint stool?"—"Why, Mr. Ken-  
nedy, why? here, man, take a glass of grog."  
"I thank you sir. It is coming on a roughish  
night, sir; the running ships should be cross-  
ing as hereabouts; indeed, more than once I  
thought there was a strange sail close aboard  
of us, the scud is flying so low, and in such  
white flakes, and none of us have an eye like  
Mr. Cringle, unless it be John Crow, and he  
is all but frozen."—"Well, Tom, I suppose  
you will go"—Anglice, from a first lieutenant  
to a mid—Brush instantler.

Having changed my uniform, for shag-trow-  
ers, pea jacket, and southwest cap, I went  
forward, and took my station, in no pleasant  
humour, on the stowed jib, with my arm round  
the stay. I had been half an hour there, the  
weather was getting worse, the rain was beat-  
ing in my face, and the spray from the stem  
was flashing over me, as it roared through the  
waste of sparkling and hissing waters. I turned  
my back to the weather for a moment, to  
press my hand on my strained eyes. When I  
opened them, I saw the gunner's gaunt, high  
featured visage thrust anxiously forward; his  
profile looked as if rubbed over with phospho-  
rus, and his whole person as if he had been  
playing at snap dragon. "What has come  
over you, Mr. Kennedy?—who is burning the  
blue light now?"—"A wiser man than I am  
must tell you that; look forward, Mr. Crin-  
gle—look there; what do your books say to that?"

I looked forth, and saw, at the extreme end  
of the jib-boom, what I had read of, certainly  
but never expected to see, a pale greenish,  
glow-worm coloured flame, of the size and  
shape of the frosted glass shade over the swing-  
ing lamp in the gun-room. It drew out and  
flattened as the vessel pitched and rose again,  
and as she sheered about, it wavered round  
the point that seemed to attract it, like a soap-  
bubble blown from a tobacco pipe, before it  
is shaken into the air; at the core it was  
comparatively bright, but faded into a halo.  
It shed a baneful and ominous light on the  
surrounding objects, the group of sailors on  
the fore-castle looked like spectres, & they shrunk  
together, and whispered when it began to roll  
slowly along the spar where the boatswain was  
sitting at my feet. At this instant something  
slid down the stay, and a cold clammy hand  
passed round my neck. I was within an ace  
of losing my hold and tumbling overboard.—  
"Heaven have mercy on me, what's that?"—  
"It's that sky-larking son of a gun, Jim Spar-  
kle's monkey, sir. You Jim, you'll never  
rest till that brute is made shark bait of."  
But Jackoo vanished up the stay again chuck-  
ling and grinning in the ghastly radiance, as  
if he had been the "Spirit of the lamp." The  
light was still there, but a cloud of mist, like  
a burst of vapour from a steam boiler, came  
down upon the gale, and flew past, when it  
disappeared. I followed the white mass as it  
sailed down the wind; it did not, as it appear-  
ed to me, vanish in the darkness, but seemed  
to remain in sight to leeward. As if checked  
by a sudden flaw; yet none of our sails were  
taken aback. A thought flashed on me. I  
peered still more intently into the night. I  
was now certain. "A sail, broad on the lee  
bow." The ship was in a buzz in a moment.—  
"The captain answered from the quarter deck,  
'Thank you Mr. Cringle. How shall we steer?'  
'Keep her away a couple of points, sir, steady.'  
"Steady," sang the man at the helm; &  
a slow melancholy cadence, although a fami-  
liar sound to me, now moaned through the  
rushing of the wind, and smote upon my heart  
as if it had been the wailing of a spirit. I  
turned to the boatswain, who was now stand-  
ing beside me—"Is that you or Davy steering,  
Mr. Nipper? if you had not been there  
bodily at my elbow, I could have sworn that  
was your voice." When the gunner made the  
same remark, it startled the poor fellow; he  
tried to take it as a joke, but could not. "There  
may be a laced hammock with a shot in it, for  
some of us ere morning."

At this moment, to my dismay, the object  
we were chasing, shortened, gradually fell  
aboard of us, and finally disappeared. "The  
Flying Dutchman."—"I can't see her at all  
now."—"She will be a fore and aft-rigged ves-  
sel tacked, sir." And sure enough, after a  
few seconds, I saw the white object lengthen,  
and draw out again abaft our beam. "The  
chase has tacked, sir, put the helm down, or  
she will go to windward of us." We tacked  
also, and time it was we did so, for the rising  
moon now showed us a large schooner under  
a crowd of sail. We edged down on her,  
when finding her manoeuvres detected, she  
brailled up her flat sails and bore up before the  
wind. This was our best point of sailing, and  
we cracked on, the captain rubbing his hands  
—"It's my turn to be the big one this time."  
Although blowing a strong north-wester, it

was now clear moonlight, and we hammered  
away from our bow guns, but whenever a shot  
told amongst the rigging, the injury was re-  
paired as if by magic. It was evident we had  
repeatedly hulled her, from the glimmering  
white streaks along her counter and a cross  
her stern occasioned by the splintering of  
the timber; but it seemed to produce no  
effect.

At length we drew well up on her quarter.  
She continued all black hull, and white sail,  
not a soul to be seen on deck, except a dark  
object, which we took for the man at the helm.  
"What schooner's that?" No answer. "Heave  
to, or I'll sink you." Still all silent. "Serg't.  
Armstrong, do you think you could pick off  
that chap at the wheel?" The marine jumped  
on the fore-castle, and levelled his piece,  
when a musket shot from the schooner crash-  
ed through his skull, and he fell dead. The  
old skipper's blood was up. "Fore-castle there!  
Mr. Nipper, clap a canister of grape over the  
round shot, into the boat gun, and give it to  
him." "Aye, eye, sir!" gleefully rejoined the  
boatswain, forgetting the argury and every  
thing else in the excitement of the moment. In  
a twinkling, the square foresail—topgallant—  
royal—and studding sail haulyards were let  
go by the run on board of the schooner, as if  
they had been shot away, and he put his helm  
hard a-port, as if to round to. "Take him,  
sir, or give him the stern." He has not surren-  
dered. I know their game. Give him your  
broadside, sir, or he is off to windward of you  
like a shot. No, no, we have him now; heave  
to, Mr. Splinter, heave to! We did so, and  
that so suddenly, that the studding-sail boom  
snapped like pipe-shanks, short off by the  
irons. Notwithstanding we had shot two hun-  
dred yards to the leeward, before we could  
lay our main topsail to the mast. I ran to  
windward. The schooner's yards and rigging  
were now black with men, clustered like bees  
swarming, her square sails were being close  
furled, her fore and aft sails set, and away  
she was dead to windward of us. "So much  
for undervaluing our American friends," grum-  
bled Mr. Splinter.

We made all sail in chase, blazing away  
to little purpose; we had no chance on a bow-  
line, and when our 'Amigo' had satisfied him-  
self on his superiority by one or two short  
tacks, he deliberately took a reef in his main-  
sail, hauled down his flying jib and gaff top-  
sail, triced up the bunt of his foresail, and  
fired his long thirty two at us. The shot came  
in at the third aftermost port on the starboard  
side, and dismounted the carronade, smashing  
the slide, and wounding three men. The sec-  
ond shot missed and as it was madness to re-  
main to be peppered, probably winged whilst  
every one of ours fell short, we reluctantly  
kept away on our course, having the gratifica-  
tion of hearing a clear well blown bugle on  
board the schooner play up "Yankee Doodle."  
As the brig fell off our long gun was run out  
to have a parting crack at her, when the third  
and last shot from the schooner struck the  
sill of the midship port, and made the white  
splinters fly from the solid oak like bright sil-  
ver sparks in the moonlight. A sharp pierc-  
ing cry rose into the air—my soul identified  
that death shriek with the voice that I had  
heard, and I saw the man who was standing  
with the lanyard of the lock in his hand drop  
heavily across the breach, and discharge the  
gun in his fall. Thereupon a blood red glare  
shot up into the cold blue sky, as if a volcano  
had burst forth from beneath the mighty deep,  
followed by a roar, and a shattering crash,  
and a mingling of unearthly cries and groans,  
and a concussion of the air, and of the water,  
as if our whole broadside had been fired at  
once. Then a solitary splash here, and a dip  
there, and short sharp yells, and low choking  
bubbling moans, as the hissing fragments of  
the noble vessel we had seen, fell into the  
sea, and the last of her gallant crew vanished  
for ever beneath that pale broad moon. We  
were alone, and once more all was dark, and  
wild, and stormy. Fearfully had that ball  
sped, fired by a dead man's hand. But what  
it does to the black and doubled across that  
fatal cannon, dripping and heavy, and chok-  
ing the scuppers with clotting gore, and sway-  
ing to and fro with the motion of the vessel,  
like a bloody fleece? "Who is it that was hit  
at the gun there?"—"Mr. Nipper, the boat-  
swain, sir." The last shot has cut him in  
two.

### OILING THE POLE.

When our celebrated countryman, Capt.  
Parry, was preparing for his first expedition  
to the Pole, sage conjectures were afloat, both  
from the learned and unlearned. To reach  
the Pacific through a region of ice was cer-  
tainly deemed impracticable, and every at-  
tempt has yet demonstrated the fact. Two  
honest farmers near Greenock, Scotland, had  
received a newspaper giving all the particu-  
lars of the intended expedition, and long, long  
they tried to conjecture what the pole was,  
and the reason why all this bustle was going  
on. "Stop," says Peter Davison, "I see it now;  
just look at that grunstone—that's the yearth;  
and the iron saltreze is the Pole." "Well,"  
says Rab Scott, "what o' a' that; what can  
Parry do wi' the saltreze o' the yearth; can  
he make it better?" Our geographical hero,  
not the least daunted, immediately replied—  
"He canna make it better Rab; that I ken;  
but you know we have had some severe  
weather these two winter's back, and some-  
thing may be wrong wi' the sea, ye ken." Par-  
ry's just gait out to oil the Pole, to make it  
go oon better.

### THE ARTIST.

On the second day, I engaged the artist to  
dinner; and amongst other matters, rendered  
peculiarly laughable by his gestures and broken  
English, he amused us with an account of  
his separation from his wife some years previ-  
ous.

"Ah, monsieur Romney!" began my guest, "I  
am ver much please to see you, so happy vid  
your leetel vife! By gar, I would have no devil  
blue if I had leetel vife. Now, sair, I vonce  
had leetel vife, and I will tell you a story, a-  
bout madame Roget, that was madame le dia-  
ble, dat is, for what Roget do care. Now, sair,  
my vife vas ver pret; and ver much accom-  
plish. She sing a de song vat you call old  
Towler, and de beautiful sarvent, like a de  
nightingale. And she vas ver good vife too,  
for English vife; roasta de beef, boila de pud-  
ding, scold in de kitchen, sometimes in de  
parlour; she vas vant to be vat you call de  
gray horse; but by gar, I did choose to be de  
gray horse myself. Von day, sair, I must tell  
you, I did see, in de market place looking at  
de lobster, de salmon, de soal, a gentilhomme  
vid his coat button up to his shin; vat you call  
de gentilhomme shabby; but for all dat he vas ver  
shante, but his hair vas a leetel out of his hat.  
So, sair, it shock a me ver much to see de gen-  
tilhomme smack a de lip at de good ting in de  
market, and purchase noting! May be, tink I  
de gentilhomme cash be all at de bank, or he  
would not stand so long, vid his hand in his  
pocket, and purchase noting, for he vas ver  
shante, but his hair vas a leetel out of his hat.  
So, sair, I did ask a de gentilhomme to dine  
vid me. But ven I did bring him to my lodge-  
ment, madame Roget did cry out, 'Sacre Dieu!  
vat jacky-bull beggar you got dere?' You will  
tink, sair, disaffont me much, to call a de gen-  
tilhomme de jacky-bull beggar; for he vas ver  
shante, but his hair vas a leetel out of his hat.  
So, sair, I did ask a de gentilhomme coat vas  
rader shabby, I take him to my wardrobe,  
and I say, help a yourself. So he pull off his  
coat, and by gar, sair, dere vas noting but de  
skin; vat you call de bare back! I vas ver  
much shock at dis, for he vas ver shante but  
his hair vas a leetel out of his hat. Vell, sair,  
ven he vas dress in my shirt and my coat, he  
did look ver vell, ver vell, indeed; and ma-  
dame Roget no tink him beggar at all. Den,  
sair, he had ver good appetite; vat you call  
stomach; but de vine did make him ver much  
indispose vid de vertigo in de head, dat by  
gar he could not stand, so I put him in my  
best bed. Now, sair, in de morning, eleven  
o'clock did come; twelve o'clock did come;  
but he no come; so I did go up to his cham-  
bre, and ven I open de door, by gar! I did see  
de bedside my silver tabatier, and my gold  
vatch, vorth forty guineas; and I did say, 'Ah!  
ah! sair, vat you do vid my vatch and my ta-  
batier? you pick a my pocket?' and de gen-  
tilhomme did reply, 'de vatch vas to know de  
hour, and de tabac to snuff away one very bad  
smell!' So I vas satisfy, for he vas ver shante,  
but his hair vas a leetel out of his hat. Now,  
sair, de gentilhomme vas ver much skill in  
de opera ballet; so he undertake to teach ma-  
dame Roget de grand rigadoun, vich vas more  
dan I expect, for he teach a my vife for no-  
ting. Now, sair, von day I did send my violi-  
n for I vas teach a de music den, to de  
house of de lady to accompany de grand pia-  
no; but ven I did open de case, dere vas no  
stick-fiddle. So I did run home, quite out of  
de breath, and I did say to my boy, 'by gar!  
I vill viphorse you; vere is my stick-fiddle?  
and vere is mine vife?' He did say, 'she vas  
up a de stair vid de gentilhomme.' So I go  
up softly, for fear to disturb de instruction.  
'Ah! ah! madame Roget,' said I, 'vat you do  
vid a gentleman?' And she say, 'hold a you  
t'gues de gentilhomme, teach a me!' So you  
may tink, sair, I vas ver much oblige to de  
gentilhomme, for he vas skill in de opera bal-  
let, and teach my vife for noting; vich vas more  
dan I could expect for he vas ver shante but  
his hair vas a leetel out of his hat. So, sair,  
ven I did rise out of my bed de next morning,  
I did enquire for my vife, and I could no find  
her; so I did say to de fille-de-chambre, vere  
is madame Roget?' and she did make answer;  
'she vas gone out vid de gentilhomme.' 'Ah!  
ah! tink I to myself, 'teach a de grand ri-  
gadoun so soon in de morning!' But, sair, ven  
I did look at my bureau, by gar, it vas open,  
and all my—vat you call money; de note, de  
gold, de silver, vas all gone. So, sair, de  
gentilhomme eat a my beef; drink a my vine;  
take a my coat, my shirt, my tabatier, and my  
vatch; he steal my monies; and, by gar, sair,  
to make a de conclusion, he did steal a my  
leetel vife too. But, for all dat, he vas ver  
shante, but his hair vas a leetel out of his  
hat."

### EFFECTS OF FEAR.

In the time of the American Revolutiona-  
ry war, while the Army was encamped at  
West Point, a party of soldiers discovered  
an eagle's nest, half way down a precipice,  
adjacent to the fort. To get at the nest, a  
soldier was let down by a rope, fastened  
round his middle. When he had descended  
near to the nest, the eagle came upon him  
with hideous screams, aiming it his head—  
He had no way of defending himself, but by  
taking out his knife, with which he kept her  
off by striking at her. In one of the passes he  
made at her, he had the misfortune to strike  
the rope, and cut one of the strands entirely  
off. The other strand began to untwist, while  
his companions drew him up as soon as possi-  
ble. In this situation, he every moment ex-  
pected the rope to part, when he must have

fallen from the tremendous height among the  
rocks. However, he was drawn up to the top  
of the precipice, when the remaining strand  
of the rope was nearly reduced to a whisp of  
tow. He was only twenty-five years old; but  
in the course of a few hours, his raven black  
hair was changed to the whiteness of wool.  
*American Anecdotes.*

### AN IRISH ANSWER.

It may seem a matter of no extraordinary  
difficulty to give a plain answer to a plain  
question; and yet it is an art which I've  
learned. In all half civilized nations, the inquirer for the most  
simple thing is met by an enigma for an an-  
swer; and among the peasantry of Scotland  
and Ireland, civilized as the general commu-  
nities may be, the system often seems to be  
studied evasion. This dialogue is the model  
of thousands in the sister isle.—Is this the  
nearest road to Cork? "Is it to Cork you are  
going?" "Yes but my question is, as to the  
nearest road?"—"Why, this road is as near as  
that on the other side of the hill; for neither of  
them is any road at all." "Then which way  
ought I to go?" "Oh! that depends on your  
honour's own liking. Perhaps you would not  
like to go back again?"—"Certainly not. But  
one word for all my good fellow; do you know  
any thing about any kind of road here?"  
There now, if your honour had asked that be-  
fore, I could have told you at once.—"Out  
with it then." "Why the truth of it is, your  
honour, that I am a stranger in these parts;  
and the best thing you can do is to stop till  
somebody comes that knows all about the  
way." "Stupid scoundrel! why did you not  
say so at first?"—"Stupid! that's all my thanks.  
But why did not your honour ask me if I be-  
longed to this place? that would have settled  
the business. Take a fool's advice and stop  
where you are."

### 'THE GOOD BOY' LOVER.

"When I was a lad (said a facetious gentle-  
man to the recorder of the anecdote,) I was,  
or rather fancied myself, to be desperately in  
love with a very charming young lady. Din-  
ing at her parents' house one day, I was un-  
fortunately helped to the gizzard of a chick-  
en, attached to one of the wings. Aware,  
like most 'good boys,' that it was extremely  
ungentle to leave any thing on my plate,  
and being over anxious to act with etiquette  
and circumspection in the interesting circle,  
I, as a good boy, wished strictly to conform  
myself to the rules of good breeding; but the  
gizzard of a fowl! Alas! it was impossible!  
how unfortunate! I abhorred it! No, I could  
not, either for love or money have swallowed  
such a thing! So, after blushing, playing with  
the annoyance, and casting many a side-long  
glance, to see if I was observed, I contrived  
at length to roll it from my plate into my  
mouchoir, which I placed on my knees pur-  
posely for its reception; the next minute all  
was safely lodged in my pocket. Conversing  
with the object of my affections, during the  
evening, in a state of nervous forgetfulness I  
drew forth my handkerchief, and in a superb  
flourish off flew the gizzard! Good heavens  
my fair one started; colored, laughed; I was  
petrified; away flew my ecstatic dreams, and  
out of the house I flung myself without one  
"au revoir," but with the consciousness of  
truth of that delectable ballad which pro-  
claims, that "Love has eyes! I thought no  
more of love in that quarter; believe me!"  
[Mirror]

### LUDICROUS MILITARY ANECDOTE.

We experienced, in the course of this very  
dark night, one of those ridiculous false alarms  
which will sometimes happen in the best or-  
ganized body. Some hallocks strayed by ac-  
cident, amongst the piles of arms, the falling  
clatter of which frightened them so much, that  
they went over the sleeping soldiers. The  
officers' baggage horses broke from their moor-  
ings, and joined in the general charge, and a  
cry immediately arose that it was the French  
cavalry. The different regiments stood to  
their arms, and formed squares, looking as  
sharp as thunder for something to fire at, and  
it was a considerable time before the cause of  
the row could be traced. The different fol-  
lowers of the army, in the meantime, were  
scampering off to the rear, spreading the most  
frightful reports. One woman of the 52d,  
succeeded in getting three leagues off before day  
light, and swore, that, as God was her judge,  
she did not leave her regiment until she saw  
the last man of them cut to pieces! *Kineid's  
adventures in the Rifle Brigade.*

### SINGULAR CUSTOM.

In Russia, says the Literary Gazette, it is  
by no means an uncommon circumstance to  
hear two people accost each other in the fol-  
lowing dialogue, by way of salutation: "I beg  
leave to acquaint you that your nose is freez-  
ing." To which the other probably answers—"I  
was just going to observe to you that yours is  
already frozen." On such occasions both the  
sufferers stop, and reciprocally perform on  
each other the operation of rubbing the afflic-  
ted part with a piece of stuff, or sometimes  
with a handful of snow, in order to restore  
the circulation of the blood. After this ser-  
vice mutually rendered, the parties separate  
with the usual ceremonial of bows and sala-  
tations!!!

Going to Sea.—An old man marrying a  
young wife is compared to a ship going up the  
straights without provision.

POLITICAL

VICTORY IN THE WEST CONFIRMED. KENTUCKY.

We have designated omitted contractions the last extravaganzas of the Clay party in relation to the Kentucky election, until the final result had reached us, in authentic form. We have now before us the Frankfort Argus of the 18th, from which we feel perfectly authorized in assuring our friends, that Mr. Clay has been SIGNALLY DEFEATED—that on all national questions, the Jackson party has a majority on joint ballot of at least TEN, and that the election of a Jackson Senator is CERTAIN. Our friends in the West, upon whose statements we rely, have never yet deceived us, and the reasons which they give, seems to us perfectly incontrovertible. We have placed in another column, the names of the members of both houses of the Kentucky Legislature, and their political character as fully ascertained. Some of them claimed by the Clay party, in order to make up a meagre majority, are known to be expressly elected as Jacksonians, and openly pledged to support the administration. The victory is great and decisive. The fate of Mr. Clay is sealed; deserted by his own State, he can only hope to protract his political existence by a few more desperate struggles.—It is reserved for Maryland, in which his last struggle will be made, to give him the coup de grace. BARTON is defeated by a large majority in MISSOURI. JOHNSTON will be left home in LOUISIANA. A friend to the administration will be returned to U. S. Senate from KENTUCKY; ILLINOIS is unremoved.

MISSOURI.

In another column will be found, returns of the election in this State. In spite of the art with which the Clay party have managed—dropping the presidential question, and smuggling in the candidates under false names, he administration has a LARGE MAJORITY in the Legislature, thus securing the defeat of Barton. The whole number in the Legislature is 67, of which 40 or nearly two-thirds are already ascertained to be decided friends of Gen. Jackson. Had the question been tried directly between Jackson and Clay, the majority would have been much larger.

ILLINOIS.

In this state we learn that the Clay party, as such, made no opposition. Both candidates for the office of Governor, are for Jackson. Judge Reynolds is elected by about 5000 votes.

LOUISIANA.

The final returns of the Legislature in this State, give a large majority for Jackson. We shall, therefore, have a Jackson Senator in the place of Johnston.

Our friends in Ohio are very sanguine of success in the approaching election. The Cincinnati American having affirmed that the veto was decidedly unpopular in that state, the Columbus Bulletin replies thus—

"We meet that negative as unqualifiedly. The veto is popular here. The people say they approve it highly, and they will continue to do so, so long as the granting sound of taxation, TAXATION, for a Kentucky road, shall be sounded in their ears." In ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI no stir has been made by the opposition. JACKSON is too strong to be touched there, yet, judging by the Clay triumphs about Kentucky and Missouri, we should not be surprised one day, if some Clayite should by accident get into office there, to hear a tremendous shout in this neighbourhood, of "great excitement" in Alabama, and "great reactions" in Mississippi!

The following is a complete list of the Legislature of Kentucky, and of the political character upon which they were elected. We copy it from the Frankfort Argus, the editor of which, says that he has information "AUTHENTIC" that ALL OF THEM who are claimed by the Clay man from the Jackson ranks "EXPRESSLY PLEDGED THEMSELVES" to their constituents "to give their support to the administration of Gen. Jackson, and especially in the election of a Senator to the Congress of the United States." He calls upon them to correct this statement, if erroneous; but says, that the sources of his information are of such a character, that he has not the slightest apprehension, that the statement which he makes will be controverted by them. We have classed the members of the Legislature according to their political character.

Complete list of members elect to the General Assembly of Kentucky.

SENATE. FOR JACKSON.—John Breathitt, Lieut. Governor and Speaker of the Senate; Ben. Selby, R. D. Maupin, W. Wood, Dr. Casey, J. Campbell, J. Allen, J. C. Ray, C. A. Ridd, J. B. Thompson, J. Hughes, J. Rodman, J. Griffin, L. Stephens, R. S. Dougherty, C. Wingate, J. O. Hayseman, Jas. Parks, D. K. Harris, Garrett Wall, James DeJarnett.—20.

FOR CLAY.—W. C. Pans, J. B. Bibb, W. Cunningham, H. Summers, W. Green, W. G. Boyd, John Vanhook, H. Wesley, B. George, B. Hardin, R. Taylor, W. Conner, W. P. Henninger, L. Williams, W. M. Wilson, G. J. Brown, H. Wickliffe, J. K. Thornston.—18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FOR JACKSON.—John Speed Smith, Squire Whittington, Courtney B. Lewis, James Patterson, Theophilus Chowning, E. T. Burns, W. P. Fowler, Phelps, Dillia Dyer, William Russell, Amos Dawson, Stillwell Reedy, George Girton, Richard Spaulding, George Grady, Chiles, B. H. Hobbs, William Cassidy, Isaac Mize, T. G. Hall, W. J. Williams, John L. Murray, Samuel May, Grigsby, George Robert, John B. Helm, Col. Copeland, Jas. M. Westman, Andrew Sisk, L. Norvell, Henderson, John A. Tomlinson, Robert B. McAfee, Elias Tompkins, James W. Barrett, William M. Marshall, James G. Hanly, John B. Preston, — Brown, Euclid L. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, David White, Jr. James C. Spragg, James Guthrie, Samuel Churchill, Henry C. Nobby, Ben. Allen, John Field, John Stotts, James Baker, T. Haynes, Thomas James, Thompson Ward, W. Dickson and John S. Barlow.—55.

FOR CLAY.—W. McNary, John Colglaser, John Calhoun, John Yantis, Tyner Harris, Jarvis Jackson, — Budd, — Sewell, James T. Morched, Henry Shanks, R. B. New, Jeremiah Strother, Asa Vallandigham, Charles Colyer, — Hunter, Dr. Ray, B. F. Thomas, James Hayes, Presley Morehead, Ephraim M. Spring, He. Stanton Pierce, — Smith, Sherrod Williams,

William Anderson, Stephen Campbell, S. S. Palt, Tom, James True, Jr. John Curie, E. J. Wilson, Squire Turner, James Laver, Clifton Hodges, Clifton Allan, John G. Stewart, William Hickman, G. Williams, D. Goss, J. Chambers, James E. Harrell, A. Patrick, Andrew B. White, Gaines and Petrol Outer.—43. J. J. Crittenden was returned from Franklin, but his election is to be contested, and in Davies there is a tie. JACOBUS MAJORITY on joint ballot, 14.

The Editor of the Frankfort Argus speaks of the following letter (which he is expressly authorized to use) written by a gentleman distinguished by the favour of Owen County, as a specimen of the intelligence, on which he bases his statements with regard to the members of the Legislature, set down by the Editor of the Commentator as opponents to the administration of Gen. Jackson. The person spoken of, is one of those whom Mr. Dana, (the Editor of the Commentator and the author of the great Clay extra) pretends that his "careful enquiries or personal acquaintance" enables him to give to Mr. Clay's opposition. The other pledges are of the same character, and we cannot see how any man can claim such men as Clay men, and call the election a victory. The violation of such pledges would cover the party with an infamy, which would do them more harm in the confidence of the people, than any success attained by such means, could possibly do good.

Owensburg, Aug. 13, 1830.

DEAR SIR: Observing from the Clay papers published in Frankfort, that their party claim a victory in Owens County, I beg to inform you it is unfounded. The people of Owens County are more decided in their support of the present administration, than they have ever been. The Jackson party have within the last year gained considerably. It is false that Mr. Brown our representative is a "decided Clay man." During his late canvass, in his speeches to the people, he declared, that was Mr. Clay now a Candidate for the Presidency, it would be very doubtful with him whether he would vote for him as President. He declared in his speeches, that he knew the people of Owens to be in favour of the administration of President Jackson, and that should he be elected he would represent their principles; that he would vote for a Jackson Senator, and every other officer appointed by the Legislature he would select from the same party should there be candidates. He also declared from the stump, that should any resolutions be introduced in the Legislature favouring the pretensions of Mr. Clay to the Presidency, that he would vote against them. Mr. Brown is a gentleman of respectability and intelligence, possessing in a high degree, the confidence of the people of his county, and would be the last man in the Legislature to violate pledges made to his constituents. You are at liberty to use this as you please.

MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Beacon, Aug. 12.

THE ELECTION. Returns from all the counties are not yet complete, but enough are received to make it apparently certain that the constitutional amendments will be rejected. This was the governing question in the elections; the constitution of our State having referred the adoption of amendments to the will of the people as expressed by their representatives. The amendments will be lost in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, it seems probable that the requisite majority of two thirds, has been obtained. On the other hand, that of U. S. Senator, it is fully ascertained that the people have elected a decided majority, very near two thirds, who are in favour of electing a Senator to support, and not to oppose the President of their choice. The state contains 32 counties, and the General Assembly consists of sixty-seven members, and of these, about 40 are of the description above mentioned, without counting several Jackson men, whose sentiments as to the senatorial election, have not been ascertained.—The following returns will verify this statement.

From the Fayette Monitor, Aug. 4.

THE ELECTION. The returns from all the townships have not been made officially, Col. Canole, Wade M. Jackson and Benjamin Cooper, Esq. are however, elected by handsome majorities. Col. Burchard is elected Senator, by a majority of 80 or 90 votes over Mr. Walker. All the candidates in this county, including the candidates for the Senate, were warm and decided friends of the present administration—were in favour of the amendments, and opposed to Mr. Barton. In Boone, we learn Doctor Jewell has beaten Col. Gentry for the Senate—and that Messrs. Burch, Gordon, and Wilcox are elected to the House of Representatives. Burch is an unwavering friend of the administration—opposed to Mr. Barton, and in favour of the amendments—though on the two latter questions, we understand all the candidates were pledged to abide the instructions of the people, or their wishes, otherwise indicated.

In Handout, we learn Judge LeLean is elected by a majority of four votes over Doctor Fort—Judge LeLean is willing to abide the instructions of his constituents in relation to the amendments and the election of Senator—and a large majority of them are represented to be in favour of the former and decidedly opposed to Mr. Barton.

In Charlton, Major Ashby is re-elected—He is a stern Jacksonian Republican, in favour of the amendments and uncompromisingly opposed to Mr. Barton. In Cooper, Colonel Kavanaugh and Judge Jones are re-elected. They are uncompromising Republicans, in favour of the amendments and opposed to Barton.

In Saline, it is said, Col. Becknell has been re-elected. He is decidedly opposed to Mr. Barton, and is decidedly in favour of the amendments. So was his opponent.

In the Senatorial District on the Mississippi, James Jones, a friend to the amendments, is re-elected.

In none of the counties above is the least hope entertained for Mr. Barton—and in only one is any danger apprehended in relation to the amendments. If the rest of the State perform a reciprocal part with Boone's Lick, aristocracy in all its shapes will have met its just deserts.

BOONS LICK, ALL HAIL!

Extract from a Letter, dated FAYETTE, Aug. 7, 1830. "As heretofore indicated, the integrity of Boone's Lick remains unshaken. A gentleman of undoubted veracity, has just arrived from Cantonment Leavenworth, bearing the truly gratifying intelligence that every county above, has elected true Jackson men, who are friends to the amendments, and opposed to the re-election of Mr. Barton. Thus in eight counties, having 17 Representatives and Senators, has the cause of the people again triumphed. With the help we anticipate from the south, and a few from the middle counties, all will be well."

These 17 are sufficient themselves.

Col. County August 4.

"Dr. Dorris (Jackson Republican) victor in this county. Mr. Henley, is 209 votes ahead of his opponent, and no doubt entered his election."

Calloway County August 5.

"Our election has resulted thus: Allen, (Jackson Republican) for the Senate, about 30 ahead of his opponent, Young, but beaten in the other county. John Jameson, Jr. and F. Buford, Esq. elected to the House of Representatives. Israel H. Grant, (Adams) defeated. If those elected—Jameson declared publicly for a Jackson Senator and the amendments—Buford declared for the amendments with some alteration, and professed to obey the will of the county in the election of Senator. He therefore may be counted, as the other elections proves that the will of the county in Grant, their main favorite, being beaten in the contest for Senator, (Jameson) being elected, and the county at the Presidential election, having given a decided Jackson majority. This being the case, Buford cannot but, without missing the people, put

him in the ranks of instructing him, which they will do, necessarily.

Washington County August 7. Our election terminates so good and so good being two and two. Hayburn and Bury, staunch Jacksonians on one side, Breckley & Stevens, as staunch Adamsians on the other side. This is the effect of our having too many candidates, and our own dividing on the amendments. Jackson as popular as ever. Jefferson County.—Palkland H. Martin, real Jacksonian, elected—for amendments and Jackson Senator. St. Amant County.—Dr. Linn, true at all points, elected to the Senate from this county & Jerry. The Representative (Moore) on the other side.

Cape Girardeau.—All four real Jacksonians, in deeds and words.

St. Francis County.—Wm. Alexander, do.

Madison County.—Tong, (Jackson republican) 154 votes, Cox, (anti-Jackson) 142.

Wayne County.—Dr. Bettis, (Jackson Rep. for Senator.

The counties up the Mississippi these: Pike, Ralls and Marion, for Senate. Jones, in favour of amendments, and subject to instructions as to Senator, 602 votes. Gloucek, against amendments and for Jackson Senator, 583. For Representative in Marion—Carson (removed) Register—elected by 70 odd votes over Bird, (Jackson Republican)—Caldwell politics not stated, for representative in Ralls. In Lincoln, Hans Smith, F-Q, is elected, a Jackson Republican, against the amendments, and subject to instructions as to Senator.

In St. Charles, Scott and Overall are elected, both for anti-Jackson Senator. Franklin, Crawford, and Gasconade, the Jackson Republicans, are reported to be elected.

In this county, (St. Louis) though three are called Jacksonians, yet the whole are reported to be in favour of electing an anti-Jackson Senator.

The counties high up on the Missouri, to wit: Lafayette, Jackson, Clay, and Ray, are all reported to have elected members favourable to the amendments, and to the election of a Jackson Senator.

The Senators elected two years ago, and who have two more years to serve, being nearly all Jackson Republicans, are not included in the foregoing statement.

The firm, confident tone of the following article from the Frankfort Argus, and its mainly assertions of fact and appeals to evidence, will weigh more with reflecting persons, than the gasconading of the Clay extras.

We give in this day's paper a complete list of the members elect to the next General Assembly of Kentucky. We have seen two partial lists sent forth in the shape of Extras from the Offices of the Commentator and Focus, to anticipate public opinion and misguide it in relation to the results of the late elections in Kentucky. More shameless efforts to impose false estimates of Mr. Clay's strength in Kentucky on other States were never attempted. In the statements given in these Extras, we find the names of Messrs. Rudd and Thompson of the Senate, Messrs. Fowler, Haynes, Dyer, Dixon, Girton, Spaulding, Chiles, Brown, Russell, Grigsby, Dawson and Helm, included among those elected as opponents to the administration of General Jackson. Among those we recognize several who aided in the election of General Jackson, and have information authorizing us to declare the all of the whatever may be their personal private predilections, stand expressly pledged to their constituents as members of the General Assembly of Kentucky, to give their support to the administration of General Jackson, and especially in the election of a Senator to the Congress of the United States. The information upon which we predicate this statement, is accessible to the individuals we have named, and if there be any mistake or misunderstanding with regard to the declarations made by them to the people of the counties they represent, we solicit the favour of them to communicate the fact, that the error if any exists may be corrected. It is not our wish to practice any deception on the public. The members who have passed successfully through the canvass, cannot be ignorant of the wishes of counties they represent nor of the expectations they have induced their constituents to form as to their course in the Legislature. If the conflicts in therefore, which we have drawn with regard to the intentions of any of the individuals named should be erroneous, they are it to themselves as well as to the counties they represent, to enable us to correct the impression which we have contributed to make on the public mind. The sources of our information are, however, of such a character, that we have not the slightest apprehension that the statement we make, will be controverted by those concerned. It will be seen that Mr. Clay's opposition to the administration will be reduced from a majority of 22 in the last Legislature, to a minority on joint ballot of 63 against 74 in the next Legislature; the contested election in Franklin included, excluding that of Daviess, where there was a tie.

What then becomes of the great objects for which Mr. Clay has been labouring through two successive summer campaigns in Kentucky? Will he accomplish his nomination to the Presidency? Will he be able to secure the election of a Senator to Congress, hostile to the administration, to embarrass, and give a vote to recharter the Bank of the United States? Will he be able to effect a change in the Congressional Districts, so as to elect representatives at war with the administration, and favourable to the great corporation on which he rests his presidential hope? No. We fearlessly proclaim it, that he can accomplish none of these things, nor will he be able to effect the minor objects which he contemplated. No legislative resolutions which countenance his county resolutions censuring the veto of the President, denouncing Mr. Rowan and Mr. Bibb, and calling on the latter to resign. The resolutions in which he has condemned the measures of the administration in relation to the Indians, and in which he has recommended the perpetuation of the national debt, will find no responsive voice in the legislative councils of Kentucky.

Our friends in Kentucky are pursuing the proper course to cover the Clay party with shame and confusion. It has been already stated that, in order to keep up abroad the delusion with regard to Kentucky which he conceived the defeat which Mr. Clay has sustained in his own state, his party there have pertinaciously claimed a number of members, who were expressly elected on Jacksonian principles, and are pledged to sustain the Administration of Gen. Jackson. It has been taken for granted by the Clay party, that the will of people thus emphatically expressed in these instances, will be wantonly disregarded, in order to advance Mr. Clay's personal views. Assuming some of them to be individually the friends of Mr. Clay, it has been asked whether they will vote with his opponents to destroy his prospects? The vote is that of their constituents, and the question may be fairly asked in reply, are the instructions of the people to be wantonly violated, in order to embarrass the measures of a President whom they approve? The Frankfort Argus has furnished the evidence (published in this paper yesterday) of the solemn pledges given to the Jackson party by one of those claimed by the Clayites as one of them, and confidently promises to give satisfactory proof of the same pledges and like instructions from the people in a number of other cases claimed with equal confidence by the opposition. The Louisville Advertiser, last received, contains the proof of these pledges and instructions, in reference to another member elect, and offers to make good the like proof, ("one of a kind") in reference to eight or ten others. The friends of the administration throughout the union, are satisfied with the result of the Kentucky election, and fully convinced that the opposition candidates has met with a fatal overthrow in his own state. They however, agree with the Louisville Editor, that there is but one course to be pursued, to bring the Clay men to conscience that they were actually defeated at the recent elections; and that is, to ascertain the character of each contending member, and the nature of the pledge or pledges given by him.

This one Kentucky friend, as we have seen, has made in two instances have already abundantly made manifest the ridiculous nature of the Clay claim to a victory. If the others are equally strong, we do not think that they are, the opponents of Gen. Jackson will have to admit that the people of Kentucky have supported him, and rejected Mr. Clay. However the Legislature may see, Mr. Clay's influence must be mighty over these individuals, and the consideration great, to induce them to violate faith so flagrantly.

From the Louisville Advertiser. Mr. Dyer, of Ohio, is claimed by them, as a Clay man, who will vote with them in the election of Senator. In reply to this claim, we now publish the true and joined copy of a letter from the Post Master at Hartford, by which it will be perceived that Mr. Dyer stands pledged and instructed to vote for a Jackson Senator. There are not less than eight or ten others, who are claimed by our opponents, who are bound to vote for a Jackson Senator. The assertion will be made good, but our readers must bear with us, until we can succeed—"one at a time."

TO THE EDITOR.

Hartford, Ohio county, Aug. 10. Dear Sir: In answer to a request made in your late paper, I state that the candidates in this county were Mr. Dillia Dyer, who voted against the election of Gen. Jackson, and Mr. James Miller, who voted for him.

"They agreed to be instructed at the polls, as to their vote for a Senator in Congress—a column was opened accordingly, and the result was

"For a Jackson Senator, 208  
"For an Anti-Jackson Senator, 146

"Difference, 62  
"Mr. Dyer's poll, 366  
"Mr. Miller's poll, 222

"Difference, 146  
"You will discover 236 of the voters gave no instruction. Mr. Dyer will be governed by the instruction given."

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Before a national convention, and in the event of a national convention, the power of rulers is limited by constitutional provisions, which are seldom transgressed, and is more than probable, that they would find that the cause for opposition, existed even in the imaginations of its authors, than in any measure or act of rulers. A man who opposes an administration, ought to be wrong, he betrays a feeling, of which, no disinterested, honourable man will ever be found to envy him: And that man certainly does so, who can assign no good reason for enrolling himself on the side of opposition. In judging public functionaries we should always keep in view the imperfection of human nature, that we may decide charitably, conscientiously and wisely. The most virtuous and wise rulers, the world ever produced, have never yet discovered the secret by which they could administer for the good of the whole, and at the same time adapt their measures to the wishes and opinions of every man. Dissatisfied men will always be found, no matter in whose hands the majority of the people may place the reins of government; and no matter how correctly and purely that government may be administered. Some will be so from interest, others from disappointed ambition, and others from a naturally discontented temper. It is these descriptions which have ever composed the minority in this country, and which have ever toiled to mislead the unthinking and careless, and thus add to their own number. Every man, therefore, who cannot, himself, see good and abundant causes for opposing the present administrations, both national and state, even though he may, at this moment, be identified with the opposition, should not demur or hesitate about his course, but at once come over in support of these administrations. In the following extracts each friend of the administration party in Maryland, will find a variety of excellent reasons to encourage him in his opinions; and possibly some of those who have been drawn into the ranks of the opposition, without knowing any reason why they should continue in them, may perceive in the same, good reasons why they should forsake them and close with the administration party.

"President Jackson has paid since the 4th of March, 1829, (\$16,000,000) SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of the public debt.

"He has already reduced the Taxes levied on Salt, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, &c. to an amount exceeding TWO MILLIONS AND FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

"And under his vigilant administration have already been discovered, in the cases of only thirteen individuals, defalcations and peculations which took place under the reign of Adams, Clay & Co. to the amount of THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS."

There was but a small majority of Jackson men in the legislature last winter, yet they so managed things as to shorten the session, and make it cost the people FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS LESS than the preceding one. This is practical economy; useful reform.

"Very few of that class of people who have been gulled into a support of the Clay doctrines on the subject of the Tariff and Internal Improvements, seem to be aware that their own pockets are taxed to the amount of some ten or twenty or thirty dollars a year to sustain the system. They look only to the splendid objects of improvement to be accomplished, and to the protection of home industry, which they have been told will improve and enrich the country, and make us a truly great and independent nation—while they never once consider whence comes the funds to carry on these splendid schemes of improvements, or whose money it is that pays for the protection of Manufactures. Whether the people of this country pay a direct tax to the Government, or whether the amount is secretly drawn from their pockets in duties upon every article of consumption, the effect is the same upon the tax-payer, and impoverishes him in the same degree, one way as the other.

"In three years from the present time, if the national revenues are not diverted from their legitimate objects, the National Debt will have been cleared off by Jackson—and then so far that occasion can exist for the present Tariff. The national debt paid the present Tariff will afford a surplus of money, over and above what may be necessary to pay the present expenses of the Government, of some 15 to 20 millions of Dollars per year."

"The firm, confident tone of the following article from the Frankfort Argus, and its mainly assertions of fact and appeals to evidence, will weigh more with reflecting persons, than the gasconading of the Clay extras.

We give in this day's paper a complete list of the members elect to the next General Assembly of Kentucky. We have seen two partial lists sent forth in the shape of Extras from the Offices of the Commentator and Focus, to anticipate public opinion and misguide it in relation to the results of the late elections in Kentucky. More shameless efforts to impose false estimates of Mr. Clay's strength in Kentucky on other States were never attempted. In the statements given in these Extras, we find the names of Messrs. Rudd and Thompson of the Senate, Messrs. Fowler, Haynes, Dyer, Dixon, Girton, Spaulding, Chiles, Brown, Russell, Grigsby, Dawson and Helm, included among those elected as opponents to the administration of General Jackson. Among those we recognize several who aided in the election of General Jackson, and have information authorizing us to declare the all of the whatever may be their personal private predilections, stand expressly pledged to their constituents as members of the General Assembly of Kentucky, to give their support to the administration of General Jackson, and especially in the election of a Senator to the Congress of the United States. The information upon which we predicate this statement, is accessible to the individuals we have named, and if there be any mistake or misunderstanding with regard to the declarations made by them to the people of the counties they represent, we solicit the favour of them to communicate the fact, that the error if any exists may be corrected. It is not our wish to practice any deception on the public. The members who have passed successfully through the canvass, cannot be ignorant of the wishes of counties they represent nor of the expectations they have induced their constituents to form as to their course in the Legislature. If the conflicts in therefore, which we have drawn with regard to the intentions of any of the individuals named should be erroneous, they are it to themselves as well as to the counties they represent, to enable us to correct the impression which we have contributed to make on the public mind. The sources of our information are, however, of such a character, that we have not the slightest apprehension that the statement we make, will be controverted by those concerned. It will be seen that Mr. Clay's opposition to the administration will be reduced from a majority of 22 in the last Legislature, to a minority on joint ballot of 63 against 74 in the next Legislature; the contested election in Franklin included, excluding that of Daviess, where there was a tie.

What then becomes of the great objects for which Mr. Clay has been labouring through two successive summer campaigns in Kentucky? Will he accomplish his nomination to the Presidency? Will he be able to secure the election of a Senator to Congress, hostile to the administration, to embarrass, and give a vote to recharter the Bank of the United States? Will he be able to effect a change in the Congressional Districts, so as to elect representatives at war with the administration, and favourable to the great corporation on which he rests his presidential hope? No. We fearlessly proclaim it, that he can accomplish none of these things, nor will he be able to effect the minor objects which he contemplated. No legislative resolutions which countenance his county resolutions censuring the veto of the President, denouncing Mr. Rowan and Mr. Bibb, and calling on the latter to resign. The resolutions in which he has condemned the measures of the administration in relation to the Indians, and in which he has recommended the perpetuation of the national debt, will find no responsive voice in the legislative councils of Kentucky.

Our friends in Kentucky are pursuing the proper course to cover the Clay party with shame and confusion. It has been already stated that, in order to keep up abroad the delusion with regard to Kentucky which he conceived the defeat which Mr. Clay has sustained in his own state, his party there have pertinaciously claimed a number of members, who were expressly elected on Jacksonian principles, and are pledged to sustain the Administration of Gen. Jackson. It has been taken for granted by the Clay party, that the will of people thus emphatically expressed in these instances, will be wantonly disregarded, in order to advance Mr. Clay's personal views. Assuming some of them to be individually the friends of Mr. Clay, it has been asked whether they will vote with his opponents to destroy his prospects? The vote is that of their constituents, and the question may be fairly asked in reply, are the instructions of the people to be wantonly violated, in order to embarrass the measures of a President whom they approve? The Frankfort Argus has furnished the evidence (published in this paper yesterday) of the solemn pledges given to the Jackson party by one of those claimed by the Clayites as one of them, and confidently promises to give satisfactory proof of the same pledges and like instructions from the people in a number of other cases claimed with equal confidence by the opposition. The Louisville Advertiser, last received, contains the proof of these pledges and instructions, in reference to another member elect, and offers to make good the like proof, ("one of a kind") in reference to eight or ten others. The friends of the administration throughout the union, are satisfied with the result of the Kentucky election, and fully convinced that the opposition candidates has met with a fatal overthrow in his own state. They however, agree with the Louisville Editor, that there is but one course to be pursued, to bring the Clay men to conscience that they were actually defeated at the recent elections; and that is, to ascertain the character of each contending member, and the nature of the pledge or pledges given by him.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, Which is one of deposit, discount and circulation, was chartered in the reign of William and Mary 1693, and went into operation in 1694, with a capital of one million two hundred thousand pounds. This capital has been from time to time increased, and in 1781 amounted to £11,642,400. The lowest dividend ever declared by this institution was 4 per cent; the highest 10 per cent.

Interments in Philadelphia and Liberties from the 14th to the 21st August 100—64 children.

BACKING OUT. "We, perhaps, owe an apology to our readers for the admission on Saturday, into our columns, of a communication containing the wager of a bet that John Rowan, of Kentucky, would not be elected U. States Senator, from that State, and that a friend of Mr. Clay would be elected. We are opposed to such tenders."—Marylander of Monday

**THE WEST INDIA TRADE.**  
Lecture which have been published in the West India Gazette, containing a full and complete account of the West India Trade. This is a new and valuable work, which will be found interesting to all who are engaged in the West India Trade. It is published by Mr. Adams, with all that diplomatic skill for which his friends give him so much credit, though assisted by Mr. Clay's cunning, was four years unsuccessfully labouring to accomplish what the present administration have achieved in a few months. The immense advantages of this trade are well understood and properly appreciated by the commercial part of the citizens of the United States. It opens new outlets to the exportation of the surplus grain, flour, peas, beans, pork, &c. of the farmer, and will, in reality, help him by keeping up a constant demand for them; by enhancing the prices of them, and by giving a steadiness and stability to these prices in our home markets, where speculators and jobbers have made them, for some years past, perfectly fluctuating and uncertain. It will likewise have the effect of increasing the value of labour. Now all this may be said to be some good which has been brought about by Jackson and his cabinet, and for which will show how much praise will be awarded them for it by the opposition.

**For the Maryland Gazette.**  
Mr. Editor,—If you deem the following sufficiently interesting to deserve a place in your paper, it is at your disposal. It was compiled from information derived from the Encyclopaedia Americana, a valuable work now publishing, and exhibits

**MASSACHUSETTS.** Election of Governor and Senate, first Monday in April; of Representatives in May. Legislature meet last Wednesday in May and in January. Date of Constitution 1780. (Amended 1821.)  
**NEW-HAMPSHIRE.**—In March, Legislature meet first Wednesday in June. Date of Constitution 1792.  
**MAINE.**—Second Monday in September. Legislature meet first Wednesday in January. Date of Constitution 1819.  
**NEW-YORK.**—In October or November, as may be provided by law. Legislature meet first Tuesday in January. Date of Constitution 1821.  
**VERMONT.**—First Tuesday in September. Legislature meet second Thursday of October. Date of Constitution 1793.  
**CONNECTICUT.**—In April, Legislature meet first Wednesday of May. Date of Constitution 1818.  
**RHODE-ISLAND** has no written Constitution, being still governed by the original Charter granted by King Charles II, of Great Britain, in 1663. The times for her elections and meeting of her Legislature, are fixed by laws of the state.  
**MARYLAND.**—First Monday in October for Delegates. First Monday in September every fifth year for electors of Senate. Legislature meet last Monday in December. Date of Constitution 1776. (Amended.)  
**DELAWARE.**—First Tuesday in October. Legislature meet first Tuesday in January. Date of Constitution 1792. (Amended in 1802.)  
**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Second Tuesday in October. Legislature meet first Tuesday in December. Date of Constitution 1790.  
**NEW-JERSEY.**—Second Tuesday in October. May adjourn from day to day. Legislature meet fourth Tuesday in October. Date of Constitution 1796.  
**GEORGIA.**—First Monday in November. Legislature meet second Tuesday in January. Date of Constitution 1798. (Amended.)  
**SOUTH-CAROLINA.**—Second Monday in October and day following, biennially. Legislature meet fourth Monday in November. Date of Constitution 1790. (Amended.)  
**NORTH-CAROLINA.** No day appointed by Constitution for elections or meeting of Legislature. Date of Constitution 1776.  
**VIRGINIA.** Date of original Constitution 1776. Date of new Constitution 1830.  
**MISSISSIPPI.**—First Monday in August and day following. Legislature meet first Monday in November. Date of Constitution 1847.  
**TENNESSEE.**—Biennially, on the first Thursday in August and day following. Legislature meet third Monday in September every second year. Date of Constitution 1796.  
**KENTUCKY.**—First Monday in August, may be continued three days on request of any one of the candidates. Legislature meet first Monday in November. Date of Constitution 1799.  
**OHIO.**—Second Tuesday in October. Legislature meet first Monday in December. Date of Constitution 1803.  
**MISSOURI.**—Biennially, on the first Monday in August. Legislature meet first Monday in November, every second year. Date of Constitution 1820.  
**ILLINOIS.**—Biennially, on the first Monday in August. Legislature meet first Monday in December in every second year. Date of Constitution 1818.  
**INDIANA.**—First Monday in August. Legislature meet first Monday in December. Date of Constitution 1816.  
**LOUISIANA.**—Biennially, on the first Monday in July. Legislature meet first Monday in January. Date of Constitution 1812.

**ALABAMA.**—First Monday in August, and day following, until altered by law. Legislature meet first Monday in October. Date of Constitution 1820.

**FOREIGN.**  
**LATE FROM ENGLAND.**  
The packet ship Caledonia was detained below at New York, on Friday, by strong head winds, and the news boats came up from her a short time only before the closing of the mail for the south. The second edition of the Journal of Commerce, and a postscript to the American, furnish the following intelligence. The Liverpool dates are to the 19th and London to the 17th July, both inclusive. The price of American Flour, in Liverpool, it will be seen, had advanced, and on the 17th July was quoted at 32s a 34s per bbl.—sales of approved parcels had been made at the latter price.

The most important item from the Continent is the positive intelligence of the fall of Algiers into the hands of the French, the official accounts of which are subjoined.  
**THE FALL OF ALGIERS.**  
A supplement to the Moniteur of the 12th, contains the following.  
1. A letter from Admiral Duperre, dated the 3d of July, giving an account of the false attack which he had ordered Admiral Rosamel to make upon the enemy's batteries on the sea side in order to distract their attention.  
2. Another letter of the same date, giving an account of the farther operations of Admiral Rosamel.  
3. A letter from Admiral Duperre, dated on board the Province, the 6th of July, to the following effect:  
"Sir,—On the 4th inst. the day after the attack made by the fleet under my command on the forts and batteries of Algiers, the chief object of which was to call back to the town the enemy's cannoniers and troops, whom I had seen going in great numbers to the fort of the Emperor, the batteries opened their fire upon the fort at three in the morning. At ten o'clock, after a dreadful explosion, which was heard to the distance of sixty miles all around, we perceived the fort partly destroyed, and our troops took possession of it. Half an hour afterwards I was preparing to make another attack on the sea batteries, when, delayed by the unfavourable winds, I found myself obliged to suspend the execution of my plan by the arrival of a boat with a flag of truce, which had on board the Admiral of the Algerine fleet, who came to entreat me in the name of the Dey to suspend hostilities, and to ask for peace.—At the same moment we perceived another flag of truce going towards the fort of the Emperor. Our batteries and those of the enemy had ceased firing; I desired the envoy to tell his master that the proceedings of the fleet under my command would be subordinate to those of the army, respecting which I referred him to the General-in-Chief. The evening and the night passed without hostilities. Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, the envoy returned to repeat his solicitations. I answered by the annexed note, which I desired him to deliver the Dey, giving him at the same time a copy for the Commander-in-Chief of the land forces.  
At noon the Algerine colours were no longer displayed on the Casaba and some neighbouring forts. We perceived our troops in motion towards the city. At 40 minutes past two his Majesty's flag was flying on the Palace of the Dey, and successively hoisted on all the forts and batteries. The squadron immediately saluted it with 20 guns, amidst reiterated cries of *Vive le Roi*. To-day I have just caused the *Provence* to anchor under the walls of Algiers.  
Office of the Philadelphia Gazette, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28, 11 A. M.  
Important.—The West India Trade.

Several letters have been received in town of a tenor similar to the following. The intelligence is credited here, and we believe we may venture to congratulate our farmers on the prospect of an additional demand for their produce, and our merchants on the prospect of a widening of the scope of commercial enterprise.  
**Extract—New York, yesterday, 2 o'clock.**  
Private letters by the Caledonia have just reached the city, to a highly respectable house, announcing the opening of the West India Ports to the American flag.  
Half past 2 o'clock.—I open this to confirm the above.

**OBITUARY.**  
**DIED.**—On Tuesday morning last, after a short and distressing illness, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. JANETTA WELLS, consort of George Wells, Jr. Esq.

**FOR LEASE OR RENT,**  
THAT large and commodious Brick building, now occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Robinson, as a Boarding House, situate near the Episcopal church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs which have contributed much towards the comfort and convenience of the establishment, and presents a desirable situation to any person disposed to engage in that line of business. Possession will be given after the 1st Oct. next. For Terms apply to JOHN N. WALKINS, Aug. 26.

**To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county and City of Annapolis.**  
FELLOW CITIZENS.—Whereas it has been stated by some person or persons that I declined being a candidate for the Sheriffship. This statement is without foundation—I now declare myself a candidate for the Sheriffship unequivocally at the ensuing October election, and respectfully solicit your support.  
LEVI CHANEY, Sept. 2.

**CLAUDE & HARRISON.**  
At the stand formerly occupied by *Shaw & Claude*, have just received by *Shaw, Phillip, Tab, and Harold*, at Baltimore, and are now opening a **LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VERY GOODS OF THE LATEST FASHIONS**, which consists in part of the following articles, viz:  
Superior Blue Black, and Black Italian Lustre.  
Black Saracenet.  
Oriental muslins, (entirely new style.)  
Batiste, fashionable colours.  
Fancy coloured Gingham, (new style.)  
Black and White Gingham.  
Superior fancy coloured Prints, (patterns entirely new.)  
Black Bombazets.  
Bombazets, assorted colours.  
Foulah Muslins.  
Manchester Prints, (fashionable colours.)  
Foulah Calicoes.  
Black and White Calico, (new patterns.)  
Mull Mull Muslins.  
Jaconet Cambricks.  
Cambricks, assorted colours.  
Fancy Figured Silk Handkerchiefs.  
Figured Gauze Handkerchiefs.  
do Crape Handkerchiefs, (new style.)  
Poplin Handkerchiefs, assorted colours.  
Merino, Worsted and Cotton Shawls and Scarfs.  
Ladies best Kid Mitts, and Gloves, assorted colours.  
Fancy Hells.  
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, of every description.  
Black, Brown, Green and Purple, Merino Circassians, assorted colours.  
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cassinets, assorted colours.  
New Style Vestings.  
Plain, Corded, Coloured & White Cravats.  
Irish Linens.  
Russia Sheeting.  
Marseilles Quilts.  
Superior Shirting Cambricks.  
Brown and Bleached Domestic.  
Domestic Calicoes.  
Checks, 4-4 and 3-4.  
Wadding.

THEY HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,  
**GROCERIES,**  
**IRONMONGERY, TIN WARE,**  
**GLASS & CHINA WARE,**  
**BEST NEW WHITE WHEAT**  
**FAMILY FLOUR,**  
**BEST QUALITY LOAF SUGAR,**  
**SUPERIOR MANILLA COFFEE,**  
ALSO  
**PRESERVING SUGAR,**  
**FURNACES WITH GRATES.**  
Sept. 2.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press  
**AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,**  
The First Volume of the Life of  
**BISHOP HEBER,**  
BY HIS WIDOW.  
With selections from his Correspondence, unpublished Poems, and Private Papers, together with a Journal of his Tour in Norway, Sweden, Russia, Hungary, and Germany, and a History of the Coast.  
Sept. 2.

**COUNCIL CHAMBER,**  
August 25th. 1830.  
SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until the last Monday of December next, for executing the Public Printing of the State; to be laid before the Legislature at its next session.  
The proposals must designate the rates of printing, for a single session, a term of years, or during the pleasure of the Legislature.  
JAMES MURRAY, Clk. of the Council.  
To be published once a week for three weeks, in the Maryland Gazette; Annapolis Republican and Gazette, B-H. Whig, Easton Village Herald, Prince Georges, Elkton Press, Elkton Citizen, Frederick-Town Advocate, Cumberland, Maryland Free Press, Rockville.

**Anne-Arundel county, &c.**  
ON application, by petition in writing, of Charles S. Ridgely, (in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court,) to me, the undersigned, Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, (on oath, so far as he could ascertain them,) being annexed to his said petition; and I being satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely had resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely is in actual confinement for debt, and I having appointed George Cooke trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles S. Ridgely, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust; and the said Charles S. Ridgely, having given bond, with security, for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Charles S. Ridgely be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles S. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.  
(Signed) THOMAS B. DORSEY, 3m.  
Sept 2

**JOSEPH NICHOLSON**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his fellow citizens of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for Sheriff of said county, at the next election, and respectfully solicits their suffrages.  
Aug 12

**COUNCIL CHAMBER,**  
August 25, 1830.  
ORDERED, That it be and it is the sense of the Council, that all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes; the act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester county, into Election Districts, and the act to regulate the removal of Proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and form of Government for that purpose; be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Carrolltonian, Annapolis—Republican and Gazette, Baltimore—Messenger, Snow Hill—Village Herald, Princess Anne—Whig, Easton—Times, Centerville—Chronicle, Cambridge—Telegraph, Chestertown—Elkton Press, Elkton—Free Press, Rockville—Citizen, Frederick-Town—Hager's Town Mail—and Advocate, Cumberland.  
JAMES MURRAY,  
Clerk of the Council.

**CHAPTER 168.**  
An act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes.  
SECTION 1. Be it enacted, (that) by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as direct that Frederick county shall be divided into eleven election districts, be, and they are hereby repealed.  
Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That Frederick county shall be divided into twelve separate election districts, and the additional district shall be taken and laid off from the third election district, as they are now numbered.  
Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That Patrick McGill, Junior, George Willyard, Col. John Thomas, Benjamin West and George Bowles, of the third election district of the county aforesaid, be, and they are hereby authorized and appointed, or a majority of them, commissioners to lay off and divide anew the third election district, into two election districts, and to number the new election district formed out of the third election district; and to make choice of a place in the said new election district, so laid off, at which the elections shall be held, having due regard to the accommodation of persons attendant upon such elections; and the said commissioners shall, on or before the third Monday in April, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, deliver to the clerk of Frederick county court, a description in writing, under their hands and seals, specifying plainly the boundaries and number of the election districts, so laid off by them; and also the place where the elections for such districts shall be held; and the said clerk shall record the same in the records of said county.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the sheriff of Frederick county shall give notice of the place of holding the election in such election district, so laid off anew, by causing the same to be inserted in one or more newspapers, printed in Frederick county, once a week for at least two months, previous to holding the election in October eighteen hundred and thirty-one.  
Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That if any of the commissioners named in this act, shall die, remove out of the county, or refuse to accept his appointment, before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the remaining commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to fill such vacancy or vacancies.  
Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That each commissioner shall be entitled to receive at the rate of two dollars per day, for every day he shall act in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him, by this act, to be assessed and levied by the levy court of Frederick county, as other county charges are; which said sums, when levied and collected, shall be paid over as other county charges.  
Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, during the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case, this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

**CHAPTER 190.**  
An act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester County into Election Districts.  
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Worcester county into election districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.  
Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the third or Berlin district be laid off into two separate election districts, and that the residue of the districts in said county be, and remain as they now are.  
Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with, or contrary thereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

**CHAPTER 191.**  
An act to regulate the removal of Proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and form of Government of this State.  
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all persons against whom an indictment shall be found for treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, or for any other offence, which, according to the laws of this state, may be punished with death, or for libel; shall suggest in writing, supported by affidavit or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found, such court shall order a transcript or copy of the record of the proceedings in the prosecution, to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction, in any adjoining county, either within the same district, or the county adjoining the district, in which the indictment is found, in which the same shall be heard and determined, in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.  
Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That if any person against whom any indictment shall be found for any felony or misdemeanor, other than those herein before mentioned, or for any forcible entry and detainer, or forcible detainer, which may hereafter be removed to any county court, or to Baltimore city court, shall suggest in writing, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found, or to which such inquisition shall be removed, it shall be in the discretion of the court, and the said court is hereby authorized and empowered, if they shall deem a removal proper, to order a transcript or copy of the proceeding in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction, in the adjoining county, either within the same, or any adjoining district, and the said prosecution, when so removed, shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.  
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Henry Ford, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August 1830. JOHN E. DILLIHY, Adm'r August 26. 4w

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Burroughs, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August 1830. HENRY G. GARNER Adm'r August 26. 4w

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Greenwell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August 1830. JOHN B. GREENWELL, Adm'r of James Greenwell dec'd. August 26. 4w

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Bran, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the 11th day of March next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 13th day of August 1830. MARY BRAN, & Adm'rs. HERRY COMBS August 26. 4w

**NOTICE.**  
THE President and Directors of the Annapolis Tobacco Inspection Company, request the Stockholders thereof to pay Adam Miller, on Monday the 27th September next, an instalment of TWO DOLLARS for each share of stock subscribed.  
By order, A. RANDALL, Secy.  
Aug. 26

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Lintcham, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to attend at the Register of Wills office of said county, on the second Tuesday in September next, for the purpose of receiving their dividends, and claims, &c.  
WILSON WALKINS, Regy. Aug 19.

**DANIEL HART**  
Has received and offers for Sale  
**RICE FLOUR,**  
A new article, very valuable food for the season of the year. Also a general assortment of  
**GROCERIES**  
Also has on hand  
**Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Liverpool, Queensware, Tin and Stoneware.**  
**BACON, PORK, LARD, MACKEREL, AND FRESH SALAD OIL, AND BEST FAMILY FLOUR.**

**BOOK BINDING**  
Executed in the most approved manner, and at the Baltimore prices.  
**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.  
July 29.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery court, the subscriber, as trustee, will expose to Public Sale, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 16th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M. the plantation on which Mr. Thomas Furlong resides, containing

**216 ACRES.**  
This farm adjoins the Rising Sun Tavern, in Anne Arundel county; it has a fine meadow, and is susceptible of great improvement by the use of clover and plaster; one half is in wood, a great portion fine chestnut; it is capable of being laid off so as to have an abundance of water for each field. The improvements consist of a  
**DWELLING HOUSE**  
necessary out houses, and Tobacco House sufficient to secure ten hogheads of Tobacco, also a young and thriving Apple and Peach orchards. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, to whom it will be shown by Mr. Furlong.

**THE TERMS OF SALE,**  
As prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof; one other third in twelve months from the day of sale; and the residue of eighteen months from the day of sale, the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds with surety approved by the trustee.  
GEORGE WELLS, Jr.  
Aug 26. Sw

**\$100 REWARD.**  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber's Farm, on Monday last, the 25th inst. a negro man named  
**SAM CARTER,**  
Thirty six years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, very black, and stoops in his walk, his clothing is Ticklenburg shirts, and Burlap trousers. I will give Twenty Dollars if taken in the neighborhood, Fifty Dollars if taken in the state, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and brought to me in Annapolis, or secured so that I get him again.  
THOMAS FRANKLIN.  
Annapolis, Aug. 24, 1850.  
The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above daily for one week.

N. B. It is probable he is still lurking in the neighborhood of his wife, who belongs to Mr. Thomas Henry Simmons, near Lyon's creek bridge.  
**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
Anne Arundel county, Orphans' Court, August 1<sup>st</sup> 1850.  
ON application, by petition of William E. Peach, administrator with the will annexed, of James Davis, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscriber, of Prince George's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of James Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of February next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1850.  
WILLIAM E. PEACH, Adm'r.  
Aug. 19. Sw

**NOTICE**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of George A. Shaw dec'd are requested to make payment on or before the 15th Sept. next, as long as indulgence cannot be given.  
Suits will be instituted against all persons indebted who neglect this notice.  
WM. BROWN, of Ben. 2<sup>d</sup> R. W.  
J. M. ROBINSON, 5<sup>th</sup> R. W.  
August 8, 1850.

**GEORGE M'NEIL, 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  
**PANTALON STUFFS**  
Of various Qualities, and a variety of  
**VESTINGS,**  
Suitable to the Season.  
All of which he will sell low for cash, or to puncta men on moderate terms.  
April 23

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 25th day of September at 12 o'clock, a part of

**A TRACT OF LAND**  
called Turkey Neck, containing about 98 acres, lately belonging to James Anderson, (of Absalom) This land lies on the Patuxent, in a healthy situation, has a good timbered pecan, is adjoining the farm of Leonard Malloee, and that lately owned by Benjamin Gathner, is about 14 miles from Annapolis, and five miles from the Priest's Bridge. It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of the premises as persons wishing to purchase will examine and judge for themselves.

**TERMS OF SALE**  
As prescribed by the decree are, one third of the purchase money on or before six months from the day of sale, one other third part on or before twelve months, and the remaining third part on or before eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale. Bond with good security will be required.  
The creditors of the said James Anderson, are notified to exhibit within three months after the day of sale, their respective claims, with the vouchers thereon, and file the same in the Chancery Office. JAMES BOYLE, Trustee.  
Aug 19.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,**  
Orphans' Court, August 10th, 1850.  
ON application of Rinaldo Pindell, it is ordered by the court, that notice be given, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, to the friends and relatives of Philip Pindell Weems, the orphan child of William Weems, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, that the court will, on the second Tuesday of September next, proceed to the appointment of a guardian to said orphan.  
Test. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. C.  
Aug 12

**NOTICE.**  
Those persons entitled to a distributive share of the Personal Estate of the late Benjamin Harwood are informed that a FOURTH DIVIDEND has been struck, which will be paid to them on application to H. H. Harwood, at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.  
H. H. Harwood, of Thos. Henry H. Harwood, Admin'r of B. Harwood.

**FOR SALE** (or to be exchanged for stock in the Planters' Bank of Prince George's county) a number of shares of South River Bridge Stock. Apply at the office of the Maryland Gazette, or to  
J. J. SPEED, Baltimore.  
July 22.

**J. J. SPEED**  
HAS removed to Baltimore. His Office is in South Gay street, opposite the Exchange. He will continue to practice in the Courts at Annapolis.  
July 22.

**100 DOLLARS REWARD**  
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near South River Bridge, Anne Arundel county, on Monday last, a negro man named Tom, or  
**TOM WALLACE,**  
he is 25 years old, a very likely fellow, of yellowish complexion, straight and well made, five feet eight or ten inches high, he had a variety of clothing Tom's father, who calls himself James Wallace, lives in Baltimore county, and belongs to James Carroll, Esq. where I think it is likely Tom has gone, as he left home without any provocation whatever. I will give Fifty Dollars if taken in the state, or District of Columbia, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, and the above reward if taken out of the state.  
ROBERT W. KENT.  
Aug 12

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William B. Knowles, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the 10th day of February next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal, this 5th day of August, 1850.  
JAMES GODDARD, Adm'r.  
Aug 12

**TO HIRE OR SELL**  
A **LEBLY NEGRO WOMAN**, who is a good Cook. For further information enquire at this Office.  
April 14

**READ'S PATENT.**  
**IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.**  
In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking.  
From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.  
Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for four years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one rate \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post-paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.  
A. H. READ, Patentee.  
Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.  
12th June, 1850.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above named is a gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity, & we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.  
CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d Sh'ff.  
ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.  
DAVIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.  
July 8.

**WANTED.**  
THE subscriber wishes to purchase a healthy **NEGRO WOMAN**, for the use of his family, the age is of no consequence, provided it is not under sixteen or over thirty six, for which the cash will be paid.  
JACOB SLEMAKER.  
South River Ferry, near Annapolis.  
July 22.

**A CARD.**  
**MR. L. CARUSI**  
OF Washington, respectfully announces to the citizens of Annapolis, his intention of commencing a course of instruction in  
**DANCING & WALTZING.**  
The course will consist of 12 lessons. Terms as follows:—  
For a course of Dancing or Waltzing, \$8  
For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, 10  
To commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C. is at present in Annapolis, and will remain here for two or three days, during which time he will be pleased to obtain the names of those who may feel a desire to join his classes. A subscription list is left at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where he may be found.  
Annapolis, July 22.

**PRAYER BOOKS,**  
Just Received  
From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and  
**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,**  
At the following Prices:  
Plain, bound in sheep 8 25  
" Lettered, 30  
Black and Brown, bound in calf 1 75  
Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, 2 00  
" in calf, gilt edges 2 50  
Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges 2 75  
Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50  
**ALSO THE FOLLOWING TRACTS**  
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  
Manual of Family Prayers, 56 pages, 6 cents  
Dairy man's Daughter, 36 pages, 6 cents  
Churchman's Profession, 32 pages, 6 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, 3 cents  
Morning and Evening Devotion, 8 pages, 3 cents  
Churchman's Arguments for Infant Baptism, 8 pages. 2 cents  
Or one hundred pages for 12 cents.  
**SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
To the **FAMILY VISITER**; & to the **CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE**; received at this Office.  
**NOTICE.**  
THE commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 26th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and settling with the supervisors of the roads, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court.  
By order, E. J. COWMAN, Clk.  
Com'rs. A. A. C.  
Aug 19

**PRINTING**  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.  
June 24

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.**  
UPON application to the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans' Court for Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing, of Thomas Flynn, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, with the same respectively due them, so far forth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the said Thomas Flynn, by virtue of a special act of Assembly passed in his behalf, being entitled to receive the benefit of the said insolvent laws, and without producing any proof of residence; and being also satisfied by the certificate of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, that the said Thomas Flynn is now in his custody for debt and for no other cause, & the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee by me appointed, a good and sufficient deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Flynn be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said fourth Monday of October next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear at that day and place, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Flynn should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly, as prayed.  
THOMAS H. DORSEY.  
T. St. WILLIAM S. GREEN, Clk.  
July 22

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.**  
ON application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Jacob Farrier, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jacob Farrier having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having appointed George Farrier trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said Jacob Farrier, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Farrier having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Farrier, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Farrier be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why said Jacob Farrier should not have the benefit of said acts, and supplements thereto, as prayed.  
THOMAS B. DORSEY.  
Su  
July 8.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.**  
ON application to the subscriber, in the recess 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 in actual 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 thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain 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 said act prescribed for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed 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 house of said county, 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 1850.  
THOMAS J. BRICE.  
June 24

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
MARYLAND  
HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—  
Leave Boston every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Boston; or directly to Boston, if no passengers for Cambridge.  
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.  
All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.  
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.  
April 8.

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

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
MARYLAND  
HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—  
Leave Boston every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Boston; or directly to Boston, if no passengers for Cambridge.  
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.  
All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.  
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.  
April 8.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

### COUNCIL CHAMBER,

August 23, 1850.

**ORDERED,** That the act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes; the act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester county, into Election Districts; and the act to regulate the removal of Proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and form of government for that purpose; be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Carrolltonian, Annapolis—Republican, Gazette, and American Baltimore—Hartford Republican—Messenger, Snow Hill—Village Herald, Princess Anne—Whig, Easton—Times, Centreville—Chronicle, Cambridge—Telegraph, Chestertown—Elkton Press, Elkton—Free Press, Rockville—Citizen, Frederick-Town—Hager's Town Mail—and Advocate, Cumberland.

**JAMES MURRAY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

### CHAPTER 168.

An act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes.

**SECTION 1.** Be it enacted, (that) by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as direct that Frederick county shall be divided into eleven election districts, be, and they are hereby repealed.

**Sec. 2.** And be it enacted, That Frederick county shall be divided into twelve separate election districts, and the additional district shall be taken and laid off from the third election district, as they are now numbered.

**Sec. 3.** And be it enacted, That Patrick McGill, Junior, George Williard, Col. John Thomas, Benjamin West and George Bowles, of the third election district of the county aforesaid, be, and they are hereby authorized and appointed, or a majority of them, commissioners to lay off and divide anew the third election district, into two election districts, and to number the new election district formed out of the third election district; and to make choice of a place in the said new election district, so laid off, at which the elections shall be held, having due regard to the accommodation of persons attendant upon such elections; and the said commissioners shall, on or before the third Monday in April, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, deliver to the clerk of Frederick county court, a description in writing, under their hands and seals, specifying plainly the boundaries and number of the election districts, so laid off by them; and also the place where the elections for such districts shall be held; and the said clerk shall record the same in the records of said county.

**Sec. 4.** And be it enacted, That the sheriff of Frederick county shall give notice of the place of holding the election in such election district, so laid off anew, by causing the same to be inserted in one or more newspapers, printed in Frederick county, once a week for at least two months, previous to holding the election in October eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

**Sec. 5.** And be it enacted, That if any of the commissioners named in this act, shall die, remove out of the county, or refuse to accept his appointment, before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the remaining commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

**Sec. 6.** And be it enacted, That each commissioner shall be entitled to receive at the rate of two dollars per day, for every day he shall act in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him, by this act, to be assessed and levied by the levy court of Frederick county, as other county charges are, which said sums, when levied and collected, shall be paid over as other county charges are.

**Sec. 7.** And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, during the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case, this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

### CHAPTER 169.

An act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester county into Election Districts.

**SECTION 1.** Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the division of Worcester county into election districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

**Sec. 2.** And be it enacted, That the third of Berlin district be laid off into two separate election districts, and that the residue of the districts in said county be, and remain as they now are.

**Sec. 3.** And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the next General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, in such case this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with, or contrary thereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

### CHAPTER 221.

An act to regulate the removal of Proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and Form of Government for that purpose.

**SECTION 1.** Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any person, against whom an indictment shall be found for treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, or for any other offence, which, according to the laws of this state, may be punished with death, or for libel; shall suggest in writing, supported by affidavit or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found, such court shall order a transcript or copy of the record of the proceedings in the prosecution, to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction, in any adjoining county, either within the same district, or the county adjoining the district, in which the indictment is found, in which the same shall be heard and determined, in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

**Sec. 2.** And be it enacted, That if any person against whom any indictment shall be found for any felony or misdemeanor, other than those herein before mentioned, or for any forcible entry and detainer, or forcible detainer, which may hereafter be removed to any county court, or to Baltimore city court, shall suggest in writing, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found, or to which such indictment shall be removed, it shall be in the discretion of the court, and the said court is hereby authorized and empowered, if they shall deem a removal proper, to order a transcript or copy of the proceeding in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction, in the adjoining county, either within the same, or any adjoining district, and the said prosecution, when so removed, shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

**Sec. 3.** And be it further enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

### Anne-Arundel county, &c.

**ON** application, by petition in writing, of Charles S. Ridgely, (in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court,) to me, the undersigned, Chief Justice of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session of 1845, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, (on oath, so far as he could ascertain them,) being annexed to his said petition; and I being satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely had resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely is in actual confinement for debt, and I having appointed George Cooke trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles S. Ridgely, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust; and the said Charles S. Ridgely, having given bond, with security, for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Charles S. Ridgely be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles S. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Sept 2

THOMAS B. DORSEY, Jm

### NOTICE.

**ALL** persons having claims against the estate of John Linticum, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to attend at the Register of Wills office of said county, on the second Tuesday in September next (14th) for the purpose of receiving their dividends of said estate.

WILSON WATERS, Adm'r  
Aug 19.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### THE FLOATING CHAPEL.

Two Sabbath men. The summer sun  
In shadowless splendour shone,  
As long as gold each curling wave,  
And long as gold each rippling bay,  
I walked along the winding shore,  
Unspread with pebbles rare;  
For thus I hoped ere noon to reach  
The distant house of prayer.  
I came where by the river's bank  
Some stately vessels lay;  
And many seamen sought the beach,  
In Sabbath raiment gay;  
I marked not as they paced along,  
Their staid and thoughtful air;  
But sighed, and wished they'd turn with me  
And seek the house of prayer.  
At length a steamer fair and broad,  
My fixed attention drew;  
For in its folds it gave the dove  
And olive branch to view.  
The seamen climbed the vessel's side,  
Which did this banner bear;  
I followed, and with joy beheld  
A floating house of prayer.  
Above, beneath, each steepest eye  
Upon the preacher hung;  
And sweet and holy was the strain  
The sons of ocean sung;  
No vacant look, no wandering glance,  
No restless form was there;  
Nor did one wanton leer defile  
The seaman's house of prayer.  
I listened to the gospel's sound,  
Amidst a scene so new;  
And saw at times the stranger tear  
A many cheek bedew;  
I prayed that he, who loves his own,  
Might make that ark his care;  
And many souls he born within  
The seaman's house of prayer.  
The rippling waves, the curling shore,  
No longer meet my eye;  
No more the snow white dethel flag  
My wandering footsteps stay;  
But off amidst the holy calm  
Of Sabbath morning fair,  
My thoughts with new delight recall  
The seaman's house of prayer.

#### MARINER'S SKETCHES.

**SICKNESS AT SEA.**—One who has never been at sea, can form no idea of the peculiar feelings of desolation and solitude that seize the wretch, whom the fates visit with any kind of indisposition of body, when out of the reach of the faculty, nurses, warming pans, chicken broths, and all those conveniences, that make a fit of sickness at home, a kind of *otium cum dignitate*—a sort of temporary withdrawing one's self from the cares and vexations of this vile world, while the increased solicitude and anxiety of friends give one a feeling of consequence and importance peculiarly gratifying, provided nevertheless, that the sickness aforesaid is not unto death, in which case, perhaps the difference between sea and land is merely imaginary. But at sea one can be spared to wait upon the patient; chickens are *minus*, warming pans and doctors ditto. The cook is indeed *ex officio* nurse general, and is in fact called the 'doctor' in all merchant ships, though his culinary avocations render his attentions to the hospital department extremely uncertain and intermittent, for the axiom that 'a living dog is better than a dead lion,' or even a sick one, is gospel at sea, and of course greater care is taken to supply the healthy with food than the sick with comforts.

In addition to this, I have always remarked that the masters of American merchantmen will seldom believe that a man is sick till the agonies of death take place, it being the chief corner stone of their belief to look after their employer's interest first and foremost, and rather to kill a man by hard work and exposure, than to permit him to defraud the owners by his untimely sickness.

**ISLE OF FRANCE.**—Very high up on the side of one of the highest mountains near the harbour, is a telegraph station, which seemed inaccessible to any animal but a very smart, active monkey; from which vessels could be seen twenty-four hours before their arrival, from the extreme clearness of the air.

In this island, originated the science of 'nauscopy,' or, as an Irish philosopher defines it, 'the art of seeing a ship before she is in sight,' the theory of which is this, that the refraction of the air, shows an inverted image of the ship above the horizon, while the ship is still below or rather beyond its limits. This 'notion' attracted some attention at first, but was soon exploded, people generally being contented with seeing in a straight line, and doubting the utility of looking 'round a corner.'

**CALCUTTA.**—The Fakirs, a class of devotees, may be seen in almost every street, practising their religious mummeries. One of these fellows that I saw, had made a vow to keep his arm in an upright position for seven years, but long before the expiration of half that term, the muscles shrank and withered and lost all their power, so that the limb remained fixed aloft, like a sloop's topmast, or a lightning rod. Another had vowed to lie on a plank bed, covered with blunt iron points, about half an inch long. His vow was likewise for seven years, and when I saw him, his hide was callused and was hard as an albatross's, and I have no doubt was equally impetrable, though I had no convenient opportunity of trying the experiment.

A third wretch had made a vow not to sleep at night, and for the purpose of preventing the carnal man from getting a nap without the privacy or consent of the spiritual, he uttered a roar every four or five minutes during the

night. In the course of the 'pilgrim's progress' he took up his station directly under my chamber window. I bore it with most exemplary fortitude for one night, muttering curses, not loud but deep, and meditating 'brave punishments' and schemes of vengeance for my undisturbed sleep, for these periodical howls had the double effect of keeping both himself and me awake. The next night, in company with a fellow lodger, I took my stand at the window, well provided with brickbats. About ten o'clock the mortifier of the flesh 'took post,' and in due time warbled forth a long and melodious howl, to which we immediately responded by a shower of missiles, whose peculiar dull banging sound, announced that they had come in contact with the 'soul's dark cottage' of the saint, who was soon after seen clearing out, and to 'make night hideous' somewhere else.

In one walk for recreation in one of the same spicy groves, there is ten chances to one that he disturbs the repose of a 'cobrati capello,' or hooded snake, whose bite sends him to the shades in fifteen minutes, so that unless he has his testamentary documents previously prepared, he runs some risk of dying intestate, and chousing the judge of probate out of his fees; if he is tempted by the shade of a tree to take a nap under its branches, he finds when it is too late, that is, when he wakes in another world, that he has been sleeping under a manchineel, or some other whose narcotic shade is an introduction to the infernal shades; if he sit down to rest himself, a scorpion or a centipede crawls up his pantaloons, and the envenomed sting leaves him a leg out of pocket; if he extend his walk far into the forest, he meets with a tiger, or a boa constrictor, who happens just at that moment, to be in search of a dinner, and the unfortunate admirer of spicy groves finds an ignoble grave in the bowels of a wild beast; if he feels oppressed by the heat, and takes a fancy to bath in the cooling stream, an alligator, a mile long, introduces him to 'worlds below the flood'; if he avoid the spicy groves and perambulate the open field, a 'coup de soleil,' delirium and brain fever close the scene.

I reached Mudden Shaw's, a native merchant's shop, overcome with heat and choked with dust, and immediately called for a bottle of porter. While one of his 'coolies' was drawing the cork, I inadvertently put my hand to my face, upon which, an itinerant barber, who had marked me for his own, pounced upon me, seized me by the nose, and before my indignation could vent itself in words or blows,

was lathered from below the thyroid cartilage to the eyebrows. I mentally determined not to give him a 'spice' but the scoundrel talked me into a good humour in spite of my teeth, 'master not been here before? master chief mate I think,—suppose master want shabe any time, master avee me, my name Abdallah, sar—master bimby hab very fine viskar.'

He had hardly done, when another artist took the vacant arena, with 'Salam, sar,' and laying hold of my head with both hands, he gave it such a twist over the right shoulder as forced my eyes half out their sockets, making every joint crack like the report of a pocket pistol, and then suddenly, whisked it over to the left, as though the 'knowledge box, which he handled so unceremoniously had been mounted on a ball and socket like a land surveyor's headstone, giving me a chance to enjoy the pleasures of retrospection or looking behind me, if I had been so minded. Having at last brought my countenance back to where he found it, he took my fingers in hand, twisting, pulling and cracking them in a manner by no means free from pain. I should have overturned him by a slap on the side of the head, long before, but Mudden Shaw and his sicars, who were looking on with great gravity, assured me that the operation was exceedingly wholesome, and that I should feel much refreshed by it, and besides, 'it is the fashion of this country.' There is no resisting the decrees of fashion, any more than there is the fatis of tax assessors, and I submitted.

As soon as he had done with my fingers, without any other apology, than 'master stop little,' he whipped off my shoes and stockings, twisted and cracked my toes, trimmed the nails and re-shod me. I thought, to be sure he would stop here, but I was out altogether; he laid hold of one ear, peeped into it, like a monkey looking into a junk bottle, and cleaned it with several little implements and very soft brushes, and finished by listening the same ceremony with the other 'listener.' This operation is called 'shampooing.'

**SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS.**—The seals, on our first arrival, were so tame, that when hauling our boats on shore, it was frequently necessary to kick them out of the way. I saw one beach where upwards of three hundred had been killed, almost every one of which had a young one as black as a coal, and looking at a little distance like black water spaniels. These poor little wretches were standing whimpering and whining each one by the mangled carcase of its dead mother, a piteous spectacle.

On one of these rambles we unexpectedly came across an old wig (male seal) on an immensely high cliff. He was probably retreating to avoid the extermination that was raging on the sea coast. It was immediately resolved, *non con.* that he should be compelled to jump off the cliff forthwith, a resolution which we proceeded to put in practice. Notwithstanding his roarings and caperings, his reluctance, and his snort in adverbium,

behaviour, he gradually approached the brink, till at last he took the 'lover's leap.' I ran and looked over the edge of the cliff, and saw him bounding like a foot-ball from one projection to another till he alighted in the roaring surf below. As soon as he had extricated himself from the tremendous surf into which he fell, and which flew half way up to us, though elevated nearly four hundred feet above the level, he turned his head towards us, and, I presume, roared lustily, though his voice was not distinguishable from the roar of the surf. By way of appeasing him we kicked off a score of penguins, that had colonized the place.

We were just getting the frying-pan and coffee-kettle under way, the mate was compounding a large tin pot of 'blackstrap' when a huge monster of the old wig bolted in among us without ceremony, and deliberately placed himself in the middle of the fire, which was large enough and hot enough to have roasted a cattle-show premium ox. I saw him after the snow had abated smelling at his scorched flippers from time to time, as if at a loss to account for their crisped condition.

**LASOANS.**—Nothing occurred to vary the scene but a very heavy thunder squall near the equator. Not a single black fellow could be persuaded or forced to go aloft, they all fell prostrate on deck, crying 'Allah! Allah!' I made shift to coax one, who had been in an English man of war, to go aloft with me and got him as far as the main top, when an exceedingly bright flash of lightning, that most effectually blinded me for five or six minutes, accompanied by a clap of thunder, like the explosion of a dozen or twenty powder mills, overthrew his fortitude, and he slid down one of the maintopmast backstays, and joined his howling countrymen. They have likewise a great antipathy to cold. Talking with one of them one day, he said that on the coast of Chili, in the winter, it was 'two jacket cold' going round Van Dieman's Land was 'three jacket cold,' but the English channel, in the winter time, was 'plenty jacket cold.'

**OVERBOARD.**—I was going aloft and had got as far as the futtock backstay, when a rattle broke under my feet, and I fell backwards. My first sensation was surprise; I could not imagine where I was, but soon ascertained from the rushing of the air by my ears that I was falling and that headforemost. Dr. Johnson says that the near approach of death wonderfully concentrates a man's ideas. I am sure it did mine for I never thought so fast before or since, as I did during the few seconds that I was tumbling. In an instant the recollection came into my head that one of the quarter deck guns (No. 20) was directly under me, and I should in all human probability, be dashed to pieces upon it. I would have given the world to vent my feelings in cries, I tried to gather my limbs together, to contract my muscles, to shrink my body into as small a compass as possible, and with unspeakable terror awaited the 'death shock.'

All this time there was a blood red light before my eyes, through which a thousand horrible forms were constantly gliding. Then I thought of home, and the forms of all I hold dear on earth, and many others, 'strangers of distinction,' besides, floated before me. Then the recollection of the infernal gun and the consequent smash across the breach of it, put all these phantoms to flight, and I felt that peculiar sickness and distress at the stomach which it is said one experiences when on the point of undergoing a sudden violent and painful death, I thought to myself 'surely it must be almost time for the shock.'

A shock I certainly did receive, and that no very gentle one, across the back of the head, neck and left shoulder, and in an instant all was dark and still. 'It is all over, thought I 'this is the state between death and resurrection.' I really thought I had passed the first and awaited with increased terror for the second, when to my utter dismay I felt myself falling a second time, but the sensation was different; the blow that I had received had turned me, and I was descending feet foremost. But no words can express my delight, my ecstasy, at finding myself overboard instead of on the gun, I kept going down, down, till it appeared to me that the seven fathoms and a half, (the depth of water at our anchorage,) had more than doubled since we let go our anchor. After a while I became stationary and soon began slowly to ascend. When I looked up I saw high very high above me, a dim greenish light, which became brighter and brighter, till at last I bounced on the surface like a cork.

### THE SEALING BUSINESS.

Few persons, except those who are concerned, are aware of the large amount of capital now employed in this branch of our commerce. It is a cheering fact that we can enumerate ten sealing vessels which are all owned and mostly navigated by individuals belonging to this place; and that they brought into the port, the past year, skins amounting to the round sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The schooner Harriet, Capt. G. Davidson, Breakwater, Capt. D. Carew, the new and elegant schooner William, Capt. P. Wilber, and Free Gift, Capt. J. Hall, sailed from our harbour the past week, bound to the South Seas, and their return will probably increase our income in a much larger ratio. They are commanded by fine men, taken from the bosom of our society, and all of them manned by young men of intelligence and activity.

Stonington Press.

FOREIGN.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. LATE AND MORE IMPORTANT. ANOTHER FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Since the battle of Waterloo, fifteen years ago, no event has occurred in the history of Europe, so interesting to the citizens of this country, as the intelligence that arrived last evening. The Hibetnia, Capt. Maxwell, from Liverpool, brings papers from that city to the 4th August, announcing the astounding occurrence of another French Revolution.

The news by the Extioand the Clematis, at Boston, had prepared our minds for the result; but we could not anticipate that it would follow so soon upon the infatuated measures of the Cabinet of France. It is a consolation, however, to learn that, although attended with tumult, it promises not to be attended with those scenes of horror that spread ruin over the kingdom of France, and ultimately involved the fairest portion of Europe in desolation.

The prominent events of this revolution consist in the desertion of the Royal Guards, the discomfiture of the Guards of the King, the virtual abdication of the Crown by Charles X. the proclamation of the Duke of Bordeaux in his stead, and the appointment of a Regency, of which the Duke of Orleans is chief. All these great events have been achieved with little comparative loss of blood. There is no trait of that ferocity which stained the annals of the former revolution to be discerned. It was not the result of faction, but of a constitutional struggle for their rights. The King, his minions of Jesuits, were arrayed on one side, and the people on the other. The former sought to oppress, and the latter manfully resisted oppression. They have marched to their object with a cautious prudence—a moderation and forbearance that reflects upon the Liberals the highest honour, and gives a promise of the most auspicious consequences.

It may be asked will not the holy alliance interfere to reinstate the absconding monarch? We answer, No. If they could look on and permit the ruthless Miguel to usurp the throne of Portugal, they will hardly venture to interfere in the affairs of France. It cost Great Britain nearly eight hundred millions to re-seat the Bourbons before, and they have now as little of the ability, as of the disposition to enter again upon the fruitless crusade. Charles X. will probably once more become a pensioner upon the bounty of that refuge of loyalty, England, or retire to monastic seclusion. But without speculating further upon this momentous crisis, we will briefly advert to the circumstances that immediately preceded the acts of revolt, and subjoin such further particulars as the limited space of our columns will permit.

Immediately consequent upon the announcement of the arbitrary decrees of the King, dissolving the chambers and suspending the liberties of the press, the whole population rose, as if animated by one mind, and boldly resisted the execution of these tyrannical edicts. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, (the 26th, 27th and 28th of July, the city of Paris was a scene of conflict and carnage. On the latter of these days the Swiss Guards who had defended the Tuilleries and Louvre surrendered. In the meantime, the deputies who had assembled, issued a proclamation with their names attached, which we subjoin.

Express from Paris.—We have just received by a second extraordinary express from Paris, the Moniteur and other journals of the 29th July, and the Messenger des Chambres, dated August 1.

PROCLAMATION.

Addressed to the French, by the Deputies of the Departments assembled at Paris.

Frenchmen!—France is free. Absolute power has raised its standard; the heroic population of Paris has overthrown it. Paris attacked, has made the sacred cause triumph by arms which had triumphed in vain in the elections. A power which usurped our rights and disturbed our repose, threatened at once order and liberty. We return to the possession of order and liberty. There is no more fear for acquiring rights—no more barrier between us and the rights which we still want. A government which may, without delay, secure to us these advantages, is now the first want of our country. Frenchmen!—Those of your Deputies who are already at Paris have assembled, and till the chambers can regularly convene, they have invited a Frenchman who has never fought but for France, the Duke of Orleans, to exercise the functions of Lieutenant General of the kingdom. This, is in their opinions, the surest means promptly to accomplish by peace the success of the most legitimate defence.

The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the national and constitutional cause, he has always defended its interests, and professed its principles. He will respect our rights, for he will derive his own from us. We shall secure to ourselves by law all the guarantees necessary to liberty, strong and durable.

The re-establishment of the National Guard, with the intervention of the National Guards in the choice of the officers.

The intervention of the citizens in the formation of the departmental and municipal administrations.

The Jury for the transgressions of the Press; the legally organized responsibility of the Ministers, and the secondary agents of the administration.

The situation of the military legally secured. The re-election of Deputies appointed to public offices, we shall give at length to our institutions, in concert with the head of the State, the development of which they have need.

Frenchmen!—The Duke of Orleans himself has already spoken, and his language is that which is suitable to a free country.

The Chambers, says he, are going to assemble; they will consider of means to insure the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the nation.

The charter will henceforward be a truth.

Imprimerie du Temps.

From the Journal du Commerce.

Paris, July 31, (Noon.) Inhabitants of Paris!—The Deputies of France, at this moment assembled at Paris, have expressed to me the desire that I should repair to this capital, to exercise the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

I have not hesitated to come and share your dangers, to place myself in the midst of your heroic population, and to exert all my efforts to preserve you from the calamities of civil war and of anarchy.

On returning to the city of Paris, I wore with pride those glorious colours which you have resumed, and which I myself long wore.

The Chambers are going to assemble, they will consider of the means of securing the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the rights of the nation.

The Charter will henceforward be a truth.

Louis Philippe D'Orleans.

Extraordinary supplement to the Moniteur, July 31.

Paris, July 31. It has been necessary to designate for each branch of the public administration, commissions to replace, provisionally, the administration which has just fallen with the power of Charles X.

The following are appointed Provisional Commissioners.

For the Department of Justice, M. Dupont De L'Eure. Finances, Baron Louis. War, General Gerard. Marine, M. De Rigny. Foreign Affairs, M. Bignon. Public Instruction, M. Guizot. Interior and Public Works, M. Cassinier Perrier.

(Signed) Lobau A. De Puyraveau. Manguin De Schonen.

Paris, Hotel de Ville, July 31.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION OF PARIS.

Inhabitants of Paris! Charles X. has ceased to reign over France. Not being able to forget the origin of his authority, he has always considered himself the enemy of our country, and of its liberties, which he could not understand.

[The remainder of this proclamation is a panegyric on the inhabitants of Paris.]

The princess of Berry made the most energetic remonstrances to Charles X. telling him that she was a mother, and that the brilliant destiny of her son was ever endangered by his obstinate perseverance in an oppressive system. Charles X. it is said, received the princess very ill, and forbade her presence.

The population has not moved from Rouen, but it offers to Paris 40,000 men.

From the Journal des Debates.

PROTEST OF THE DEPUTIES.

The undersigned regularly elected Deputies by the colleges of arrondissements, by virtue of the Royal Ordinance of the 26th, and conformably to the Constitutional Charter, and to the laws relative to elections of the 26th, and who are now at Paris, consider themselves as absolutely obliged, by their duties and their honour, to protest against the measures which the advisers of the Crown have lately caused to be proclaimed for the overthrow of the legal system of the elections and the ruin of the liberty of the Press. The same measures contained in the Ordinances of the 26th, are, in the opinion of the undersigned, directly contrary to the Constitutional rights of the French, to the attributes and to the decrees of the tribunals, and calculated to throw the State into a confusion which equally endangers the peace of the present moment and the security of the future.

In consequence, the undersigned, inviolably faithful to their oath, protest, in concert, not only against the said measures, but against all the acts which may result from them.

And considering, on the one hand, that the Chamber of Deputies, not having been constituted, could not be legally dissolved; on the other, that the attempt to form a new Chamber of Deputies in a novel and arbitrary manner, is directly opposed to the Constitutional Charter, and to the acquired rights of the electors, the undersigned declare that they still consider themselves legally elected to the Deputation by the Colleges of the arrondissements and departments, whose suffrages they have obtained, and as incapable of being replaced except by elections made according to the principles and forms prescribed by the laws. And if the undersigned do not effectively exercise the rights, or perform all duties which they derive from their legal election, it is because they are hindered by absolute violence.

Many Deputies are expected at Paris tomorrow or the day after.

For three days Paris has been fired upon with cannons and grape shot. It was a taking by storm. Blood flowed in the streets. The fire of the musketry was more terrible and more murderous than on the 30th March 1814. At that time it was the Cossacks, the Russians, and the Austrians who fired. To day it is French soldiers, it is those whom we pay that desolate Paris with fire and the sword. And who has ordered this massacre? The Ministers of the King of France. It is they who have plunged the capital during three days into all the horrors of war. And why, Great God! all these terrible things? Because they have violated the Charter, and conspired to re-establish absolute power. They have proceeded from crime to massacre. They have been the insolent violators of their oaths, before they were the sanguinary executioners of their fellow-citizens.

Such, then, is the reward of 15 years obedience! Such is the reward of 15 millions paid by the sweat and sufferings of the people!

After the glory of so noble a resistance, and when our victory shall be complete, we will hasten to return to order and to public peace, to that order which our enemies have attempted to overthrow—to that peace which they have so cruelly stained with blood. We will show what a people is that did not desire a revolution—that takes arms against whoever dares to attempt one—that breaks the power of attack—and glorious and triumphant re-

turns to legal order, through a thousand dangers heroically endured.

The National Guard is re-organized. Let every good citizen who has a musket join the standard. A municipal Commission of Paris is formed. Let every good citizen who wishes for peace place himself under its authority. The Commission has promised to save the people. It will keep its promise.

The violators of our liberties, and the executioners of Paris, must be punished. The following are the measures which must be taken first of all:—

The exemplary punishment of the Ministers who signed the Ordinances. They have sported with the lives of their fellow citizens. Let them be delivered up to the justice of the Chamber of Peers.

The punishment of the principal Chiefs who have acted after their orders. The illegality inherent in the Ordinances vitiates all the orders given in consequence.

A declaration of rights which shall explain the 14th article of the Charter, and take from Royalty the unlimited power which it thought it found there.

A law which shall declare every officer guilty of a crime who shall fire upon the people, except in the cases provided for by the law.

It has been reported during the last three days that Baron Segeir, Peer of France, First President of the Royal Court of Paris, and M. de Bellegue, President of the Tribunal of the First Instance, had been arrested and conveyed to Vincennes, by order of the Ministers. We are happy to be able to state that this crime has not been added to so many others.

The Chamber of Deputies will assemble on the 3d of August.

The Peers now at Paris have assembled, to consider of what was to be done in the present state of things.

This morning the Louvre and the Tuilleries, which were defended by the Swiss, were taken, after a brisk and long supported fire.

This evening, the Royal Guards, which left Paris at 2 o'clock, retreated behind the barrier de l'Hotel. Its lines extend as far as Passy.

Early on Wednesday morning the citizens made only one army. The National Guard appeared in uniform, and was hailed with gratitude and respect. The crowd joined these citizens; it had powder and arms. Then they marched to the Place de Greve. The Hotel de Ville was several times taken and retaken. At last it remained in the hands of the Constitutional party. The fire of the musketry continued till very late in the night.

After the first combat, the troops of the line, who behaved with the most laudable moderation, laid down their arms, and held out their hands to their fellow citizens and brethren. The gendarmes soon followed the example. The Royal Guard at length yielded like the others.

The Swiss have surrendered. The people have been content with disarming them.

The National Guard is re-organized; patriots, in uniform, traverse the city. Tranquility every where prevails.

The Mayors of the communes in the environs of Paris have taken measures to organize legal resistance.

An investigation has been made, which shows that there is in Paris flour for six weeks consumption; there is, therefore, no reason to fear a scarcity.

Yesterday several Deputies—viz. Messrs. General Gerard, Count de Labau, Lafitte, Casimir Perrier, and Manguin, went, amidst the fire of the musketry, to the Marshal Duke of Ragusa. M. Lafitte spoke and represented to the Marshal the deplorable state of the capital,—blood flowing in all directions,—the musketry firing as in a town taken by storm; he made him personally responsible, in the name of the assembled Deputies of France, for the fatal consequences of so melancholy an event.

The marshal replied, 'The honour of a soldier is obedience.' 'And civil honour,' replied M. Lafitte, 'is not to massacre citizens.' Then the Marshal said, 'But gentlemen, what are the conditions you propose?' 'Without judging too highly of our influence, we think we can be answerable that every thing will return to order on the following conditions: The revocation of the illegal ordinances of the 26th July—the dismissal of the ministers, and the convocation of the Chambers on the 3d August.'

The marshal agreed that, as a citizen, he might perhaps, not disapprove—nay, might even participate in the opinions of the deputies; but that as a soldier he had his orders, and only carried them into execution. But, however, he engaged to submit their proposals to the King in half an hour. 'But, added the Marshal, if you wish, gentlemen, to have a conference on this subject with M. de Polignac, he is close at hand, and I will go and ask him if he can receive you.'

A quarter of an hour passed; the Marshal returned, with his countenance much changed, and told the deputies that M. de Polignac had declared to him that the conditions proposed rendered any conference useless.

'We have then, civil war,' said M. Lafitte. 'The Marshal bowed, and the Deputies retired.'

This morning, while the Deputies were deliberating, a letter was delivered to General Gerard from the commander of one of the regiments of the garrison of Paris, stating that if the General would send a Colonel, the regiment would obey his orders. The General immediately sent one of his Aids-de-Camp, who took the command of the regiment. The same happened with another corps. General Gerard took the command of both, and addressed an energetic speech to them, and thanked them for preferring their country and real military honour above all things.

From the Messenger des Chambres, Friday, July 30. The Marquis de Pastoret, Chancellor of France, M. Semonville, Grand Referendary, and Count d'Agout, Peer of France, have ar-

rived at the Hotel de Ville, and have announced that Charles X. has named M. de Marmont, President of the Council; and that he has declared himself willing to accept a Ministry chosen by him.

Nothing has transpired respecting the answer of the Provisional Government.

It is now ascertained that M. de Polignac has paid agents to kindle the fire in Normandy.

It is reported that the Duke d'Orleans consents to accept the Royal power, and the national colours, with all conditions which result from the Charter. It is said that the Duke de Chartres has arrived from Joiny with his regiment.

The mails set out this morning at two o'clock, and they will also be despatched this evening, under the protection of the National Guard.

The markets are well supplied with provisions, which are sold with the same security as usual. The vehicles which bring provisions from the environs of Paris, stop at the barrier, because the streets are barricaded, and the dealers go and fetch their supplies in baskets.

The Canons and Pupils of the Seminary assembled in the Archbishop's Palace had the imprudence to fire from the windows. They were overpowered; some of them were victims, and this resistance led to the complete pillage of the Palace. The furniture was all broken in pieces, and thrown into the river.

An estafette has been stopped at the barriers, and conducted to the commission, at the Hotel de Ville. The courier was disguised, and wore a smock frock. The despatches were destined to Vincennes.

A letter of the 29th of July, accompanying the express says:—

'The most horrible carnage has taken place in Paris—yesterday till eight o'clock in the evening, and to-day till noon. The number of killed and wounded is considerable on both sides, but the Royal Guard was at length repulsed on all sides, and the three coloured flag is hoisted on the Tuilleries. It could never have been supposed that there was such invincible courage in the population of the capital—every one flew to arms; and this morning Paris could have resisted 100,000 men.'

From the Sun of Monday evening.

A third express has been received from Paris. As far as the intelligence has been sufficient to transpire, we are informed that the King had abdicated in favour of the Duke de Bordeaux; that the Duke of Orleans had been declared Regent, or, as others have it, King; that Charles X. and the Royal Family had set out for Rheims; and that Prince Polignac had been compelled to surrender to General Lafayette. The troops of the line at Lyons, at Lisle, at Rouen, at Havre, and generally throughout the departments, had joined the citizens. This express left Paris on Saturday night, at which time the Provisional Government was most successfully exerting itself to restore order, and the city was generally resuming its tranquil appearance, though the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

A deputation from Lisle had arrived at Paris, offering five thousand men, if needed. A deputation from Lyons was also stated to be on the way to Paris. At Marseilles the inhabitants and military had universally risen against the government of Charles X. The Marseilles hymn was chanted in the streets, and a force was organizing to resist any attempt of the tyrant. The provisional government of Paris was about to send two thousand men towards Calais, and on the arrival of the expected quotas from the provinces, other bodies would be despatched in different directions. One general feeling is said to animate the French people, and they are no more distinguished by the heroism with which they have asserted their liberties, than by the avoidance of all anarchy and plunder during the strongest excitement.

The accounts from Marseilles state that information had arrived there of their having arisen discontent among the French troops at Algiers. It was said that ten thousand had been ordered home. The convicts at Toulon had attempted to escape, but were prevented. In Marseilles great excitement prevailed, and the Marseilles hymn had been sung in the open streets with cheers of song with the Bourbons, long live liberty. At Lisle, Nismes, Avignon, and other places the national guard has taken up arms in favour of the people.

From the London Morning Herald of Aug 2. IMPORTANT EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

At a late hour last night we received, by our extraordinary express from Paris, the Moniteur bearing the date of the 29th and 30th July, the Temps, Journal des Debats, and France Nouvelle of the 29th, with the Messenger des Chambres, (evening edition) of the 30th. Their contents are of the very highest importance, and supersede the necessity, or, more correctly speaking, relieve us from the irksome task of republishing the various versions of the affairs of that capital that have appeared since our last—some of them evidently fabricated for stock-jobbing purposes, others loosely collected, and all of them bearing the stamp of exaggeration. It will be seen, in the first place, that a Provisional Government has been organized, consisting of eight members, all of them holding a very high, if not the very highest places, in the estimation of their countrymen, for civil or military virtues—some of them for both, as General Gerard and Count Labau (General Drouet.) The Moniteur, in conformity to the rule it has followed for the last forty years—that of belonging to the stronger party—is become the organ of the Provisional Government, and we particularly notice this fact, because it speaks volumes to those who are acquainted with the march of French affairs.

Before the decisive step of appointing a provisional Government took place, various incidents of the deepest, most agitated, and we may say, unparalleled interest, had taken place. The population of the capital had risen to a man, animated by a heroic zeal which, never equalled, was never surpassed. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, it was a

scene of carnage, sometimes the King's troops on the last of those days, the 26th, 27th, and 28th, and strong detachments from all the Parisian battalions.

In the meantime, the King's troops, who had arrived in Paris assembled, and issued a declaration, with all their names affixed to this solemn document, a deputation, with M. Lafitte, brother-in-law of Marmont, at their head, and a conference with the Marshal, who is Generalissimo of the King's troops, near one of the barriers; and the details of this conference, which will be found amongst our extracts, show the great moderation by which the leaders of the popular party were still animated.

They proposed only the repeal of the obnoxious Ordinances, together with the dismissal of the obnoxious Ministers; and with it to be believed, they were not only rejected, but contemptuously rejected. When Marmont, who consented to become the bearer of these proposals returned with the answer of the King, M. Lafitte exclaimed, 'Then the civil war is begun!'

From this moment all idea of compromise seems to have been abandoned by the popular party; the tri-coloured flag was hoisted on the Tuilleries; the ensigns of the King were every where pulled down or defaced; whilst a new impulse was given to the popular enthusiasm. It is stated by the Messenger des Chambres that the crown has been offered to the Duke of Orleans; and, if another or dit of the some paper be correct, it is more than probable that the offer has not been refused, as, according to the last or dit, the Duke of Chartres, his son, and one of the most popular young men in France, has gone over with his regiment to the Constitutional party. In the meantime, a letter, which accompanies the express, says that the fighting was renewed on Friday with more obstinacy and carnage than had distinguished any former engagement of which that heroic city had been the theatre since the commencement of those troubles; that the King's troops were at last repulsed at all points, and it significantly adds, that if 100,000 men were to renew the attack, they would be repulsed, such was the invincible courage of the inhabitants.

We shall add only one remark to what we have stated, that from the obstinate rejection of all terms of accommodation by the King, we can only come to the conclusion, that his reason has totally deserted him, or that he is acting under foreign influence; and we cannot conclude without expressing a hope that our Cabinet (if such influence prevail) is not mixed up with it, either directly or indirectly; for we should say, we to the English Minister whose name should be found connected with as black an intrigue as dangerous to England in its remote, as to France in its immediate results.

From the London Times, August 2.

The following accounts from Paris, which are from a private source, are the latest which have reached this country:—

'On Wednesday, about one o'clock, the tumultuous assemblages had greatly increased, when there were repeated discharges of musketry.—The populace were every where collected in dense masses, but more especially in the Rue St. Honoré and the market places. The Place Louis Quinze was crowded with persons, in the strongest state of excitement, calling out with deafening shouts, 'Abas les Bourbons! Abas les Despotés! By the various discharges, it is said that five or six hundred individuals had been killed. At the Boulevard the people cut down the trees and tore up the chaussees. One unfortunate Englishman, looking out of the window of Lawson's Hotel, was shot. Every shop, with the insignia of the Royal Family was attacked, the effigies were torn down, and the shops were literally battered to pieces.—The Tuilleries were quite closed, and large bodies of military were stationed all around. The current report was that M. Casimir Perrier has issued a proclamation stating, that obedience was no longer due to the Government, which was to be considered as at an end.

'The National Guard had assembled in great force, and it was understood that M. Lafitte, or General Lamarque, was to be at the head of it.—The great massacre of the people happened when they were breaking in to every place where there were arms, to seize them. None of the mails were allowed to quit Paris, and it took about 400 men to succeed in getting the mail to this country out of the capital. This could not have been effected but for a regiment which had gone over to the people, having taken charge of it.

All the Bureaux were closed, and no passports were given. The English, who were all eager to quit Paris, were taking their departure without passports. All the English were stopped by the populace and made to cry out, 'Vive la Charte.' The people tore off the Bours de lis from the dresses of the patillions. What added considerably to the consternation of the English was the circumstance of Lady Stuart de Rothsay having left Paris. It was confidently reported and believed that the Prefect of Rouen had been hanged. Indeed in every quarter the indignation was strong against the Government, and what added to the excitement was the complete destitution of all men in office who had not, during the recent election, exerted themselves in procuring votes.

'As much will depend on the feeling of the army, our informant says that the Gardes du Corps and the Swiss are supposed to be staunch to the Government; but the Regiments of the Line were on the side of the people to a man. He assures us that on the most important point there is not the least doubt entertained that all the Regiments of the Line are with the people. The defection is complete. An officer on duty was desired to fire by one of the Gardes du Corps. The answer was, 'No, I will never fire on my countrymen.' It was reported in Paris, that individuals of the Gardes du Corps, found separate from the be-

had been dragged... had been done to... common were post... and strong detach... from all the... Paris. Band-bill... of so am... most eminent phi... Ministers, summe... country, and to... A sort of devasta... from his having... is a great a... relations. No excep... Paris ex... appearance at this... cannot be... indignation... King in aulk... he was conce... had gone to Compa... Parisians that, it... the destruction... The Gardes du Corp... are dated; they see... ding rather than a... issue. The peo... from all places... such arms as they... against the... DATE OF THE N... (OFFI... sent to the Municip... depute announces to... if the different ar... accepted the consti... tional Guard, whic... the voice of the pub... annually conferred... now assembled at... He invites the L... mittees of each ar... to receive the o... town hotel, to whic... to wait for him... By order of Gen... members of the Cor... Committee of the... AFFITTE. CASIMIR PERRI... GENERAL GERARD... PROCLA... Yellow Citizens—Y... myself worthy of... the Guard National... our liberties. Yellow Citizens—O... cease you to obey... will be given to y... the troops of the li... The Guards ar... trusters who have... who thought to m... will soon be... the tribunals for t... their sanguine plo... signed at General... Le Paris, July 29. LIGHT OF THE... office, 3 o'clock... from Paris with... 'Par... All is tranquil he... open, and the... up by the popul... upon the stones... upon the milit... The King of Fra... accompanied by... members of the r... carried off with... levels. They will there... it will be dec... to Germany... of the Swiss... the carnage hav... another account... to Rheims. NO... Election will... Rom, on the... for the purpose... of the City... tional Assembly of... from the recom... model country. P... By order... 10 Sept. 9, 1830. JUST... AND FOR BAL... The First V... BISHO... by... and P... of his Troop... and Germany... Sept. 2. JOSEPH... SPECTFUL... zens of Ann... of Annapoli... of said con... especially solici... Aug 12. To the Voters... cit... stated by some... being a c... This statement I... declare myself a... unequivocally a... and respectfully... Sept. 2.



**DANIEL HART**  
Has received and offers for Sale  
**RICE FLOUR,**  
A new article, very palatable food for the season of the year. Also a general assortment of  
**GROCERIES**  
Also has on hand  
**Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Liverpool, Queensware, Tin and Stoneware.**  
**BACON, PORK, LARD, MACKEREL, AND FRESH SALAD OIL, AND BEST FAMILY FLOUR.**

**BOOK BINDING**  
Executed in the most approved manner, and at the Baltimore prices.  
**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.  
July 29.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery court, the subscriber, as trustee, will expose to Public Sale, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 16th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M. the plantation on which Mr. Thomas Furlong resides, containing

**240 ACRES.**  
This farm adjoins the Bang Sun Tavern, in Anne Arundel county; it has a fine meadow and is susceptible of great improvement by the use of clover and plaster; one half is in wood a great portion fine chestnut; it is capable of being laid off so as to have an abundance of water for each field. The improvements consist of a  
**DWELLING HOUSE**  
necessary out houses, and Tobacco House sufficient to accommodate the heads of Tobacco, also a young and thriving Apple and Peach orchard. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, to whom it will be shown by Mr. Furlong.

**THE TERMS OF SALE.**  
As prescribed by the decree, are, that the purchaser pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof; one other third in twelve months from the day of sale; and the residue of eighteen months from the day of sale, the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds with surety to be approved by the trustee.  
Aug 26. **GEORGE WELLS, Jr.** Sw

**\$100 REWARD.**  
**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber's Farm, in West River, in Anne Arundel county, on Monday last, the 23d inst, a negro man named  
**SAH CARTER,**  
Thirty six years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, very black, and stoops in his walk; his clothing is Ticklen and blue, and a blue and white striped shirt. I will give Twenty Dollars if taken in the neighborhood, Fifty Dollars if taken in the state, or a good reward if taken out of the state, and brought to Annapolis, or secured so that I get him again.  
**THOMAS FRANKLIN.**  
The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above day for one week.  
N. B. It is to be noted he is still lurking in the neighborhood of his wife, who belongs to Mr. Thomas Henry Sumner, near Lyon's creek bridge.  
Annapolis, Aug 24, 1830.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC**  
Anne Arundel county, Orphans' Court, August 12th, 1830.  
ON application, by petition of William E. Peach, administrator with the will annexed, of James Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,**  
Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscriber, by virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Greenwell, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of August 1830.  
**JOHN B. GREENWELL, Adm'r.**  
August 26. 4w

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**JOHN B. GREENWELL, Adm'r.**  
August 26. 4w

**100 DOLLARS REWARD**  
**RAN AWAY** from the subscriber, living near South River Bridge, Anne Arundel county, on Monday last, a negro man named Tom, or  
**TOM WALLACE,**  
he is 25 years old, a very likely fellow, of yellowish complexion, straight and well made, five feet eight or ten inches high; he had a variety of clothing. Tom's father, who calls himself James Wallace, lives in Baltimore county, and belongs to James Carroll, Esq. where I think it likely Tom has gone, as he left home without any provocation whatever. I will give Fifty Dollars if taken in the state, or District of Columbia, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the state.  
**ROBERT W. KENT.**  
Aug 12

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of George A. Shaw, are requested to make payment on or before the 15th Sept. next, as long as credit can be given.  
Suits will be instituted against all persons indebted who neglect this notice.  
**W. M. BROWN, of Ben. Ex'rs.**  
**J. M. ROBINSON,**  
August 5, 1830.

**PRINTING**  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

**GEORGE W. NEIL, 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  
**PANTALOON STUFFS**  
Of various Qualities, and a variety of  
**VESTINGS,**  
Suitable to the Season.  
All of which he will sell low for cash, or in punctual men on moderate terms.  
April 23

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 25th day of September at 12 o'clock, a part of  
**A TRACT OF LAND**  
called Turkey Neck, containing about 98 acres, lately belonging to James Anderson, (of Absalom) This land lies on the Patuxent, is a healthy situation, has a good timbered pecan, is adjoining the farm of Leonard Malloree, and that lately owned by Benjamin Gother, is about 14 miles from Annapolis, and five miles from the Priest's Bridge. It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of the premises as persons wishing to purchase will examine and judge for themselves.

**TERMS OF SALE**  
As prescribed by the decree are, one third of the purchase money on or before six months from the day of sale, one other third part on or before twelve months, and the remaining third part on or before eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale. Bond with good security will be required.  
The creditors of the said James Anderson, are notified to exhibit within three months after the day of sale, their respective claims, with the vouchers therefor, and file the same in the Chancery Office. **JAMES BOYLE, Trustee.**  
Aug 19.

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**JOHN B. GREENWELL, Adm'r.**  
August 26.

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**JOHN B. GREENWELL, Adm'r.**  
August 26.

**READ'S PATENT.**  
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT,  
In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent their smoking.  
From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.  
Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city of the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.  
**A. H. READ, Patentee.**  
Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.  
12th June, 1830.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. do hereby certify that **A. H. READ, Esq.** the patentee above named, is a gentleman of respectability, an established creditor for honesty and probity, & we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.  
**CHARLES CHAMBLER, 2d Sheriff.**  
**ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.**  
**DAVID DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.**  
July 8.

**MR. L. CARUSI**  
OF Washington, respectfully announces to the citizens of Annapolis, his intention of opening a course of instruction in  
**DANCING & WALTZING.**  
The course will consist of 12 lessons. Terms as follows:  
For a course of Dancing or Waltzing, \$8  
For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, \$10  
To commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C. is at present in Annapolis, and will remain here for two or three days, during which time he will be pleased to obtain the names of those who may feel a desire to join his classes. A subscription list is left at Williamson's Hotel where he may be found.  
Annapolis, July 8.

**PRAYER BOOKS, Just Received**  
From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and  
**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,**  
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**NOTICE.**  
THE commission of Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 26th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and settling with the supervisors of the roads, and transacting the ordinary business of the levee court.  
By order **R. J. COWMAN, Clk.**  
Comm'r. A. A. C.  
Aug 12

**TO HIRE OR SELL**  
A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good Cook. For further information enquire at this Office.  
April 16.

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**Anne Arundel County, ss.**  
ON application, by the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans' Court for Anne Arundel county, by petition, in writing, of **Thomas Flynn,** of the city of Annapolis, praying for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and a list of creditors, on oath, with the same respectively due them, so far forth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Thomas Flynn, by virtue of a special act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto," a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, with the same respectively due them, so far forth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Thomas Flynn, by virtue of a special act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto," a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on 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# THE ANNAPOLIS NEWS

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1830.

NO. 37.

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## ADDRESS

Delivered by JOHN S. BELLMAN, Esq. at a meeting of a number of the Friends of the National and State Administrations, which took place at the Free School, in Anne-  
Arundel county, on the 21st of August last.

*My Fellow Citizens and Republican Friends,*  
The signs of the times merit attention. The political atmosphere is impregnated with noxious vapours. The enemy are gathering together their clans, their elite are mounted upon the watch. Their movements must be regarded; their wily arts and stratagems exposed; their relentless opposition, encountered by the sturdy firmness and vigorous zeal of the supporters of the present wise, patriotic, and republican administration. In the name of Jackson, liberty and the constitution, I summon you to the defence—I summon you to rally round the standard. Stubborn facts, and dignified argument, be your only weapons. They will silence the clamorous voice of the interested demagogue, and the loathsome howling of the reformed peevish. They are sufficient to repel the ruthless invader; they breathe the spirit, and inspire the courage, which will carry the war far into the depths of the enemy's country.

Let us reason calmly together upon the state of affairs; let us review the past, we may draw light for the future. The nation, by a large, tremendous, and all-powerful majority, has decided that our honoured chief magistrate in eighteen hundred and twenty-four, was deprived of those rights, which a large plurality of the people intended to confer upon him, by the log-rolling of certain members of congress; among whom the chief of the opposition stood pre-eminently conspicuous. The people have passed upon this dark transaction. Their mark is upon the actors of that scene. Their front will forever bear the indelible stain. It is in vain to cry peace to the shades of the coalition. Its ghost stalks over the hills, and through the valleys. It maddens the guilty, and appals the weak and trembling. To banish the recollection of this most nefarious transaction from the minds of the republican people of this country, has been the constant aim of our opponents. For this purpose the midnight taper has been trimmed; startling appeals to the high throne of the great I AM have been made; in fine, every art and every stratagem has been resorted to. But vain are the exertions of the guilty. An ostentatious show of purity and virtue will not avail. It is a sin of no venial grade, but should be characterised as a damnation of the deepest die. What congress would not do, the people have done. The people have elected Jackson, and he is their president—aye, fairly, honourably, and fully elected him. The question now presents itself—Does he fulfil, honestly and wisely, the trust which has been committed to his charge? Let the people answer! Their voice, in many sections of the republic, has been heard. New Hampshire has said well done; and New Jersey has said well done; and Maryland, our own delightful but distracted Maryland, has said well done. Maine, and Vermont, and Rhode Island, are sending forth the cheering voice to animate the republican in the hour of trial. Virginia and Pennsylvania, the rocks of the union, are as firm as their own mountains in their support of Old Hickory. The great west, the darling of Jefferson, gives every demonstration of victory. And the south, the warm and generous south, is animated in the cause. But this is not sufficient to silence the clamour of the devoted partisans of Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster. They have raised the banner. Their course is fierce, unrelenting and uncompromising. Bent upon extermination, they give no quarters. They have drawn the sword, and thrown away the scabbard. We will meet them. Our breasts are barred—our arms are nerved for the contest. From the inauguration of the president, to the fourth of July last, their opposition has been in Indian style. From the ambush they have endeavoured to cut down our tallest poppies. The whole country has been inundated with anonymous letters from Washington. The chit chat and idle gossip of the capital have been spread far and wide. Facts have been perverted; surmise and dark insinuation have been made. The ear of the public has been abused. This system, so destitute of every thing that is noble, manly and honourable, has been steadily pursued. But it could no longer succeed. The indignation of the community is upon it. Henry Clay must be announced. The fourth of July is the chosen day. The mandate from Washington is literally obeyed. The preconcerted and previously arranged plan of the caucus of members of congress, is carried into execution. Whether over two or three of the devoted friends of the exiled secretary could be gathered together on that auspicious day, his name is sounded, and opposition, under his banner, is openly proclaimed. Thus, amidst the all-exhilarating influence of old Federalism, a candidate of a party is made, and thus is he placed before the American people. Ill-omened pre-

lude of access is this to him. Jackson was brought out by sovereign states—Clay is brought out in the midst of feasting and revelry. Men of Anne-Arundel! which do ye choose, the Statesman or the Feaster?

Andrew Jackson is thus opposed by Henry Clay. Let us now examine into some of the grounds on which the venerable patriot is opposed. The first, and last as you will find it, (for in it are contained the seeds from which the others germinate,) is the removal from office of some of those who were opposed to him. This is the charge, upon which all the notes of the gamut have been sounded and resounded, by the whole corps, from the miserable twaddler, up to the grave and potent senator. This is the theme which has given rise to the severest invective, and bitterest denunciation. Grant, my friends, that this is wrong, what right have our opponents in this state to complain? Can they put their hands upon their hearts, and appeal to the holy sanctuary of Heaven, that they are free, innocent of this sin which they now so loudly, so piteously reprobate? they cannot. Facts stare them in the face, and firmly mark inconsistency on the forehead, as they make the jesuitical denunciation. They presented us the chalice; we have returned it to their own lips. If they sicken at the draught, they ought not to condemn the physician who administers their own medicine, prepared in their own way.

But is it wrong for the President of the people, to seek from among the people those who are his friends, and in whom he has confidence? Could he calculate to administer the government by the hands of those, whose daily occupation had been in the most servile abuse of him? Could he countenance those miserable panders, who delighted to attack the fair fame of his virtuous, honoured consort and comforter? It is true that she lived not to share the honours which you had conferred on the husband. Her grave had been moistened by the tears of the hero, ere he left the delightful residence of the Hermitage. But the recollection of her wrongs was fresh upon his memory. Had he not have spurned these wretched and degraded traducers from his presence, all would at once have cried aloud that he was unworthy to be placed among civilized beings—all would have pointed the finger of scorn at him.

Do not misunderstand me—I am not in favour of universal proscription. But my vote shall be given, and voice raised, for those who have the nerve and firmness to pay decent respect to their own political household. Proscription for opinion's sake is one thing; but merited retribution for uncalculated violence, denunciation and abuse, is quite another thing.

But some contend that office should be for life. This aristocratic doctrine I never could support. I never could sanction the idea that any man should be placed beyond the reach of the people. It is too European for us republicans. It is too Englishified for the republican sons of North America. It is, however, in perfect union with those who hold the creed of the Hartford convention luminaries. There is the honour, and there is the doctrine—They have it, and may wear it in all its glory—I will none of it. I hold in my hand a short extract from the writings of John Holmes, a senator of the United States from the state of Maine, when he advocated the pretensions of that pure, spotless, and incorruptible patriot, William H. Crawford. It is a neat and condensed argument on this subject, and in a few lines meets the whole argument, which has been franked forth to the world. I will read it. It is as follows:

"The Republicans expect, and they must not be disappointed, that a radical reform must be made in the next administration. No doubt those who hold and who will not be satisfied unless they ever continue to hold the best offices, will ascribe the sentiment to opposition to the president—but no blame is intended. The close of an administration is no time for a general correction of existing abuses. Mr. Monroe is not to embitter the little remnant of his political existence by reforms which he will be unable to complete; and the benefits of which he may not live to witness."

Again—"The security of the officer in his place tempts him to profligacy, and prodigality tends to corruption. It is essential, therefore, that he should hold his office by a limited period, and condition of tenure, and be displaced at stated periods, and promptly dismissed for a failure of duty or violation of trust. Independence upon the people preserves the purity of the Republic. REMOVALS SHOULD NOT BE MADE OCCASIONALLY OR MATTERS OF DISCRETION. THAT A MAN SHOULD continue in office so long as he does no wrong, although another FEDERAL MAXIM, is impolitic and untrue. If the office is a burden, others should assist to bear it. If profitable, others should participate in the enjoyment."

I have read this extract, not only because it contains an unanswerable argument to all the grounds, upon which opposition is placed upon the subjects of the President; but because it proves the consistency—that rare gem, of which grave and potent senator. Most of you have been favoured with a copy of this senator's speech which he delivered last winter, or rather last spring, in the senate. This congressional district has been peculiarly favoured with the lucubrations of senators Holmes and Barton, and the apostate Chilton. The gratuitous circulation will pass for what it is worth. The antidote, however, will speedily follow the bane. If consistency be regarded as a standard, you will now be enabled to pass upon its value. The fact is, office ought never to be conferred for life. It is the very essence of the rankest aristocracy.

But it is contended that bad appointments

have been made. It is true some may have been made. But such appointments are rare. They arise, however, in the nature of things. It is impossible that the President should intimately know the character and qualification of every man who may present himself as a candidate for office. He has, in a great measure, to depend upon the recommendation of others. If they are false, let them bear the odium. But the senate have rejected some! This only shows that a Jackson senate is independent, and not under the influence of the executive. I like to see cases of this kind sometimes occur. It keeps each branch of government in its proper orbit, and is a practical commentary on the wisdom of our institutions. In one case the senate rejected a nominee unanimously, although he had the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Speaker of the house of representatives, to recommend him.

But the appointment of printers—this is the rub—this is the great theme of declamation. I candidly admit that I do not wish to see the government overburdened with officers of this description. They are men, and have the feelings of men. A majority of the conductors of the press in this country, I believe to be honourable men. Is it right that they should be entirely overlooked, after a laborious life spent in opening the flood-gates of light to their fellow-citizens? I would not proscribe any class of citizens. There is as much mischief to be apprehended from a degradation of the press, as there is from exciting the lust of unhalloved ambition by an overflow of patronage. In our state, printers are frequently elected to the legislature. Was the tendency of their course to corrupt and demoralize their fellow-citizens? Let them answer. This is a subject of a delicate nature, and while I cannot approve the policy of introducing too many of this class of our fellow-citizens into offices of responsibility, trust and honour, I cannot condemn the act of the President, believing his motives to be pure and highly honourable. I will take the liberty of stating here, that I know one editor who has received an office, that was worthy of it. I mean Dabney S. Carr, a gentleman of the highest standing, and most unblemished integrity. Bribes and threats are alike to him. He would scorn the one, and bid defiance to the other.

But has not reform, as it is correctly termed, been of some advantage to the people of this republic? It has raised the veil, and discovered some of the most unblinking frauds that were ever practiced by the very worst men in the most rotten governments of the old world. It has thrown them bare and naked before the wide world, with no other covering save iniquity and crime. The prison house at Washington contains one of the talented sons of Maryland, who was first taught in wisdom's path to walk on this very Free School ground on which I now place my feet. He was willing to lose the last drop of his blood in support of his intimate friends, the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the opposition. (Messrs. Clay and Southard) They suffered him to proceed. His hand, I hope unconscious of the act, drew the false and fatal requisitions, and he was ruined. But enough—I will not dwell upon this horrible subject. May his fate make a salutary impression!

Turning from this subject of removal from office, which has been in my humble opinion too much practiced in this State, by every party who by turns have had the ascendancy, I will proceed to examine another charge, gravely urged against the President, and the republican party, by the opposition. This refers to his course of conduct in respect to the Southern Indians. The law that was passed last winter embodies the views of the administration. It provides for the removal of the Indians beyond the limits of any State or Territory. It provides the means of conveyance, and remuneration for their lands and improvements; and renders it imperative on them if they remain to submit to the laws of the State, within whose limits they may be. The grossest

\*I have received a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the hon. C. A. Wickliffe, chairman of the committee of retrenchment, which officially exposes the following list of Defaulters in that department alone, viz:

Treasury Department, 31st March, 1830.

Hon'ble C. A. Wickliffe,	
Ch. Com. on Retrenchment, Ho. Rep.	
811.	—In compliance with your request, I send attached a list of defaulters discovered since the 4th of March last, among officers who have been removed from employment. Measures have been taken for the recovery of the amount due by them. In the last case on the list, that of Mr. Mason, the money has since been paid.
I have, &c.	
Benjamin Homans, Clerk to Commission-ers Navy Pension Fund,	\$372 89
Thomas Pillsbury, Secretary to Navy Hospital Fund,	2,063 38
George M'Daniel, Special Agent,	938 94
John B. Swanton, Collector, Bath,	56,315 40
James M'Nay, Collector, Beaufort,	6,862 95
Robert Arnold, Collector, Perth Amboy,	85,928 76
Asa Robertson, Collector, Elizabeth City,	32,791 09
John Robertson, Collector, Petersburg,	24,837 51
James Dangerfield, Collector, Tappahannock,	6,800 32
Alfred M'Daniel, Receiver, Washington,	9,635 39
Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury,	11,250 76
James Mason, Receiver, Edwardsville,	\$39,932 62 2
This amount has since been paid.	
This is from one Department alone. In the Navy Department the abuses and frauds have been great. They amount to upwards of \$200,000; but as I have not a certified list, I forbear to place the names of the persons at this time, who have dip't so largely into the Public Treasury.	

misrepresentation on this subject has been resorted to by those who thought it politic to make a party question of it. The fact is that it is one of the most just and generous laws that ever was enacted by the National Legislature. The United States were bound by solemn compact to extinguish the Indian title to the lands which they occupied in Georgia. The plighted faith of the nation was at stake. Georgia had ceded an immense tract of country to the U. States. The above was the condition on which this cession was made. Has the United States received no advantage from this bargain? Millions have flowed into the treasury on account of the sales of those lands. Georgia is as sovereign a state as New-York or Maryland—can she tolerate, or ought the United States to suffer an independent government to be erected within her acknowledged limits? This is the bone of contention. The Indians contend for this. They contend that they have a right to introduce this government independent of Georgia. In fact they have done it. A state within a state cannot exist. Anarchy, confusion and bloodshed, must be the inevitable consequence. An investigation of this subject will show at once the futility of such collision. For instance the laws of Georgia prohibit polygamy; the Indian law permits it. The laws of Georgia punish with death him who commits a rape—the Indian law authorizes the infliction of stripes only. The laws of Georgia punish theft, horse stealing, by confinement and imprisonment. The Indian law places the measure of punishment for this crime in the breast of the discoverer; he may kill or not as vengeance or mercy instigates him. When I speak of Indian law I do not refer to Indian custom; but to laws which they have formally enacted under the auspices of the new government which they have erected in Georgia. Such different grades of punishment for the same offence within the limits of the same state, can suit no order or condition of people. To insist upon this anomaly is a mockery of the rights of Georgia, and an utter perversion of the letter and spirit of the constitution. We had as well think of appropriating a portion of this state to the free negroes, that detestable portion of our community, and suffer them to erect an independent government. I should not be surprised to see this plan solemnly proposed by some of our misguided philanthropists. Let them try it. My word upon it, that the scales of justice would tumble to the ground—and the sword would be the only arbiter. So far as New-York is concerned, this question has been settled. Her situation was analogous to that of Georgia. Immunity for murder was claimed because it was committed on Indian ground. The question was argued before the Supreme Court of that state, Judge Spencer presiding. The court decided that they had jurisdiction. The Legislature took up the subject, and re-echoed the voice of the Court. Necessity spirit then existed to fan the flames of excitement; else perhaps the burning torch would have been thrown far and wide. The venerable Judge who gave the luminous opinion upon this case, and in which the state coincided, is now a member of congress. He comes from the Albany district. But he voted against the rights of Georgia and thus prostrated in the dust the high character which he had gained as a jurist. So much for the virulence of party spirit. The opposition to this measure strongly partakes of disaffected feeling. The noise that is made about it is to produce a particular and desired effect. It is said that it will cost twenty millions of dollars to remove the Indians, and that that sum is appropriated by the bill. This is wilful and sheer misrepresentation. It is a miserable calculation on the credulity of the people. I am somewhat astonished that this law should meet with such a systematic and organized opposition. It is paying a poor compliment to the late President. I shall here state Mr. Adams' opinion upon this subject, as expressed in an official communication to Congress. It is as follows:—

Mr. Adams in his communication to congress, Dec. 21, 1829, says—"The ultimate design was to incorporate in our own institutions, that portion of them (the Indians) which could be converted to the state of civilization." After speaking of the practice of European governments, and moralizing upon their situation, Mr. Adams proceeds thus—"When we have had the rare good fortune of teaching the arts of civilization, and the doctrines of christianity, we have unexpectedly found them, forming, in the midst of ourselves, communities claiming to be independent of our, and rivals of our empire. This state of things requires that a remedy should be provided. A remedy which, while it shall do justice to those unfortunate children of nature, may secure to the members of our confederation their rights of sovereignty and of soil. As the outline of a project to that effect, the views presented in the report of the Secretary of War, are recommended to the consideration of congress."

The secretary of war, Gen. Porter, in his report says—"The most prominent feature in the present policy of the government, as connected with these people, is to be found in the efforts that are making to move them beyond the limits of the states and organized territories." He then proceeds to speak in emphatic terms of the wisdom of the colonization project, and recommends that a tract of land be set aside for those who do not wish to remove, by an arrangement with the proper authorities of the respective states in which they may be situated, and subject them to all the municipal laws of the state in which they may reside."

Mr. Monroe's opinion on this subject is fully expressed in a message to congress. "Being deeply impressed, (says that conscientious father and estimable man) that the removal of the Indian tribes from the lands which they now occupy within the limits of the several states and territories, to the country lying westward and northward thereof, within our acknow-

ledged boundaries, is of very high importance to our union, and may be accomplished on conditions, and in a manner to promote the happiness and interests of those tribes, the attention of the government has been long directed, with the greatest solicitude to the object. For the removal of the tribes, within the limits of the state of Georgia, the motive has been peculiarly strong, arising from the compact with that state, whereby the United States are bound to extinguish the Indian title to the lands, within it, whenever it may be done peaceably and on reasonable conditions." "Experience has clearly demonstrated, that in the present state it is impossible to incorporate them in such masses in any form whatever, into our system. It has been demonstrated with equal certainty, that without timely anticipation of, and provision against, the dangers to which they are exposed, under causes which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to control, their degradation and extermination will be inevitable." "To the United States, the proposed arrangement offers many very important advantages in addition to those which have been already enumerated. By the establishment of such a government over these tribes, with their consent, we become in reality their benefactors. The relation of conflicting interests, which has heretofore existed between them and our frontier settlements, will cease. There will be no more wars between them and the United States. Adopting such a government, their movements will be in harmony with us, and its good effect will be felt throughout the whole extent of our territory to the Pacific. It may fairly be presumed, that through the agency of such a government, the condition of all the tribes inhabiting the vast region, may be essentially improved; that permanent peace may be preserved with them, and commerce be much extended."

After this candid expression of his views, I had supposed that some respect would have been paid to them by those who followed in his wake. Mr. Dwight, of Massachusetts, is the only opposition member in congress who paid a decent respect to the opinions of his fallen friend. He voted for the law. He is a consistent man. Mr. Monroe's opinion on this subject is fully expressed in a message to congress.—"The president does not wish to oppress the Indians. Justice tempered with humanity and liberality characterizes his course towards the red children of the forest. He acts to them as a father; let their conduct be that of dutiful children, and all will be well."

The next ground of opposition, which suits the taste of the mutual friends of Messrs. Clay and Webster to play upon, is the president's veto upon the road bills. This is a subject of magnitude, and as a necessary consequence, has drawn forth corresponding denunciation. In my opinion this is by far the noblest act of the venerable patriot's whole life. In the field he has raised the standard of his country high, and spread a halo of glory around her stripes and stars. But this one act, in moral grandeur, rises far beyond the rest. It is an offering of himself upon his country's altar, for his country's welfare. It is nobly breasting the current and the tide for the sake of UNION and the CONSTITUTION. Heretofore he has been honoured as the brave defender of his country; in after times the voice of grateful millions will hail him as the preserver of the union.

You will pardon me if I refer a moment to the original grounds upon which this system was opposed. In doing so I ask your indulgence while I read some copious extracts from a speech of the same John Holmes, to whom I have already referred. They are well worthy of your attention. The speech to which I allude, was delivered in the Senate of the U. S. on what is well known as the survey bill. Here are some passages worthy of notice.

We happen to have a copy before us, and shall give a few extracts and recommend them to the attention of the Senator from Maine, who is said to have called upon the "National Republican" to rally round Mr. Clay, as the champion of internal improvement.

The bill was one for ordering surveys. He begins boldly, "Mr. President I am opposed both to the bill and the amendment."

Again—"I should have been better pleased, if the advocates of internal improvement would have selected the part of the constitution that gives them the power. This, they have carefully and prudently avoided. Prudently indeed, for should any one source be selected, we are for ever, not one-fourth of either house would concur. Yet this subject presents this singular inconsistency, that a power which must be derived from some one grant in the constitution, can unite but a small minority, as to the source, from whence it is derived, but yet, will, I fear, unite a majority in favour of its existence."

Again—"Implicit, or incidental powers, were once fashionable doctrines. It was insisted, that they were necessary, and that, without them, those granted could not be executed. The position has been too willingly yielded, and, once yielded these powers may be claimed to an unlimited extent. Now, Sir, I say that any of these are necessary to the execution of any of the defined and enumerated powers in the constitution."

Again—"Were these gentlemen here, who formed the constitution, I might with confidence appeal to them, if it had been believed that it contained the power claimed by this bill, whether it could possibly have been adopted? No, Sir, the truth is, this doctrine carries as much further than we ever went before, and one class of politicians, I mean the federalists, have a right to hold their heads high. If we establish the principle proposed in this bill, that party may congratulate themselves, that, though their power has been lost, their principles have in this instance triumphed."

Again—"I am aware, Sir, that the bill, only proposed a survey—and this surely, cannot be constitutional. But is it intended to stop here? You will send your corps of engineers into the States, to designate for them, such roads and canals as they may make. If the states are to make these roads and canals, let them do so. I thank you for designing them, but they would do much better than you—No, Sir, however disguised the bill may be, it is a bill for extending the commencement of a grand scheme of internal improvement. And I call upon the advocates of this measure, to point out to me the part of the constitution which gives you this authority."

Again—"But if you, by searching, can find this power, what good is to result from the exercise? You now can scarcely fulfill your legitimate duties, and are wishing to throw yourself into other departments. And while your business is multiplying, you will introduce into Congress a subject more perplexing, one which

will excite more jealousy, and provoke more discord, and induce more management, if not intrigue, than all others combined.

Will you appropriate equally? To do this, we must first ascertain what states have already received any thing, and how much, and deduct it from their share. The two millions for the Cumberland road were put into a common fund and deducted from the shares of those states which have had the benefit of it. Whose turn comes first? This is a very important inquiry. The first important canal you construct will be an exhaust your Treasury, and in number you with fear, that it will be the last. What is your rule of equality?—Among the states, probably according to their representatives, as this is your rule of taxation; and if you proceed in this, *taxatio must come*—Now, would this be right? In the canal which is to unite the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware, the state of Delaware would incur most of the expense, and receive least of the profits.—In Maryland, some expense, and considerable profit. Pennsylvania, none of the expense, and most of the profits. Delaware would draw one part in 213, Maryland 9, and Pennsylvania 26.

Will you divide *unequally* and at discretion?—Let the time come when Congress combine and appropriate money for the benefit of a majority, to the exclusion of a minority, and your Union is in the most imminent peril. Will you tell New England that, since they have made their roads at their own expense, that you will not take their money to make yours? That, although roads across the mountains give a direct benefit to some States, yet, as we are generally benefited, we have no right to complain? Begin a ban on the States of this sort, and see how long it will last. Treat the complaints of an injured minority as the "whispering squalls of a child, which does not know whether it is aggrieved or not," and see how soon "this child will assume the voice and courage" and strength of a man. Suppose we should succeed in throwing back on you your own principles—suppose we should start a system of education and establish a national university, and surely nothing can be more eminently "internal improvement" than that which goes to improve the human mind. Suppose we should make a donation of a hundred millions to Cambridge, whose foundation and reputation are so well established. Location is nothing—and, if gentlemen, in the South West, would be obliged to send their children some fifteen hundred miles, they are remotely benefited, and must not complain.

One, and not the least of the evils which is to result from this system, is, to paralyze the exertions in the States. They will always expect more of you than you can perform. They will neglect to improve their roads in waiting for you, and they will wait in vain. The ordinary expenses, in Maine, of repairing and making roads, is not less than \$300,000 annually. Supposing this to be an average with the other States, and that it would cost you two dollars to do what they might perform for one, the annual expenditures for ordinary repairs would exceed \$18,000,000. If you add to this the splendid scheme presented by the honorable member from Missouri in his amendment, you may at once perceive the ordinary revenues of the United States, for fifty years, would not accomplish the object. TAXATION, INTERNAL DEBT, and OPPRESSION, would be the inevitable result.

ADAM.—"Sir, I have already dwelt too long on this disorganizing scheme, and its disastrous results. For my constituents, I see nothing but taxes, taxes, without any the least equivalent—I see that the constitution is made to mean just what the interest of a majority shall dictate, and that the rights of the states are nominal, and that this measure is to reduce them below the grade of petty corporations."

ADAM.—"But gentlemen who would commence this mad project, are bound to show us the ways and means." What are they? You have read of a man who began to build his house without funds and how those who passed by, wagged their heads and said one to another, "this man began to build and was not able to finish."

After this luminous exposition, not only of the unconstitutionality, but in expediency of the whole system, who could have supposed that this Senator would have had the hardihood to denounce the President for exercising his constitutional privilege of arresting this system of intrigue? Mr. Holmes takes the ground against internal improvement in the local-national system, whose only tendency is to benefit a few at the expense of many; and to scatter the seeds of corruption broadcast among the members of Congress. To improvements of an undoubted national character he is not opposed. For instance the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road and Chesapeake and Ohio canal, are objects of his fondest regard. General Jackson's policy is to pay off the national debt; that the great and sublime prospect may be presented to the world of a great nation without debt. The result of this would necessarily be a reduction of the taxes; or if it should be deemed good policy, to continue a light rate of duties for the protection of domestic manufactures, to divide the surplus of the revenue among the States, according to some equitable ratio.—Suppose the national debt paid off, an event that will certainly take place in a very few years, (the opposition of those who consider a national debt a national blessing, to the contrary notwithstanding,) and the proportion of the surplus revenue that would fall to Maryland upon the division in proportion to representation, would annually be upwards of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Now I ask you gentlemen, would it not comport more with the dignity of the state, to receive this proportionable surplus in a regular and steady manner, than by encouraging our members of congress to beg and scramble for a little loaf here and a little loaf there? Recollect, Mr. Jefferson said those who were the meaneast would get the most. I should be sorry to see Maryland stand conspicuous in the scrambling business, either by exertion or reward. This proportionable surplus, if judiciously managed, would gradually effect all improvement necessary for the state, and at the same time would afford a sufficient fund for the only truly legitimate internal improvement, the improvement of the human mind.

It has been endeavored to make General Jackson appear not only opposed to internal improvement, but to the tariff likewise.—This is a mere party device, and is hardly worthy of serious consideration. He is not opposed to either where they are conducted for national purposes. With respect to this, we have his most solemn assurance, officially made to Congress on his high responsibility. The propriety of placing a negative of the laws of Congress in the President of the United States, begins to be a mooted question.—With this I have nothing to do. It is beyond a doubt that the constitution does confer the power. The greatest and best man that the world ever produced, the father of his country, exercised this veto privilege. A every thing which he did, becomes the more and more interesting, as our country grows in age,

I will here read his message regarding the bill to which he objected, with his reasons therefor, to Congress.

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—Having maturely considered the bill to alter and amend an act entitled 'an act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States,' which was presented to me on the twenty second day of this month, I now return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections.

"First. If the bill passes into a law, the two companies of Light Dragoons will be, from that moment, legally out of service, though they will afterwards continue actually in service; and during this interval, namely, from the time of legal to the time of actual discharge, it will not be lawful to pay them, unless some future provision be made by law. Though they may be discharged at the pleasure of Congress, in justice they ought to receive their pay, not only to the time of passing the law, but at least, to the time of their actual discharge.

"Secondly. It will be inconvenient and injurious to the public to dismiss the Light Dragoons as soon as notice of the law can be conveyed to them, one of the companies having been lately destined to a necessary and important service.

"Thirdly. The companies of Light Dragoons consist of one hundred and twenty six non commissioned officers and privates, who are bound to serve as dismounted dragoons when ordered so to do. They have received in bounties about two thousand dollars; one of them is completely equipped, & above half of the non commissioned officers and privates have yet to serve more than one third of the time of their enlistment; and, besides, there will, in the course of the year, be a considerable deficiency in the complement of infantry intended to be continued. Under these circumstances, to discharge the Dragoons does not seem to comport with economy.

"Fourthly. It is generally agreed that some cavalry, either militia or regular, will be necessary; and, according to the best information I have been able to obtain, it is my opinion that the latter will be less expensive and more useful than the former, in preserving peace between the frontier settlers and the Indians; and therefore, a part of the military establishment should consist of cavalry.

"The departed Washington not only did exercise the veto, but the living Madison and Monroe have done the same. They did negative bills whose object was to erect a system of improvement. To discover at once the impolicy of this log-rolling system, it is only necessary to refer to the schemes that were presented to congress for their consideration, and for which appropriations were demanded. The schemes were numerous, and formed a curious combination. The amount required to carry them into operation, is more than two scores of millions of money. Let no wholesome check be exercised upon the lavish expenditure of the public money, and it requires no great depth of penetration to foresee that the public debt will never be paid; and that taxes will never be reduced.—This scheme, I admit, has all the fastidiousness of the subtle serpent. It beguiles before we are aware of the poison! yea the poison itself is delicious. It feeds upon and destroys the very vitals, while we imagine ourselves reclining upon the soft down of ease. Before we can enter the pleasure gardens of its promise, the dark clouds will have arisen and our tabernacle will be in the broad gulph of consolidation. Stir up then all that's Roman in you, to resist the sweet alluring encroachment of the general government. The golden apples are presented to you, you are begged—you are almost implored to seize upon them. But beware! eat and you may see; but woe and desolation will follow.

In concluding my remarks upon this subject, I have to beg of you that you will procure the President's message upon the Maysville road bill. Take it and read it in the closet. Ponder it well, and my life upon it you will do justice to the man of your choice, who will support him in his onward course for his country's honour and glory.

The Financial concerns of the country next merit our attention. I shall here confine myself to a plain statistical exposition, derived from official communications to congress. The Treasury Department of the government is assigned to the management of a plain Pennsylvania republican farmer, who from his infancy has been accustomed to till the soil with his own hands. He is a practical man; and has arisen to his present elevated station by the energies of his mind, his singleness of purpose, and his devotion to principle. Under the auspices of this favourite son of Pennsylvania it is almost superfluous to add, that the fiscal concerns of the government are in a flourishing condition; checks heretofore unknown, have been introduced.—A proper accountability and a due responsibility, have been effected. In fine the most wholesome and salutary reform is seen throughout the whole department.

The actual expenditures of 1828 were 25,456,479 52 Do. do. 1829 23,711,017 59

Diff. in favour of 1829 1,745,461 93 The public paid off in 1829 12,383,800 77 Do. do, in 1828 12,163,418 07

220,362 70 This difference in favour of 1829 is the result of superior economy in the present administration, and should be added to the diff. above stated, viz. 220,362 70

making an actual difference of 608,824 63 so that should be added the difference in the estimates for the last quarter of the year for 1829 and the amount actually issued for the same time; viz. Estimated expenses for the 4th quarter of '29 7,245,481 05 Amount actually issued 6,238,914 43

To which add the difference as stated above 1,006,566 62 which gives 1,615,391 25

The total difference in the expenditures of the last year of Mr. Adams and the first year of Gen. Jackson's administration. This result is gratifying to all the true friends of the present abused administration, and shows at a glance the value that ought to be placed upon the statements of a reckless apostate.

I have now, gentlemen, in a very brief and imperfect manner, touched upon the prominent grounds of opposition to the administration of the general government. It now remains for me to say something upon our state affairs. But before I proceed to this, allow me to say something in regard to myself. It pleased you, at the last election, to return me as one of the delegates from this county to the legislature, in conjunction with three other very respectable gentlemen opposed to me in politics. My situation on this account was extremely delicate; a heavy responsibility was on my shoulders. It was a situation not to be coveted; but I would have died before I would have meanly evaded it. I had to contend with contending men—I soon found that I could not please, and I resolved to do what I believed to be right, alike regardless of the smiles or frowns of any. My course, I say it without the fear of contradiction of any man, was open, candid and liberal. I speak thus in respect to county appointments. I know that the malicious have whispered dark things about me; they have done it behind my back; but I have no consolation, that no honourable man will believe the lurking serpent-like assassin of character; and I care not the value of one barley corn what the wicked and degraded may think or believe. In my legislative course, I have the approbation of my conscience. On all questions which involved county interests, I have heard no complaint. I will do my colleagues the justice to say, that they freely and cordially united in the promotion of every thing, which we conceived to be of advantage to our constituents. I must say, that I considered myself as the representative in part of the county at large, and not of a particular party; and so I acted. I had rather speak about any thing or any person than myself. I therefore will not enter into the minutiae of detail. It is time to plead when I am arraigned; and I therefore leave myself in your hands, from whom I have received so many real substantial favours, and to whom I am under so many obligations.

A great exertion is being made by our opponents to gain the ascendancy in this state. It strikes me that four considerations chiefly influence them to this renewed exertion. The first is to regain the loaves and fishes; the second to nominate Mr. Clay for the presidency by the legislature; the third to elect a United States senator to oppose the administration, right or wrong; and the fourth, is wounded pride. Now, with respect to the appointments of the state, there are some that in candour I do admit, might be changed for the better. But these are few; a vast majority of the late appointments were excellent and judicious, and reflect great credit upon the wisdom and discernment of the governor and his council. But upon their own electioneering principles how will they act? They contend that it is wrong to remove; that office ought to be for life. But if they succeed, they will tell you this was a text they found in the nine hundred and ninety-ninth book of Job, that it was a good one to preach from, it had a singular efficacy in producing conversion; but they will wag their heads, and say we found it would not hold good in practice. Are all the old incumbents to be re-instated? They will not tell you that. If I am correctly informed that was a mooted question in a little sally caucus, toward the end of the session, which the sergeant at arms so unceremoniously "nullified." It was too delicate a point to be settled. One great ground of complaint against the late appointments in this state, is that several who are now again legally entitled to make a requisition on George M. Kubbins, the treasurer, are federalists. Now admitting our opponents be nothing more nor less than pure, unadulterated democrats, which I contend they are not, this is the last taunt and jeer which they should make at us in this county, particularly after the late demonstrations. The fifth of July, you all recollect, was celebrated at Waterloo. This meeting was central and political. Its object no doubt was to produce concert and union in the party. Who presided? A federalist. Who were the vice presidents? Federalists. Who were the toasters? Federalists all. After this they must cease to cry federalism—federal party. For myself, it is well known that I am a democrat of the Jeffersonian school. It was the faith of my fathers. I cherished it in my youth, and trust that I shall not depart therefrom in my old age. But I said there were some appointments that I did not approve. I think that we can make as advantageous changes as our opponents. And I prefer retaining the power, for this single reason, that experience is the mother of wisdom, and we have light now to guide our steps.

The policy of nominating Mr. Clay for the presidency of the union, has long been a favourite measure here, not only with his real partisans; but it has received an impulse elsewhere. The opponents of Gen. Jackson in this state are undoubtedly divided as it regards who shall be brought forward, Mr. Webster or Mr. Clay. The friends of the latter, however, have broken ground; sooner perhaps than the ex-secretary wished himself, and the Websterites will either be compelled to hold themselves as a corps de reserve, or to join in with Mr. Clay. The latter is the most likely. The rambles of two distinguished personages upon the banks of the Tiber, are not yet forgotten. Maryland has never yet, as far as I recollect, presented a candidate for the presidency under the auspices of a legislative caucus. She may, for aught I know, pursue this course. When it is done, however, rest assured that Jackson will be the rallying point with the people. If this is the object of our opponents, they will proclaim it, for they are honourable men.

On what principle is it, that an opposition

in the senate should be so strenuously opposed to it not sufficient that the two senators from Ohio, one from Missouri, one from New Jersey, one from New Hampshire, one from Tennessee, one from Pennsylvania, to say nothing of other states, should be clothed with power to enter into a crusade against the administration? They pay but poor respect to the voice of their constituents. They are there constitutionally. The people will pay their respects at the end of their respective terms. But what object under heaven has Maryland to gain, by continuing such a relentless opposition? I do not, nor shall I speak of the character of the present senator, whose term of service expires on the 4th March next. That is sufficiently understood and appreciated. Is it intended to re-elect him? It will be perhaps hard to overlook so worthy a servant in the cause of Messrs. Clay and Webster. It is a question worthy of consideration. It no doubt will receive the reflection due to its importance, and produce corresponding activity on your part. It seems to me to be the height of folly to elect a president, and then send men to the councils of the nation, to hamper his administration by a vindictive opposition.

The pride of opinion is unconquerable; and the notification of defeat sticks as close as the shirt of Nessus. Our opponents will pardon me when I say that these enter deeply into the elements of their opposition. This is human nature; and whatever some of their northern associates may think of the right divine, human nature is still human nature, and shows itself in every word, deed, and act of man.

These four considerations are no doubt the great and leading causes of their opposition. Having then stated them, as I think fairly, bear with me a moment while I look into their system of attaining these objects. Nothing goes further to demonstrate this, than the following circular from the committee in Baltimore, in obedience to the order of certain gentlemen, collected at the Protestant Episcopal Convention for the pious purpose of electing a Bishop. I will here read it to you, as you may become acquainted with the party tactics of our opponents. The nondescript circular.—

At a meeting in Baltimore of Citizens opposed to the existing administrations of the general and state governments, for the purpose of availing themselves of the information to be collected from a number of gentlemen from the different counties of Maryland, Gen. THOMAS, of St. Mary's, was called to the chair, and R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. of Talbot, appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been first explained by Mr. POTTS, of Frederick, the following resolutions were then agreed on by Mr. POTTS, and unanimously adopted—

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the citizens of the several counties of the general and state governments, to devise and determine a common and united course of election, with a view to the election to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and to a change in the office of President of the United States. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that active and energetic measures should be adopted, in each county in the state, to produce unanimity and concert among our friends, who are opposed to the system of proscription of the state as well as general government, and with a view to induce exertion, that the Central Committee in Baltimore be requested to address letters to such persons as they deem expedient, advising them of this meeting, and their views in relation to the state.

Sir and Gentlemen:—In obedience to the recommendation contained in the preceding resolution, the corresponding committee, for the city of Baltimore, have the honour to address you. The meeting above referred to, was one of great respectability and much weight of public and private character, and was attended by a free and useful communication of opinions. Entire harmony prevailed, and the best spirit was manifested. It seemed as if every one present was willing to give himself up to the public good—to unite in any proper measure which a majority of the party should think best calculated to "reform" the state, and bring back the general government to a support of those principles by which the peace, liberty and safety of the people of the United States have been wonderfully promoted, and, consequently, their happiness and prosperity advanced.

It was gratifying to learn that, in most parts of the state, those who think with us on political subjects, were raising themselves from that lethargy which cast Maryland, at the last election, into the hands of our opponents. It is manifest, that the victory then gained was caused by our own remissness, another evidence in support of the doctrine on which liberty is granted to man. The furious zeal of the opposing party may be continued in many counties of the state, but we feel assured that our friends can successfully resist it, if they will—and accomplish a triumph unparalleled in the political history of Maryland.

We think that the time for action has now fully arrived. And, while we regard moderation a leading characteristic of our party, we would encourage an untiring industry. We are led to believe that very many persons, lately opposed to us, are more or less offended with some leading act of the general and state government. Frank and friendly communications should be had with all those, that errors in opinions may be removed, and SUCH PUBLICATIONS, AS SHALL BE FURNISHED FOR THE PURPOSE, be mildly presented to them, that they may be read and considered. The great body of the people always mean to do what is right—and will do it, when not excited by prejudice or passions. Let us all act upon this principle—each and every one taking a part, as well to present to our opponents the "endurance of our views," as to exert and bring into operation every friend of our cause—Never was there a time when personal efforts might be more gratefully offered to the general benefit; and there are many, and peculiar circumstances, which must offer themselves very reflecting mind, why Maryland should take a lead in raising, or putting down, those who have so much abused the power vested in them.

Our present great object is to rescue the state from the hands of those who unphilosophically hold it, and we would respectfully suggest that all our efforts be mainly directed to that point. BEING SUCCESSFUL, as we certainly shall be, if we deserve it, IT IS IN KEY TO ADVANCE TOWARDS THE AC COMPLISHMENT OF ULTERIOR PURPOSES. It is our opinion, that the people of every county should fully manage their own affairs—and with the chief purpose of electing to the ensuing house of delegates, gentlemen unequivocally opposed to the present proscribed and anti-republican system of proscription; to men who have set themselves up as a standard of "right"—who command subject submission or extend a fierce persecution.

Such seemed to be the result of the opinions of the gentlemen assembled at the meeting above described—and the committee of correspondence regard themselves only as the organs of that meeting in making that result known to you. The meeting also thought that the necessity of the times was such, that every ardent friend should feel willing to make sacrifices of his

resources, in order to support the cause of the state. It was the desire of the committee, that every friend should be made known to you.

Above all things, we recommend harmony in action and vigorous exertion. We are gratified with a full better success generally obtain, and to an extraordinary degree. The opponents of the general and state governments, so far as Maryland is concerned, have the power fully in their own hands—and we trust that it will be used for the correction of abuses, and the restoration of an enlightened and liberal policy.

With much respect,  
your friends,  
LUKE TIERNAN,  
H. NILES,  
WILLIAM STEUART,  
JOHN HILLEN,  
WILLIAM H. FREEMAN,  
SAMUEL BARNER,  
WILLIAM H. COLLINS, Committee.

Addressed to  
This is certainly one of the most extraordinary papers which the spirit of the times has given rise to. The first thing that strikes me is the curious conceit that should have bewildered the favoured jolly of the church, so much as to have induced them to lay aside their divinity, for the earthly and fleshy purpose of instructing the committee of Baltimore how to write, and to whom! These instructions are made in secret caucus, and by those who were not delegated by the people for any such purpose. It is certainly a high handed aristocratical measure. The secrecy with which it was conducted is sufficient testimony that they never wished the great body of the people to become acquainted with the manoeuvre. And why is the letter in obedience to instructions only sent and directed to the leading men of the party? Is it because they did not like to trust the honest yeomanry with the secret; or do they consider the people their own worst enemies.

The tone of this whole proceeding goes clearly to prove that they consider their hope as a forlorn one. A party that is conscious of its strength and certain of success will sound the alarm in the open day. It will appeal to the people—and the people alone; not seek to employ the agency of the heads of society by the influence of letters from an obedient committee.

The committee are kind enough to tell the favoured gentlemen of their correspondence, what their "present great object is;" and if that is gained, say they, "it is easy to advance toward the accomplishment of ulterior purposes." What these ulterior purposes are, the committee do not intrude even to the leading men of the party. Why is this concealment? Why is the veil hung over the projects of this mysterious meeting? To say the least, such a course is not consistent with the characters of republicans. Dark, indeed, must these "ulterior purposes" be, which are only to be pursued in the event of success in the "present great object," if the heads of the party, cannot make known to their feet, on which they stand, and by which they must advance, the ambitious projects which they entertain. Such a party paper, I never saw before; and such an one, it is likely, we shall not see again.

But as it is believed that many of our friends are somewhat disaffected, "frank and friendly communications" are to be had with them. "Such publications—as shall be furnished for the purpose, be mildly presented to them." This is a part of the system. And what is it in an insult to every Jacksonian under the influence of a mill, a frank, and friendly communication. A trick! unworthy of honourable men, which could only have had its origin in a midnight conclave. But when you are approached be upon your guard. It behooves not whether you are accosted by the "hoary leecher," or the gay deceiver, in the mill, the frank, and friendly manner. Be upon your guard! Stand upon your virtue and integrity, and all will be well.

I have not time to analyze this precious circular in all its bearings. I have read it, and you can judge for yourselves. It is written in obedience to the orders of an irresponsible meeting, who were not delegated by the people. It was alone circulated among the leading and influential men of their party. Its object is ulterior purposes, which are thickly shrouded. It recommends art, trick and stratagem, to inveigle the unsuspecting and unwary from our ranks; knowing that they cannot possibly succeed in their "present great object," and ulterior purposes, without such assistance. But they will not succeed. Their magazine has exploded, and this, their system is blown "sky high." "Why high?" Although our opponents have always regarded us in a degraded point of view, they will find at the polls, the time when republicans act, firmly and feelingly act, that we have firmness to maintain our principles, and souls to resent an insult.

Another part of their "system" is a preconcerted plan to misrepresent the views and principles of the republican party. For instance, they call us dia-anionists, when they know that the last drops of our blood would be cheerfully shed for the union, whether it was against a foreign or domestic enemy. For one, I do not regard the unfortunate decision of our southern neighbours, but in sorrow. I am literally myself an agriculturalist, and as much engaged and as deeply interested, in the planting business, almost as any man who resides in this county. I speak for myself, when I say, that although I believe I am deeply, seriously injured by the tariff laws yet I will cling to the union, and regard its integrity at all hazards, as sacred. When I utter this sentiment, (which is not equal, but the result of my best reflections,) I believe that it is nothing more nor less than the mere echo of your own. I think I know you well enough to pronounce a charge of this character a calumny.—And in the name of the people here associated, I do pronounce it a calumny!

Another part of the system among us, is to employ the force of their party, in order to bring us into a line of connection with them. Another part of the system is to represent our strength. This has been done by one who will believe that a little sign there portended forth to the portentous. Shame, our opponents were none of ten electoral votes who made this for the false prophecy of the true fact at last. He must not be allowed to kick these the nation had placed in the stocks, at an upset, a down fall. In this county we calculate of success and division of farm and feeling day their wings and day is yet to come as such as they play even advance friends at distance dated at victory, or art, what we are voted to the union, tion, and anxious for. It would require trials and quibbles enter into an exact things upon which sooner. They are who would be, what selves compelled to flags and the billet the current and tide hang closely, for their own expert spin no doubt will will paralyze the trust will be saved safe and sound, in the mounds and then in their own the surely intrusion will insure peace. These are only not worth the while and examine it to match one it to are assured they can bear "ere they can carry the heavy cross themselves. But in a wide a cheering do us. As a party, we have ever see with pleasure discharging the manage the abuse revilers. We are ground in every foreign affairs are direction of the men of America. Long standing c so long, acknow way of liquidation which was lost grace and innate Taxes on article ed. Fraud and The prediction was realized. But marked with the loss of husband death of fathers by the unrelenting in peace and ha ghosts of the air which frightened old grannies so the land. Now a whisper on the paper monument polished by th Look around Our garners are Arandel smile it is time to act Ye young men, aged, who are in the cause simply—on t JACKSON, on It is one th but it is not From the N. AND FOR The F B. With select linked Poets, Journal of his (1797) and Gen Dept. A.

Another part of their system... Has the wolf with the jacket of lamb on his loins, been among you? Yes, he has been. He has laid down with you; he has played with you; he has enfolded you; he has attempted to decoy you from the fold. If you rise from the lair. To strip him of his skin, and mild and friendly covering. He must no longer cry peace, peace, peace, when his object is to destroy your very existence. He must no longer enunciate himself in the fleece, when his object is to feed and fatten on the tender lambskins? Hearken to the voice of the good shepherd, Andrew. He will protect you from the devouring wolves, and lead you into a land of safety and plenty, flowing with milk and honey.

**MEETING**  
The Friends of the General and State Governments, will take place THIS EVENING, at early candle light, at the House of Gideon Pearce, Esq. for the purpose of nominating two suitable candidates to represent them in the next Legislature of the State of Maryland. A prompt attendance is requested.  
Sept. 15  
**MANY VOTERS.**

**MR. SELLMAN'S ADDRESS.**  
We invite the attention of our readers to the address of John S. Sellman, Esq. a member of the Legislature of this State from this county, and now a candidate for re-election. It is long, and occupies a considerable proportion of our paper, but those who read it, we feel satisfied, will not begrudge the time they may have spent in doing so. It commences on the first page.

We take this opportunity of tendering Mr. Sellman, and each individual who attended the meeting requesting its publication, our apology for its not appearing at an earlier date. It was much against our inclination that its insertion was postponed for the last two weeks. It is not always that circumstances are within human control.

For the Maryland Gazette.  
**MARYLAND, NO. 15.**

**THE ELECTION IN MARYLAND.**  
The elections are over in most of the western states; and on the first Monday in October the citizens of Maryland will be called on to express their sentiments in regard to the administration of Andrew Jackson.

But Jackson is not seeking popularity; he is pursuing a straight forward, firm and steady course; he is looking ahead with a keen vigilant eye, and avoiding pitfalls and breakers, and quick-sands on every side, and let it blow high, blow low, he will guide the United States ship in safety to the calm harbor of Peace and Prosperity.

And are we not willing to trust this practical pilot, one so steady, so safe, and so good as he is?

Are we afraid to trust ourselves in the same vessel with him? No, we have already embarked, and we will stand by him; we will never desert him who has always been so true to us.

What could Maryland gain by deserting Jackson? What could she gain by arraying herself in opposition with a small minority of the States? More than three fourths of the States are for Jackson. There will soon be but two or three out of the twenty four against him; nor would it be at all surprising if in another year there was not even one against him. Yet we have men amongst us, who are endeavoring to unite the fortunes of Maryland with a fallen party; with a party which has lost the confidence of the people. Maryland cannot benefit herself by leaving Jackson; no; she might gain remorse and feeble repentance, but she never could enjoy the conscious satisfaction of having pursued a wise and a patriotic course. Why then should Maryland leave Jackson—when almost every other state in the union is for him? Is it to please a few ambitious men who form-ly opposed and assisted in defeating the will of the people of the United States? Is it that a United States Senator may be elected at the next session of the Legislature?

The election of Senator is doubtless one great object with the anti-Jacksonians; but even should they succeed in that object, it cannot hurt Jackson, for without Maryland there is a decided majority in the Senate in his favour; but it would injure Maryland, for what could we expect what could we ask from the administration if we array ourselves in a factious opposition to them?

But there is another and greater object which the Anti-Jackson party in Maryland have in view, and that is to elect a governor and council of their own sort, who will "steep the decks," and throw every Jacksonian overboard, and through the influence of their partisans they expect to gain the ascendancy in Maryland; and elect an Anti-Jackson senate next year, and thus hold the reins of the state government for the ensuing five years, this is now their main object, and no honest, impartial, intelligent man among them will deny it.

What then is the duty of every firm and true Jacksonian in Maryland? His duty is plain; the path which he ought to follow is clear and bright. This is not a time to differ about small matters—this is not a time to differ about men—this is a time to show that we love Jackson and Jacksonian principles, by supporting the Jackson ticket, in every county, in every city and town. Let us all then, on the first Monday in October, march to the polls in a solid column, and let our rallying words be "JACKSON, LIBERTY AND UNION," dear to MARYLAND.

**NOTICE OF RESPECT.**  
The Members of this Bar having been informed of the decease of their professional brother, JAMES SHAW, and deeply regretting this dispensation of Providence, which has cut off from their society one of its ablest and ablest members; do hereby express their sympathy and condolence to the family of the deceased, and their regret that they were unable to attend the funeral of their deceased friend.

**Candidates for the Legislature.**  
JOHN S. SELLMAN.  
ABNER LINTHICUM, Sen'r.  
HORATIO RIDOUT,  
CHARLES HAMMOND.  
SHERIFFALTY.  
MR. GREEN—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne-Arundel county, by  
MANY VOTERS.

**OVERSEERS WANTED.**  
TWO Overseers wanted for the ensuing year. Men that can come satisfactorily recommended for industry and sobriety, acquainted with the principles of farming, and management of hands and stock, will receive liberal wages and prompt payment.  
CHARLES WATERS.  
Sept. 15

**FOR RENT,**  
A very valuable GRIST and SAWMILL, situated near the head of Severn River, all in complete order, a never failing stream, and a good stand for business. Also, three tenements, two on the bank of Severn, on Hickory Ridge. Soil is good, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, good new DWELLINGS (one place is small newly settled.) Also a very valuable piece adjoining Deep Creek, pretty large produces fine crops of corn, tobacco and wheat, and the finest water melons, &c. To industrious tenants, disposed to improve, the rents will be made accommodating. Apply to Dr. H. W. Waters, 7 miles from Baltimore, and 14 from the Rail Road, or to  
CHARLES WATERS.  
Sept. 15

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th of October, at Charles Waters' Mill, on the head of Severn, all the personal property of Jonathan Sappington, deceased, consisting of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, CORN, RYE, AND HOGS TERMS—For all sums above Five Dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For all sums under that amount the Cash to be paid on the delivery of the property.  
JESSE WHEAT, Adm'r.  
Sept. 16

**STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14th 1830.  
On application by petition of Harriott Marriot, Adm'r. of John Marriot, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give notice by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. Wills  
A. A. County

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Marriot, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1830.  
HARRIOTT MARRIOTT, Adm'r.  
Sept. 16

**STATE OF MARYLAND, CO.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14th 1830.  
On application by petition of Ann S. Chaney, and Gassaway Chaney, administrators of Joseph Chaney, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that they give notice by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. Wills,  
A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Chaney, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of Sept. 1830.  
ANN S. CHANEY, } Adm'r.  
GASSAWAY CHANEY, }  
Sept. 16

**OBITUARY.**  
COMMUNICATED.  
Departed this life, in this city, on Friday morning the 10th instant, after an indisposition of several weeks, JAMES SHAW, Esq. Attorney at Law, in the 48th year of his age. In noticing the death of this gentleman, it is not our intention to attempt a delineation of his character. This, all who knew him, are well aware, was adorned with many excellent points, which do honour to human nature. His mental faculties were of a superior order; his education was liberal; his reading extensive, and his knowledge general. Though thus qualified for public station and usefulness, such was his exemption from ambition and aversion from the busy scenes of this world, that throughout life he rather avoided than sought public honours and distinctions. Unsolicited on his part, he was some years since elected by the Legislature of the State to a seat in the Executive Council. Though younger than any of the gentlemen with whom he became associated in that body, the advice which he gave in his official character, was respected for its soundness, and generally found correct on experience. His reputation as a Lawyer was high; and men distinguished for their learning, talent and judgment, have been repeatedly heard to say, that had he aspired to the honour of arriving at the head of his profession, Nature had gifted him with a genius which would very soon have elevated him to it. As a Public Speaker he was pleasant; his style being pithy, argumentative and unlaboured. As a man, he was kind, feeling and generous, and while he sympathized with the unfortunate, never failed, when the means were at his disposal, to extend relief. He died as he had lived, in peace with all mankind; and in this moment sincerely mourned by his relatives and regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

This is a poor tribute to the memory of such a man, but it is the best which one who loved and respected him, has to offer.



**FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.**  
**IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.**  
**ABDICATION OF CHARLES X.**  
The Helen, Capt. Cobb, arrived this morning from Liverpool, bringing London and Liverpool dates to the 7th of Aug. and Paris dates to the 6th inclusive. The most important items of intelligence are the formal abdication of the Throne of France by Charles X. and the probable offer of the Crown to the Duke of Orleans—a letter accompanying the latest express from Paris to London, says, "As soon as the Chamber is constituted, a proposal will be made to it to offer the Crown to the Duke of Orleans. Every thing is prepared for this."

PARIS, Aug. 2.—"It seems certain, that the Ambassadors of Foreign Powers, now at Paris, have already given to the Duke of Orleans, in the name of their respective sovereigns, the assurance of the most friendly disposition. The English ambassador is said to have been the first. Not only the English nation, but also the English cabinet, had well judged the true situation of affairs in France, as well as the infallible consequences of the criminal acts of the Ministers. [National.]

From the Moniteur of Aug. 4.  
PARIS, Aug. 5.—(Official)—The following act, superscribed 'To my cousin the Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom,' has been deposited by order of the Duke of Orleans in the archives of the Chamber of Peers.  
RANBOUILLET, Aug. 2 1830.  
"My Cousin—I am too profoundly grieved by the evils which afflict or might threaten my people, not to have sought a means of perverting them. I have therefore taken the resolution to abdicate the Crown in favour of my grandson the Duke de Bordeaux.  
"The Dauphin who partakes of my sentiments, also renounces his rights in favour of his nephew.  
"You will have then in your quality of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, to cause the accession of Henry V. to the crown to be proclaimed. You will take besides all the measures which concern you to regulate the terms of the government during the minority of the new king. Here I confine myself to making known these dispositions; it is a means to avoid many evils.  
"You will communicate my intention to the diplomatic body, and you will acquaint me as soon as possible with the proclamation by which my grandson shall have been recognized king of France, under the name of Henry V.  
"Charge Lieut. Gen. Viscount de Foisac Latour to deliver this letter to you. He has orders to settle with you the arrangements to be made in favour of the persons who have accompanied me, as well as the arrangements necessary for what concerns me, and the rest of my family.  
"We will afterwards regulate the other measures which will be the consequence of the change of the reign.  
"I repeat to you, my cousin, the assurances of the sentiments with which I am your affectionate cousin,  
"CHARLES X."  
"LOUIS ANTOINE."  
We learn from Capt. Keen of the packet ship Havre, which sailed from that port on 4th Aug. that he learned on the morning he left there, that the American ships Great Britain and Chas. Carroll were chartered that morning at Havre, for the purpose of conveying Charles X. and his suit beyond sea, destination not known. It was stated that it was at the king's instance that these ships were chartered.

From the Constitutionnel.  
The Duchess of Angouleme is said to have arrived at Rambouillet, accompanied by a single officer of her household. She travelled in a hackney coach, and was disguised in the garb of a peasant's wife.  
Gen. Drouett has been appointed Governor of the military Division of Mentz.  
Mr. Reinarr, formerly French Ambassador at Frankfurt, is said to have been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Angers shut its gates to Charles X. Nantz joins its forces to the citizens of Mainz and Leire. Saupher has mounted the tri-colored cockade.  
Rennes has hoisted the tri-colored flag.  
At Lyons the tri-colored flag flies, and 10,000 men were on the point of marching to Paris. Lille answered by telegraph to the Home Department, "all your orders shall be obeyed." Tours displayed the tri-colored flag. General Donadieu has made his submission.  
At Orleans, the Swiss grounded arms.  
Last night the remainder of the troops, both cavalry and infantry, who had followed Charles X. to Rambouillet, returned to Versailles, and made their submission. Tri-colored cockades were immediately distributed amongst them, which they adopted.—The National Guard performs the service of Versailles, and in its barracks.

From the Gazette de France.  
The probability of a civil war is every moment vanishing more decidedly, unanimity prevails every where, and the Bourbons are shaken off, as a yoke imposed upon us by foreigners.  
The dreams of a few Peers and Congressionists to cause the little Duke of Bordeaux to be proclaimed, on the strength of the abdication of Charles X. and of the Dauphin, are mere illusions; public opinion has resumed its empire, and cannot retrograde at present, as far as the doctrines of divine rights. It is for a Prince, but a Prince chosen by the nation.

**JOSEPH NICHOLSON**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his fellow citizens of Anne Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for Sheriff of said county, at the next election, and respectfully solicits their suffrages.  
Aug. 18



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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

### COUNCIL CHAMBER,

August 25, 1830.

**ORDERED.** That the act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes; the act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester county, into Election Districts; and the act to regulate the removal of Proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and form of government for that purpose; be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Carrolltonian, Annapolis—Republican, Gazette, and American Baltimore—Herald Republican—Messenger, Snow Hill—Village Herald, Princess Anne—Whig, Eastern—Times, Centreville—Chronicle, Cambridge—Telegraph, Chestertown—Elkton Press, Elkton—Free Press, Rockville—Citizen, Frederick—Town—Hager's Town Mail—Advocate, Cumberland.

**JAMES MURRAY,**  
Clerk of the Council.

### CHAPTER 268.

**An act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of government; as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes.**

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted, (that) by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as direct that Frederick county shall be divided into eleven election districts, be, and they are hereby repealed.

**Sec. 2.** *And be it enacted,* That Frederick county shall be divided into twelve separate election districts, and the additional district shall be taken and laid off from the third election district, as they are now numbered.

**Sec. 3.** *And be it enacted,* That Patrick McGill, Junior, George Wilyard, Col. John Thomas, Benjamin West and George Bowles, of the third election district of the county aforesaid, be, and they are hereby authorized and appointed, or a majority of them, commissioners to lay off and divide anew the third election district, into two election districts, and to number the new election district formed out of the third election district; and to make choice of a place in the said new election district, so laid off, at which the elections shall be held, having due regard to the accommodation of persons attendant upon such elections; and the said commissioners shall, on or before the third Monday in April, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, deliver to the clerk of Frederick county court, a description in writing, under their hands and seals, specifying plainly the boundaries and number of the election districts, so laid off by them; and also the place where the elections for such districts shall be held; and the said clerk shall record the same in the records of said county.

**Sec. 4.** *And be it enacted,* That the sheriff of Frederick county shall give notice of the place of holding the election in such election district, so laid off anew, by causing the same to be inserted in one or more newspapers, printed in Frederick county, once a week for at least two months, previous to holding the election in October eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

**Sec. 5.** *And be it enacted,* That if any of the commissioners named in this act, shall remove out of the county, or refuse to accept his appointment, before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the remaining commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

**Sec. 6.** *And be it enacted,* That each commissioner shall be entitled to receive at the rate of two dollars per day, for every day he shall act in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him, by this act, to be assessed and levied by the levy court of Frederick county, as other county charges are; which said sums, when levied and collected, shall be paid over to the county charges are.

**Sec. 7.** *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next session of delegates, during the first session of such new session, as the constitution and form of government direct, in such case, this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

### CHAPTER 190.

**An act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester County into Election Districts.**

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Worcester county into Election Districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

**Sec. 2.** *And be it enacted,* That the third or Berlin district be laid off into two separate election districts, and that the residue of the districts in said county be, and remain as they now are.

**Sec. 3.** *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the next General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, in such case this act and the alterations in the said constitution contained therein shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, every matter and thing in the said constitution and form of government in any wise conflicting with, or contrary thereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

### CHAPTER 221.

**An act to regulate the removal of Proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and Form of Government for that purpose.**

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That if any person, against whom an indictment shall be found for treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, or for any other offence, which, according to the laws of this state, may be punished with death, or for libel; shall suggest in writing, supported by affidavit or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found, such court shall order a transcript or copy of the record of the proceedings in the prosecution, to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction, in any adjoining county, either within the same district, or the county adjoining the district, in which the indictment is found, in which the same shall be heard and determined, in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

**Sec. 2.** *And be it enacted,* That if any person against whom any indictment shall be found for any felony or misdemeanor, other than those herein before mentioned, or for any forcible entry and detainer, or forcible detainer, which may hereafter be removed to any county court, or to Baltimore city court, shall suggest in writing, supported by affidavit, or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found, or to which such inquisition shall be removed, it shall be in the discretion of the court, and the said court is hereby authorized and empowered, if they shall deem a removal proper, to order a transcript or copy of the proceeding in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction, in the adjoining county, either within the same, or any adjoining district, and the said prosecution, when so removed, shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

**Sec. 3.** *And be it further enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government direct, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

**Anne-Arundel county, &c.**

**ON** application, by petition in writing, of Charles S. Ridgely, (in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court,) to the subscriber, Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1825, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, (on oath, so far as he could ascertain them,) being annexed to his said petition; and being satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely hath resided in the state of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being satisfied that the said Charles S. Ridgely is in actual confinement for debt, and I having appointed George Cooke trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles S. Ridgely, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust; and said Charles S. Ridgely, having given bond, with said George Cooke, for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer to allegations or interrogatories of his creditors, and having executed a deed of conveyance to his said trustee for all his property, real, personal and mixed, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Charles S. Ridgely be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for the term of three months, to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles S. Ridgely should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

(Signed) **THOMAS B. DORNEY,**  
Sept. 2. 3m

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT an Election will be held in the several election districts of Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, for four Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland; and for two persons to be recommended for the office of Sheriff of said county. Polls open at 9 o'clock.

**RICHARD IGLEHART, Sheriff.**  
Sept. 9, 1830.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**THE CITY OF REFUGE.—BY J. G. WHITTIER.**

*Joshua, Chapter 20.*

'Away from thy people, thou shudder of blood,  
Away to the refuge appointed of God!  
Nay pause not to look for thy household and kin,  
For death is behind thee, thou worker of sin.

Away! look not back—when that sorrowful one,  
The mother that bore thee—shall wait for her son;  
Nor stay when thy wife as a beautiful blossom,  
Shall clasp thy fair child to her desolate bosom.

Away, with thy face to the refuge afar,  
In the eye of the sun, and the glow of the star;  
Though the Simoon breathe o'er thee oppressive and warm;  
Rest not by the fountain nor under the palm.

Away, for the kinsman of him thou hast slain,  
Hath breathed on thy head the dark curses of Cain;  
The cry of his vengeance shall follow thy path,  
The tramp of his footstep, the shout of his wrath!

And the slayer springing up as the warning was said,  
And the stones of the altar rang out on his head;  
The wail of his household was lost on his ear,  
He spoke not, he paused not, he turned not to hear.

He fled to the desert, he turned him not back  
When the rush of the sand storm grew loud in his track,  
Nor paused till his vision fell grateful and glad  
On the green hills of Gilead—the dwellings of God.

*From the New-England Weekly Review.*

### THE FORSAKEN GIRL.

*BY J. G. WHITTIER.*

They parted—as all lovers part—  
She with her wronged and broken heart,  
But he, rejoicing in his gain,  
Bound like the captive from his chain;  
And willywaving she  
Hath found her liberty again.—*L. E. Landon.*

If there is any act which deserves deep and bitter condemnation, it is that of trifling with the inestimable gift of woman's affection.—The female heart may be compared to a delicate harp—over which the breathings of earthly affection wander, until each tender chord is awakened to tones of ineffable sweetness. It is the music of the soul which is thus called forth—a music sweeter than the fall of fountains or the song of Houris in the Moslem's Paradise. But wo for the delicate fashioning of that harp if a change pass over the love which first called forth its hidden harmonies. Let neglect and cold unkindness sweep over its delicate strings, and they will break one after another—slowly perhaps—but surely—Unvisited and unrequited by the light of love, the soul-like melody, will be hushed in the stricken bosom—like the mysterious harmony of the Egyptian Statue, before the coming of the sunrise.

I had been wandering among the graves—the lonely and solemn graves. I love at times to do so. I felt a melancholy not unalloyed to pleasure in communing with the resting place of those who have gone before me—to go forth alone among the thronged tombstones, rising from every grassy undulation like the ghostly sentinels of the departed. And when I kneel above the narrow mansion of one whom I have known and loved in life, I feel a strange assurance that the spirit of the sleeper is near me—a viewless and ministering angel. It is a beautiful philosophy, which has found its way unsought for and mysteriously into the silence of my heart—and if it be only a dream, the unreal imagery of fancy—I pray God, that I may never awaken from the beautiful delusion.

I have been this evening by the grave of Emily. It has a plain white tombstone, half hidden by flowers, and you may read its mournful epitaph in the clear moonlight, which falls upon it like the smile of an Angel, through an opening in the drooping branches. Emily was a beautiful girl—the fairest of our village maidens. I think I see her now, as she looked when the loved one, the idol of her affections, was near her with his smile of conscious triumph and exulting love. She had then seen but eighteen summers, and her whole being seemed woven of the dream of her first passion. The object of her love was a proud and wayward being, whose haughty spirit never relaxed from its habitual sternness, save when he found himself in the presence of the young and beautiful creature, who had trusted her all on the 'venture of her vow,' and who loved him with the confiding earnestness of a pure and devoted heart. Nature had deprived him of the advantages of outward grace and beauty; and it was the abiding consciousness of this, which gave to his intercourse with society a character of pride and sternness. He felt himself in some degree removed from his fellow men by the partial fashioning of Nature, and he scorned to seek a nearer affinity. His mind was of an exalted bearing and prodigal of beauty. The flowers of Poetry wore in his imagination a perpetual blossoming; and it was to this intellectual beauty that Emily knelt down, bearing to the altar of her idol the fair flowers of her affection, even as the dark-eyed daughters of the ancient Gheber spread out their offerings from the gardens of the East upon the altar of the Sun.

There is a surpassing strength in a love like that of Emily's. It has nothing gross nor low, nor earthly in its yearnings; it has its course in the deeper fountains of the human heart, and it is such as the redeemed and sanctified from earth might feel for one another, in the fair land of spirits. Alas, that such love should be unrequited, or turned back in coldness and darkness upon the crushed heart of its giver!

They parted, Emily and her lover, but not before they had vowed eternal constancy to each other.

The one retired to the quiet of her home, to dream over again the scenes of her early passion, to count with untiring eagerness the hours of separation, and to weep over the long interval of absence.

The other went out with a strong heart to mingle with the world, girded with pride and impelled forward by ambition. He found the world cold and callous, and selfish, and his own spirit insensibly took the hue of those around him. He shut his eyes upon the past, it was too pure and mildly beautiful for the sterner gaze of his manhood. He forgot the passion of his boyhood, all beautiful and holy as it was, he turned not back to the young and lovely and devoted girl, who had poured out to him in the confiding earnestness of woman's confidence the wealth of her affection. He came not back to fulfill the vow which he had plighted.

Slowly and painfully the knowledge of her lover's infidelity came over the sensitive heart of Emily. She sought for a time to shut out the horrible suspicion from her mind, she half doubted the evidence of her senses, she could not believe that he was a traitor, for her memory had treasured every token of his affection, every impassioned word and every endearing smile of his tenderness. But the truth came at last, the doubtful spectre which had long haunted her, and from which she had turned away, as if it were sin to look upon it, now stood before her a dreadful and unspeakable vision of reality. There was one burst of passionate tears, the overflow of that fountain of affliction which quenches the last ray of hope in the desolate bosom, and she was calm. For the struggle was over, and she gazed steadily and with the awful confidence of one whose hopes are not of Earth, upon the dark Valley of Death—whose shadow was already around her.

It was a beautiful evening of Summer, that I saw her for the last time. The sun was just setting behind a long line of blue and undulating hills, touching their tall summits with a radiance like the halo which circles the dazzling brow of an Angel, and all nature had passed on the rich garment of greenness and blossom. As I approached the quiet and secluded dwelling of the once happy Emily, I found the door of the little parlor thrown open and a female voice of a sweetness which could hardly be said to belong to Earth, stole out upon the soft summer air. It was like the breathing of an Aeolian lute to the gentlest visitation of the zephyr. Involuntarily I paused to listen—and these words—I shall never forget them, came upon my ear like the low and melancholy music, which we sometimes hear in dreams:

"Oh, no, I do not fear to die,  
For hope and Faith are bold;  
And life is but a weariness,  
And earth is strangely cold,  
In view of Death's pale solitude  
My spirit hath not mourned,  
'Tis kinder than forgotten love,  
Or friendship unreturned!

And I could pass the shadowed land  
In rapture all the while,  
If one who now is far away  
Were near me with his smile.  
It seems a dreary thing to die  
Forgotten and alone,  
Unheeded by our dearest love,  
The smiles and tears of one!

Oh! plant my grave with pleasant flowers,  
The fairest of the fair—  
The very flowers he loved to twine  
At twilight in my hair.  
Perchance he yet may visit them,  
And shed above my bier  
The holiest dew of funeral flowers—  
Affection's kindly tear!

It was the voice of Emily—it was her last song. She was leaning on the sofa as I entered the apartment, her thin white hand resting on her forehead. She rose and welcomed me with a melancholy smile. It played over her features for a moment, flushing her cheeks with a slight and sudden glow, and then passed away, leaving in its stead the wanness and mournful beauty of the dying. It has been said that Death is always terrible to look upon. But to the stricken Emily the presence of the destroyer was like the ministrations of an Angel of light and holiness. She was passing off to the land of spirits like the melting of a sunset cloud into the blue of Heaven, stealing from existence like the last strain of ocean music when it dies away slowly and sweetly upon the moonlight waters.

A few days after I stood by the grave of Emily. The villagers had gathered together one and all to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to the lovely sleeper. They mourned her loss with a deep and sincere lamentation; they marvelled that one so young and so beloved should yield herself up to melancholy, and perish in the spring time of her existence. But they knew not the hidden arrow which had rankled in her bosom, the slow and secret withering of her heart. She had borne the calamity in silence, in the uncomplaining quietude of one, who felt that there are woes which may not ask for sympathy, afflictions, which like the canker concealed in the heart of some fair blossom, are discovered only by the untimely decay of their vision.

*From the Burlington Vt. Sentinel.*

We have been politely furnished with the following interesting letter for publication.—It was received by a gentleman in this place. It is dated,

TRUMAN, 30th March, 1830.

I write to you from this interesting and extraordinary place, because I think that you will like to hear something of it, and never perhaps will have another letter from Africa. We left Tangiers yesterday morning and arrived last night. I could not write from Tangiers, we were so hurried. As usual, mules and people were not ready until an hour or two after the time intended, six, and we got off at last with difficulty at eight. The country between Tangiers and this place is beautiful and rich; as unlike any thing that I had pictured to myself as possible in Africa, an undulating and verdant country, many parts well cultivated, and such capable and garden land; indeed some parts put me in mind of some of the counties of England or Wales, and I should have been easily deceived had I been set down suddenly in the place by a fairy, except for some droves of camels, and the picturesque appearance of our Moorish guards in their white turbans and hykes, with their long muskets and high Moorish saddles of gay colours. Tangiers is very peculiar and completely African, or oriental. There are many European consuls resident there. Their houses and families are pretty much like those of Europe; at least you might almost fancy yourself in a christian country, unless you should look out of the windows, when the mosques and flat roofed houses and Moorish turrets soon undeceive you; but here there is not a christian house or family, and only an English vice consul, and he is at present absent. We now occupy his house, as he gave us a letter to his *locum tenens*, a man who has been of great service to us. He is a Hadji or person who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and speaks English quite enough to make his information intelligible. The bashaw or governor, to whom I had a letter, was encamped a few miles from the town, near the sea coast, and we all proceeded there, this morning, and were highly gratified with the interview and scene altogether. (How I wished you could have been with me to see the very curious and characteristic could d'ceil.) The governor's tent was in the centre, and open; he was seated on carpets and cushions before the entrance, and a long line of attendants in their variegated dresses, seated cross-legged on the grass, formed a sort of wide avenue in front. On each side were the tents of the officers and others, and all around, horses fully caparisoned, picketed in groups; the soldiers standing and sitting in groups over the plain, and in the distance, horses prancing and neighing, and men firing and shouting.—As we advanced, after having sent on two Moors to announce our approach and ask permission to draw near, two officers came to meet us, and conducted us with our interpreter and introducer, the vice consul's assistant, (the Hadji) and we were presented to the governor, who received us sitting, but very politely, and mentioned to us to take seats on cushions near him on each side; after which tea was brought in, and made with the sugar and all in the water, before it was poured out. Cakes of different kinds on trays were handed to each, and last to the bashaw.

The conversation was carried on through our interpreter, and as usual, was complimentary on both sides. He asked us if we came to shoot—(many officers come over from Gibraltar for sporting) hoped that we should be pleased with the country, and assured us that he should do all in his power to make us so.—That England and Morocco were the greatest friends, and he hoped always would be, &c. While we were there, he ordered his soldiers to go through their evolutions—on which the horsemen began to gallop furiously by, and rising in their stirrups at full gallop, fired their long guns, and then suddenly stopped. This they repeated several times, sometimes in groups of twenty, sometimes four or ten, sometimes thirty or more. The effect was striking and picturesque in the highest degree—the wild look of the swarthy horsemen, with their white and red turbans and flowing robes, their rich coloured housings and spirited horses, urged to their utmost speed, while the tents and spectators formed a sort of amphitheatre, of which we were the centre. The whole scene was so peculiar, that I could hardly persuade myself that I had left Europe only a few days before, so different was every thing surrounding me, and so unlike any European. We were offered some presents for the governor—ours consisted of tea, to which we were advised to add sugar and cloth. He would not allow us to return to Tangiers that day, and we staid to dine with him. We went also to see a palace belonging to the emperor who comes here occasionally; it is magnificent inside, and reminded me of the Alcazar at Seville; only it is handsomer and better preserved. The exterior, as usual, making no appearance to lead one to expect such beautiful rooms and halls. The streets and houses were clean and well kept, except in the section of the Jews, who are obliged to live in one quarter of the town, and are pelleted and ill used by the Moors. It is a long journey from hence to Tangiers on mules, which go their own pace, and although sure footed and serviceable are not fast; indeed some parts of the road would not present any quick advance at all events. This morning P. L. and Capt. B. return to Tangiers, but I remain here. They wish to go because they find society, Europeans and good parties, but I had much rather see this country in its real state, and cannot return to Gibraltar before Friday. I had much rather spend the day in this place than at Tangiers, and the governor has offered me guards for to-morrow's journey.

each other. The one retired to the quiet of her home, to dream over again the scenes of her early passion, to count with untiring eagerness the hours of separation, and to weep over the long interval of absence.

The other went out with a strong heart to mingle with the world, girded with pride and impelled forward by ambition. He found the world cold and callous, and selfish, and his own spirit insensibly took the hue of those around him. He shut his eyes upon the past, it was too pure and mildly beautiful for the sterner gaze of his manhood. He forgot the passion of his boyhood, all beautiful and holy as it was, he turned not back to the young and lovely and devoted girl, who had poured out to him in the confiding earnestness of woman's confidence the wealth of her affection. He came not back to fulfill the vow which he had plighted.

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We have been politely furnished with the following interesting letter for publication.—It was received by a gentleman in this place. It is dated,

TRUMAN, 30th March, 1830.

I write to you from this interesting and extraordinary place, because I think that you will like to hear something of it, and never perhaps will have another letter from Africa. We left Tangiers yesterday morning and arrived last night. I could not write from Tangiers, we were so hurried. As usual, mules and people were not ready until an hour or two after the time intended, six, and we got off at last with difficulty at eight. The country between Tangiers and this place is beautiful and rich; as unlike any thing that I had pictured to myself as possible in Africa, an undulating and verdant country, many parts well cultivated, and such capable and garden land; indeed some parts put me in mind of some of the counties of England or Wales, and I should have been easily deceived had I been set down suddenly in the place by a fairy, except for some droves of camels, and the picturesque appearance of our Moorish guards in their white turbans and hykes, with their long muskets and high Moorish saddles of gay colours. Tangiers is very peculiar and completely African, or oriental. There are many European consuls resident there. Their houses and families are pretty much like those of Europe; at least you might almost fancy yourself in a christian country, unless you should look out of the windows, when the mosques and flat roofed houses and Moorish turrets soon undeceive you; but here there is not a christian house or family, and only an English vice consul, and he is at present absent. We now occupy his house, as he gave us a letter to his *locum tenens*, a man who has been of great service to us. He is a Hadji or person who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and speaks English quite enough to make his information intelligible. The bashaw or governor, to whom I had a letter, was encamped a few miles from the town, near the sea coast, and we all proceeded there, this morning, and were highly gratified with the interview and scene altogether. (How I wished you could have been with me to see the very curious and characteristic could d'ceil.) The governor's tent was in the centre, and open; he was seated on carpets and cushions before the entrance, and a long line of attendants in their variegated dresses, seated cross-legged on the grass, formed a sort of wide avenue in front. On each side were the tents of the officers and others, and all around, horses fully caparisoned, picketed in groups; the soldiers standing and sitting in groups over the plain, and in the distance, horses prancing and neighing, and men firing and shouting.—As we advanced, after having sent on two Moors to announce our approach and ask permission to draw near, two officers came to meet us, and conducted us with our interpreter and introducer, the vice consul's assistant, (the Hadji) and we were presented to the governor, who received us sitting, but very politely, and mentioned to us to take seats on cushions near him on each side; after which tea was brought in, and made with the sugar and all in the water, before it was poured out. Cakes of different kinds on trays were handed to each, and last to the bashaw.

The conversation was carried on through our interpreter, and as usual, was complimentary on both sides. He asked us if we came to shoot—(many officers come over from Gibraltar for sporting) hoped that we should be pleased with the country, and assured us that he should do all in his power to make us so.—That England and Morocco were the greatest friends, and he hoped always would be, &c. While we were there, he ordered his soldiers to go through their evolutions—on which the horsemen began to gallop furiously by, and rising in their stirrups at full gallop, fired their long guns, and then suddenly stopped. This they repeated several times, sometimes in groups of twenty, sometimes four or ten, sometimes thirty or more. The effect was striking and picturesque in the highest degree—the wild look of the swarthy horsemen, with their white and red turbans and flowing robes, their rich coloured housings and spirited horses, urged to their utmost speed, while the tents and spectators formed a sort of amphitheatre, of which we were the centre. The whole scene was so peculiar, that I could hardly persuade myself that I had left Europe only a few days before, so different was every thing surrounding me, and so unlike any European. We were offered some presents for the governor—ours consisted of tea, to which we were advised to add sugar and cloth. He would not allow us to return to Tangiers that day, and we staid to dine with him. We went also to see a palace belonging to the emperor who comes here occasionally; it is magnificent inside, and reminded me of the Alcazar at Seville; only it is handsomer and better preserved. The exterior, as usual, making no appearance to lead one to expect such beautiful rooms and halls. The streets and houses were clean and well kept, except in the section of the Jews, who are obliged to live in one quarter of the town, and are pelleted and ill used by the Moors. It is a long journey from hence to Tangiers on mules, which go their own pace, and although sure footed and serviceable are not fast; indeed some parts of the road would not present any quick advance at all events. This morning P. L. and Capt. B. return to Tangiers, but I remain here. They wish to go because they find society, Europeans and good parties, but I had much rather see this country in its real state, and cannot return to Gibraltar before Friday. I had much rather spend the day in this place than at Tangiers, and the governor has offered me guards for to-morrow's journey.

each other. The one retired to the quiet of her home, to dream over again the scenes of her early passion, to count with untiring eagerness the hours of separation, and to weep over the long interval of absence.

The other went out with a strong heart to mingle with the world, girded with pride and impelled forward by ambition. He found the world cold and callous, and selfish, and his own spirit insensibly took the hue of those around him. He shut his eyes upon the past, it was too pure and mildly beautiful for the sterner gaze of his manhood. He forgot the passion of his boyhood, all beautiful and holy as it was, he turned not back to the young and lovely and devoted girl, who had poured out to him in the confiding earnestness of woman's confidence the wealth of her affection. He came not back to fulfill the vow which he had plighted.

Slowly and painfully the knowledge of her lover's infidelity came over the sensitive heart of Emily. She sought for a time to shut out the horrible suspicion from her mind, she half doubted the evidence of her senses, she could not believe that he was a traitor, for her memory had treasured every token of his affection, every impassioned word and every endearing smile of his tenderness. But the truth came at last, the doubtful spectre which had long haunted her, and from which she had turned away, as if it were sin to look upon it, now stood before her a dreadful and unspeakable vision of reality. There was one burst of passionate tears, the overflow of that fountain of affliction which quenches the last ray of hope in the desolate bosom, and she was calm. For the struggle was over, and she gazed steadily and with the awful confidence of one whose hopes are not of Earth, upon the dark Valley of Death—whose shadow was already around her.

From the (Auburn) Gospel Messenger, Sept 12, 1830.  
The last illness and death of the Right Reverend JOHN HENRY HOBART, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York.

This Rt. Rev. Prelate, and pious servant of God, expired at the parsonage house of St. Peter's Church in this village, the residence of his friend, the writer of this article, at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, Sept 12, 1830, being, it is believed, about 56 years of age.

The following article is not designed to draw the character of this distinguished ornament and defender of the christian cause. In it there will be no attempt made to delineate the features of that noble and energetic mind; nor will it be employed in ordinary obituary reflections.

The writer is under the impression, that the public, and especially that portion of it which is attached to the Episcopal Church will be impatient to have before them the particulars of the last days of this extensively known and ardently beloved individual. Under the pressure of no common emotions, he deems it his duty to employ the first moments he has, after having finished his attentions to the body of the friend of nearly thirty years, in giving the afflicted members of the Church, and the weeping relatives and personal friends of the deceased such particulars as cannot well be expected from another, and which a sense of painful responsibility impels him not to delay.

Should the task be found imperfectly performed, let my apology be read in that oppressive weight of feeling which cannot be removed till time has reconciled me to the prevailing stillness and gloom of a dwelling visited by death, to the absence of assiduous physicians, the retiring of anxious attendants and inquiring friends.

Bishop Hobart arrived at my house on the evening of Wednesday the 1st inst. in ordinary health, with the exception of a slight cold, which he said made him a little chilly. He rested well that night, and complained of nothing unusual the following morning. He preached that morning in St. Peter's Church, and administered confirmation to nine persons. His sermon, alas! his last sermon was uttered in his usually impressive manner, and listened to by a full congregation with a profound stillness and attention. The text was Job xxvii, 38—'The fear of the Lord, that is wisdom.'

On returning to the Parsonage House he complained of coldness, and of oppression at the stomach, from which his friends have known him to suffer severely for more than twenty years. He ate little at dinner, and shortly after retired to his room where he slept some time. At tea he ate nothing, and soon after he returned to his room where he bathed his feet in warm water, and went to bed. On entering his room as he was dressing himself, to hand him some letters, I found he complained still more of being unwell. He was urged to abandon the idea of meeting his appointments for the two next days, and take some active medicine. To this measure he expressed great reluctance, though it was repeatedly pressed upon him by different members of the family. The Rev. Mr. H. Allister, of Skeneateles, called about 12 o'clock noon, with a conveyance to take the Bishop to Pompey, where there was a church to be consecrated the following day. About half an hour before this Dr. Morgan of this village called to pay his respects. On discovering the Bishop's evident tendency to indisposition, he recommended the remonstrance of the writer, against proceeding on his tour of duty. The Bishop yielded to his advice, and the Dr. went to his office to prepare some medicine which he kindly offered to administer himself and proposed to remain till the operation was over. This he did.

It may be interesting to some, to be informed of a coincidence which will be here stated. On the 9th September 1826, the writer having been but a few weeks a resident of this place, Bishop Hobart held Confirmation in the church here. Towards evening of that day he was taken suddenly ill while alone in his room; a young man who has attended him in his last illness being in an adjoining apartment, heard him fall; the writer was alarmed and ran to his assistance and found him lying on his face, faint, and somewhat convulsed. Orders were instantly given to call a physician, and Dr. Morgan, then an entire stranger to all concerned, was providentially found in the street and in a few minutes was with the Bishop. By a timely prescription and careful attention the threatened illness passed over, and the next day found our prelate consecrating a church at Moravia, nearly twenty miles from this place. Whenever the Bishop has subsequently made any stay in this village the Dr. has called upon him. The Bishop was from the first much pleased with this gentleman, and, as will be seen, grew fond of him, and placed the utmost confidence in him to the last. We now return to the narrative.

The medicine given as above stated took a happy effect, and the prospect was, that after a few hours of repose, and some further medicine the Bishop would be relieved. He rested well for the greater part of the night of Friday the 3d; and though during most of the following day, Saturday the 4th; he suffered considerably, he found himself much better and more comfortable on Sunday the 5th, and it was supposed that he would be soon wholly relieved. It was evident, however, that under the most favourable circumstances, he could not in safety attend to his appointments for the two following weeks. During the middle of the day, a letter dictated by himself was addressed to his son Dr. William H. Hobart in the city of New York, expressing the opinion of the Bishop himself, that he was convalescent but as he concluded that he should not have sufficient strength to perform the duties of his visitation appointments, it would be advisable for him to return home as soon as he should be able to travel, and he wished his son to come on for the purpose of attending him on the way.

On Monday the 6th, the Editor of the Gospel Messenger suggested to the Bishop the propriety of issuing in the form of an extra the notice which has been sent generally by the readers of this paper. In that Extra which was read to the Bishop he requested the alteration of the original expression of the writer, and substituted for it, 'his disease is now yielding to judicious treatment.' On Tuesday the 7th the symptoms were more unfavourable, but there was nothing by any means alarming either to the physician or himself. During Wednesday the 8th, the Bishop's disorder assumed a severer character, but he was evidently much more comfortable through a large portion of Thursday the 9th, but on Thursday the 10th the symptoms became seriously alarming, and towards the evening of that day assumed a fatal aspect. About nine the Bishop's son arrived. His introduction into the room of the ailing Father produced emotions better imagined than described and which will not be soon forgotten by those present.—The Bishop was in full possession of his powers of mind and voice. The enquiries he made after his family, the pious counsels he addressed to his child, the fervour of his religious feelings, the ardour of his affectionate language produced, for a time, a most thrilling and overwhelming effect.

Painfully interesting as this interview was, it was truly gratifying to those who had hitherto surrounded the Bishop's bed, that Dr. Hobart could hear from his father's mouth not only his last admonitions and affectionate entreaties to make the Saviour of his soul the supreme object of his love, but that he might have from it an assurance that the Father had the fullest confidence in what his physicians had done for him. This sentiment was very frequently expressed during the whole of his sickness. Though he had the advantage of the counsel of several of the most distinguished and able medical gentlemen from other villages, and though he was very much gratified by the visits and still more by their untiring attention, he never failed to assure both them and his attending physician that he had the most entire confidence in the latter. To him he often addressed the most grateful, pious, and tender remarks. Again and again he would say 'My dear Doctor, give me your hand, it soothes me, you have been very kind and faithful to me, you have been most judicious in your treatment of me, you will not lose your reward, for whether I live or die, you have done your duty. God will bless you, my Saviour will bless you.' To his other attendants he was continually addressing the most warm acknowledgments, imploring upon them the richest blessings. On receiving the slightest refreshment or relief, his first expression was, 'God be praised,' and then he would tenderly and repeatedly thank the immediate agent. Time will not permit any thing like a narrative of his conversations and remarks to those in his room. Throughout his sickness none were admitted who were not necessary to his comfort.

Though Bishop Hobart did not consider himself alarmingly ill, till the latter part of his sickness, still he frequently observed, even in the earlier part of it, that it was the third attack of the kind, and one such, he had no doubt, 'would some day be his end. Perhaps,' said he, 'this may be that one—if so, God's will be done—O pray for me that I may not only say this, but feel it, feel it as a sinner, for bear me witness, I have no merit of my own; as a guilty sinner would I go to my Saviour, casting all my reliance on him—the atonement of his blood. He is my only dependence—my Redeemer, my Sanctifier, my God, my Judge.' Such was the tenour of much of his conversation, and it is most earnestly wished that the writer had the ability as well as time to record in the glowing language of the departed prelate, the evidence he gave of deep humility, of lively faith, of animating hope of the joys of Heaven.

On Sunday the 5th he requested the writer to perform in his room the office of visitation of the sick, in which, with his Prayer Book lying on his bed before him, he joined with that delightful fervour for which his manners has been so often admired. Frequently, through the day and the night, he would request either the writer or the Rev. Brother who was with him all the time from Tuesday P. M. till he died, to use some short prayer. This practice was continued till he became too much exhausted to be benefited by it. He often asked for some portion of Bishop Andrew's Litany to be read. In his own repetition of them there was a thrilling effect upon those present.

On Saturday morning the indications were so wholly discouraging that his Physicians advised that he should be informed that they considered him in a very dangerous situation. Though the Bishop had evidently regarded his case as very doubtful, he might not be aware that his time was so near out as it has proved to have been.

The painful office of making the communication fell upon the writer, and it was suggested that if he had any thing to do or say there should be no delay, and allusion was made to his wishes as to the Lord's Supper. 'Oh yes' said he 'the Sacrament,—the Sacrament, that is the last thing, that is all, let me have it.' There was a firmness and composure in his manners as he uttered the words 'well God's will be done' which moved every heart, and confirmed all present in the conviction that the pious affection of this venerated and beloved Bishop could not be shaken by the approaches of death.

The Sacrament was soon administered by the writer, and long will that solemn scene be remembered by all who beheld the transaction, as one of the most tender and moving character. When the person officiating came, in the confession, to the words, 'by thought, word, and deed,' the Bishop stopped him and said, 'you know the Church expects us to pause over those words—pause now, repeating one of the words at a time, till I request you to go on.' This was done, and the pauses in each case was so long, that a fear passed over our minds that he had lost his recollection, or fallen asleep. This, however,

proved not to be so, he repeated each word, and after the third pause, added, 'proceed, I will interrupt you no more.' At the proper place he requested to hear read the 93d hymn as soon as the reading was ended he sang clearly the 93 and 94 verses.

From this time, which was about 9 o'clock in the morning, there was no very important change. During the night he said very little, and for about four hours before he expired, was nearly if not quite insensible to what was passing around. He sunk into the arms of death without a struggle, and his face soon assumed that engaging expression which has in life so often delighted those who loved him.

The most expeditious preparations were made for his removal to the city for interment. A very respectable body of the inhabitants of the village assembled at the Parsonage house, where, after a few remarks by the writer, he performed that service in the Clergyman's Companion, prepared by the Bishop himself for similar occasions. The body being placed in a hearse, (Sunday, 3 o'clock, P. M.) a procession was formed, with the Wardens and some members of his family, with the Vestrymen of St. Peter's Church, with some other members of the congregation, following the corpse in carriages, (Dr. Hobart having previously taken his departure.) The bell of St. Peter's Church was tolled till the procession reached the edge of the village, when the people on foot and some others returned, and several carriages proceeded with the body to Weedsport, eight miles, where a canal boat was in readiness—and it was committed to the care of the Reverend F. H. Cuming, who, it should be stated, had been the constant attendant of the Bishop, night and day, from Tuesday, P. M.

The qualification of this gentleman for a nurse, and his untiring assiduity made him a most important aid to the writer and his family during those trying days. He was so acceptable to the Bishop that he was unwilling to have him a moment from his room, except now and then he would command him to go and get some rest.

The foregoing has been written to meet the supposed expectation of the distant public, and the Bishop's more immediate friends, that the writer would make them acquainted with the most prominent facts and incidents in the last days of that eminent man whose death fills the Church with mourning.

JOHN C. RUDD.

From the Louisville Advertiser.  
ACTUAL RESULT OF THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

We published some time since a list of the Senators and Representatives of the Legislature of this State, which was not entirely accurate. Information lately received enables us to correct the errors into which we were heretofore led, and to present to the public an accurate list, in which the real strength of parties is exhibited.

SENATORS.

FOR JACKSON.  
Benj. Selby,  
Wm. C. Payne,  
John B. Hild,  
John B. Cunningham,  
Francis Summers,  
Willis Green,  
W. G. Boyd,  
John Faulkner,  
Henry Owsley,  
Robert George,  
Ben. Hardin,  
J. H. Thornton,  
Robert Taylor,  
Wm. Conner,  
Wm. P. Fleming,  
S. L. Williams,  
William M. Millan,  
Geo. I. Brown,  
Robt Wickliffe, —18

REPRESENTATIVES.

FOR JACKSON.  
Allen—Col A. Dawson  
Adair—John Stotts  
Anderson—D. White  
Barren—James G. Hardy, John B. Preston  
Caldwell & Graves—J. I. Murray  
Campbell—Jefferson Phelps  
Cumberland—James Daker  
Estill—Isaac Mize  
Fleming—B. H. Hobbs, William Cassiday  
Floyd & Pike—Gen A. Lockety  
Hickman, Graves & McCracken—Thomas James  
Greenup—Thompson Ward  
Grayson—James H. Wortham  
Green—James Barrett, Wm Marshall  
Harrison & Meade—George Roberts  
Harrison—J. Patterson, T. Chowning  
Hart—Col Copeland  
Henry—Benjamin Allen, John Field  
Hopkins—Andrew Silk  
Jefferson—Henry Robb, Samuel Churchill  
Jesse—Cortney M. Lewis  
Lewis—Mr Henderson  
Lawrence & Morgan—R. T. Buras  
Lawrence—James Guthrie  
Madison—John Speed Smith  
Metcalf—J. A. Tomlinson, H. B. McAfee,  
E. Tompkins  
Monroe—J. L. Barlow  
Pendleton—Thomas G. Hall  
Scott—L. Johnson, A. Johnson  
Shelby—James C. Sprigg  
Simmons—W. J. Williams  
Spencer—Stillwell Hecady  
Trigg—L. Norvell  
Washington—G. Grundy, G. H. Girton,  
H. Spalding  
Woodford—Somethy Whittington  
Bullitt—Wm. R. Grigsby  
Caldwell—Thomas Haynes  
Livingston—W. P. Fowler  
Nicholas—William H. Russell  
Ohio—Lillis Dyer  
Owen—John Brown\*

FOR CLAY.  
Boone—John P. Gaines  
Boonville—W. Hickman, G. W. Williams, D. Gass  
Boyer—John Conglazer  
Boyd—John Calhoun  
Edmondson & Butler—William Ewing  
Casey—William Hay  
Christian—David S. Patton  
Clark—G. Allen, J. G. Stewart  
Clay & Perry—Alexander Patrick  
Payette—J. Frus, J. Curd, E. J. Wilson  
Franklin—John J. Crittenden  
Garrett—John Yantis, T. Harris  
Grant—Asa V. Livingston  
Hardin & Meade—John L. Helm  
Knox & Harlan—James Love  
Henderson & Union—A. Dickinson

Contested Election.  
Those marked thus (\*) are pledged to vote for a Jackson Senator. Our information as to the pledges given by the members from Bullitt, Caldwell, Livingston, Nicholas, Ohio and Owen, and by Mr. Spalding, of Washington, he being the only Clay representative elected from that county, is entitled to implicit confidence. We are thus CERTAINLY of 32 in the House, including 7 pledged members.

Mr. Childs, of Bath, will be instructed to vote for a Jackson Senator and stands pledged to obey the instructions that will be given. Mr. Strother, of Gallatin, said to stand pledged to vote for Jackson senator, but on information with regard to him we possibly be erroneous; that we believe it to be correct. In Daviess county there was a tie, and the election of Mr. Crittenden, of Franklin, is contested, and it is believed he will be deprived of his seat. The Jacksonman in Daviess was fairly elected; but, as presented by the Sheriff from obtaining a certificate, as it was the vote of the sheriff that made the tie, when, in obedience to the constitution, he should have reserved his vote that he might have been able, in the event of a tie, to decide the election.

The new election in Daviess, if it shall take place previous to the election of senator will add one to our majority; and we think it highly probable that the contested election of Mr. Crittenden will effect another change in our favour. But, if we count Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Clay has only 45 unpledged friends in the House, and the number of unpledged friends of Gen. Jackson, in the House, is also 45! If we concede to the Clay party the two members from Bath and Gallatin, (designated as 'uncertain'), the precise strength of parties will appear to be as follows:

FOR JACKSON 20	FOR CLAY 18
FOR JACKSON 52	FOR CLAY 47
72	65

Leaving an unquestionable majority of seven opposed to Mr. Clay and in favour of the present administration of the general government.

It will be observed that we have noted Mr. Thompson, senator for Mercer, and Mr. Rood, senator for Washington, as absent. For this we have AMPLE AUTHORITY, which will not be questioned by the gentlemen themselves.

The majority in favour of Mr. Clay at the late session of the legislature was TWENTY. At the next session, it is now satisfactorily ascertained, there will be a majority of SEVEN against him! A change of at least TWENTY-SEVEN votes effected against him, in the Legislature of his own State, when he was seeking a nomination for the Presidency! Is this not decisive of his fate!

We are aware that the foregoing statement of the result of the election, will be pronounced incorrect by the press devoted to Mr. Clay, but their assertions will not invalidate it. We know and they know, that the Republican party will have, in the House, FORTY-FIVE genuine Jackson men; and it will, therefore, be able to attempt to controvert this statement, unless they can show, that the information we have received, as to the solemn pledges given by Mr. Grigsby, of Bullitt, Mr. Fowler, of Livingston, Mr. Holmes of Caldwell, Mr. Brown, of Owen, Mr. Russell of Nicholas, Mr. Dyer, of Ohio, and Mr. Spalding, of Washington, is incorrect. This cannot and will not be done, and the opposition will therefore be compelled to admit, that they have met with a signal defeat in Kentucky.

FOREIGN.  
LATEST FROM FRANCE.  
IMPORTANT.

By the arrival at New York on the 19th inst. of the ship Concoquia, capt. Britton, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 11th August, Paris papers of the 10th of that month have been received. They contain intelligence of the proclamation of the Duke of Orleans as King, under the title of Philip VII. and other interesting intelligence, which will be found below.

On the 6th the Chamber of Deputies declared the throne of France vacant, and proposed several changes in the Charter—that the Catholic Religion, as the Religion of the State, be abolished—the ministers of all sects to be paid from the public treasury—the censorship of the press for ever abolished. After these and other modifications had been adopted, the Chamber went in a body to the Duke of Orleans, and offered him the crown, which he accepted, and on the 9th, proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, and made oath to support the Charter as amended.

At 10 o'clock the Chamber of Peers, headed by Baron Pasquier, went to the Palais Royal, to declare their concurrence in the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The following address was delivered by the President to his Royal Highness.

Peace has crowned victory: The Duke of Orleans, strong in the dictates of his own conscience and by the will of the people, waited calmly the decision of the Chamber, while the people were impatient to see entrusted to his hands an authority which would put an end to that intermediate state of things which would soon have terminated in anarchy. The proceedings of the Chamber, presented scenes more sublime than has ever been exhibited.—Every feeling, every opinion, every regret was respected. Never did any deliberative Assembly display more admirable calmness and dignity. After having with one unanimous voice, declared their resolution to present the Duke to the Duke of Orleans, they proceeded to the Palais Royal, attended by the National Guards.

The Duke, surrounded by his family, received them. M. Lafitte having read to His Royal Highness the Act of the Constitution, the Duke replied in the following terms:

'I receive with deep emotion the Declaration you present to me, I regard it as the expression of the national will, which appears to me to be conformable to the political principles I have professed throughout my life! Filled with recollections which have always made me hope never to be called to ascend the Throne; exempt from ambition, and habituated to the life of peace which I led with my family, I cannot conceal from you the sentiments which agitate my mind at this great juncture; but there is one which entirely predominates over all the rest—the love of my country. I am fully impressed with the duties it prescribes to me, and I will perform them.'

His Royal Highness was deeply affected, and tears flowed at the conclusion of his speech. The emotion of the Prince, the effusion of heart with which he embraced M. Lafitte, the moving picture of his family around the enthusiasm of all present, the acclamations of *Vive le Roi! Vive la Reine! Vive la Famille Royale!* which burst from every voice present, and were reiterated by thousands collected in the courts of the palace, made this one of the most impressive scenes to be found in the annals of nations. The voice of the multitude called for the appearance of the Prince.—He came forward to the balcony, accompanied by M. Lafayette and they were both received with acclamations, which were redoubled when the Duchess of Orleans presented her children to the people. M. Lafayette, struck by this unanimity of feeling, took the hand of the Duke of Orleans, saying, 'we have performed a good work; you are the Prince we needed; this is the best of Republics!'

We understand that the Duke of Orleans will go to the Chamber of Deputies to-day, to take the oath upon his election to be King, in presence of two Chambers assembled. It is said that he will take the title of Philip I. and not Philip VII., in order not to continue the succession of the feudal monarchy.

Another letter of Aug. 11th, says that the Duke of Orleans taken the title of 'Louis Philip the First King of the French.'

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

NEW & SPLENDID.  
BASIL SHEPHARD,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with the most choice selection of FALL & WINTER GOODS. They consist in part, of the most superior quality of BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN and GRAY CLOTHS & CASSIMERES. With a choice selection of the richest and best importations of VESTINGS. He will be glad to make them up in the latest and most approved fashions, or will dispose of them unmade to those who prefer. ALSO a greater and more general assortment than before, of GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, STOCKS, HATS and SUSPENDERS. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them. Sept 23

SALE.  
Will be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by the Subscriber on Francis St. Terms made known on application to ISAAC HOLLAND. Sept. 23.

JOSEPH NICHOLSON  
RESPECTFULLY informs his fellow citizens of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a candidate for Sheriff of said county, at the next election, and respectfully solicits their suffrages. Aug 18

Annapolis, Sept. 22, 1830.

At a meeting of the friends of the General and State Governments, (voters in this city,) pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of nominating and recommending two suitable candidates, to be supported at the ensuing election for Delegates to represent the city of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland, James F. Brice, was called to preside, and Richard C. Hardesty, appointed Secretary.

After an interchange of views and opinions, in a manner equally frank and friendly, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That Gabriel H. Duvall, and John H. T. Magruder, Esq's, be recommended by this meeting as suitable and proper persons to represent the city of Annapolis as Delegates in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Mr. Duvall, one of the gentlemen nominated and recommended as above, being present, then rose and addressed the meeting. He returned his grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred on him; professed a willingness on his part to conform to the expressed wishes of the meeting, gave a brief outline of his political sentiments in regard to public affairs; expressed his decided approbation of the measures pursued by the General and State Governments; and in conclusion declared his determination to give to both a firm and zealous support in whatever situation he might be placed.

The President and Secretary were requested to communicate forthwith, to Mr. Magruder, now absent from this city, a transcript of the proceedings of this meeting, and to solicit his acquiescence in their wishes to become associated as a candidate with Mr. Duvall.

The proceedings were ordered to be published; and the meeting then adjourned in peace and harmony. (Signed) JAMES F. BRICE, President. RICHARD C. HARDESTY, Sec'y.

J. H. Magruder having been proposed to the Voters of Annapolis to represent them in the next Legislature, begs leave to inform them that he must decline being a candidate.

COMMUNICATED.

MAINE IN HER GLORY!!!

ANOTHER ADMINISTRATION VICTORY

The elections in the State of Maine took place on the 13th instant. The results are more favourable to the administration than had been anticipated by the calculations of its most sanguine friends. Judge Smith, a sterling republican, and avowed and unending supporter of Jackson, has been elected Governor, and a majority of administration members returned to each branch of the legislature. This is a glorious triumph to the friends of principle, and reflects honour on the Democratic Republicans of Maine, who have thus shewn their brethren of the union, that they have not departed from the faith of their fathers, and that they will not prostrate themselves before every idol, to which the defeated and mortified associates of Messrs. Adams and Webster, may invite them to pay their adorations. Henry Clay will never be the object of their worshippings. They have signified their approval of the sound, wholesome policy pursued by the administration—they have proclaimed, in a voice that has astounded and dumfounded their adversaries, that they are for measures not men.

The people of Maryland are the next who will be called to say through the ballot-box, whether they are opposed to the repeal of the taxes on imports; the payment of the national debt, and the dismissal from office of public defalcators to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars. These are some of the important questions on which they will have to decide on the first Monday in October next. Those opposed to these measures, will of course bestow their votes on candidates hostile to the National Administration. On the contrary, those who approve of them will give their votes to such Candidates only as are known to be friendly to it. We speak dogmatically in this matter, because we cannot bring ourselves to believe, that any friend of the administration will consent so far to sacrifice his public duty to his private feelings, as to vote for any candidate opposed to its measures. To guard against all circumvention, the proper course for voters to pursue before they hand in their ballots, is to inquire of each candidate for their suffrages, whether he be for or against the measures before mentioned.

The glorious example of Maine will certainly not be lost on Maryland. There is too much intelligence amongst our fellow citizens to permit us to believe, that they will ever throw themselves into opposition to the great mass of the people of the Union. Her quiet and interests forbid it. Office hunters and restless partisans, it is true, are labouring with all their ability to draw her from the support of the national administration, but we trust and believe, that if its friends faithfully perform their duty on the first Monday in October next, all will be well, and Maryland, like Maine, will be found firm in the cause of the people, and steadfast in her devotion to DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES. — Huzza for Maine!

For the Maryland Gazette.

MARYLAND, No. 16.

The Anti-Jackson Party in Maryland The Anti-Jackson party in Maryland are now making a bold and desperate effort to regain the reins of the State Government; even many of those men who met in Baltimore

some weeks ago, to elect a Bishop for the Episcopal Church, after having performed that important duty, considered it necessary to endeavour also to regulate the affairs of the State, and to resolve, that the time had arrived, when it became the duty of the friends of the Union to devise and determine a common and animated course of action, with a view to the election to the next General Assembly of Maryland, and to a change in the office of the President of the United States.

Situated as many of the members of that meeting were, to assemble in Baltimore for a religious purpose, it was to have been expected that they would avoid every thing like politics, as the alliance between Church and State has long ago been dissolved in Maryland; and it was also to have been expected that the People of each county in Maryland, no matter to what Church they belonged, would have been allowed to manage their political affairs in their own way, without being dictated to, or advised, or even coerced to do their duty, by the members of an Episcopal Convention, such things as these ought to be nipped in the bud.

'Never was there a time,' says the Circular published by the Committee appointed at that meeting, 'never was there a time' when personal efforts might be more gratefully offered to the public benefit;—that the present object is to rescue the state from the hand of those who unhappily hold it. That all our efforts be mainly directed to that point. Being successful, as we certainly shall be, if we desire it, it is easy to advance towards the accomplishment of ulterior purposes.' Such is the language of the Committee, and they declare it to be the result of the opinions of the gentlemen assembled at the meeting, who also thought 'that the necessity of the times was such, that every zealous friend should feel willing to make sacrifices of his personal interest or private convenience, if such should be required, to ensure success in any of the election districts.—And they add, 'a resolution to do this, eminently prevails in Baltimore.' In other words, Baltimore is prepared to bleed freely, to spend money or time in and for the great object.

People of Maryland what do you think of the language here used? A secret meeting or a CAUCUS, or a CONVENTION, or call it by what name you please, the members of which was not appointed by you; which was unknown to you until their circulars appeared in a Jackson paper! The State is to be gained at all hazards;—personal interest is invoked, money is to be used, and private convenience is to be sacrificed, if required to ensure success in any election district in the State. And Maryland is to present a scene of cabal and corruption, which would disgrace a nation even of slaves. And surely this is sufficient to rouse every Jacksonian in Maryland to do his duty on the first Monday in October next, and crush a party who seemed determined to regain their lost power in the State at all hazards; and cost what it may.

The efforts of the Religious, Political Churchmen, who met at Baltimore, will fail to have any effect, the time was unfit!—these gentlemen were not selected from their several churches for political purposes—and Heaven forbid that even we should see in Maryland political vestries, or political Preachers. The People are capable of hearing, and deciding for themselves, in political matters, without the aid of high or low Church-men.

Personal efforts have, however, since been made, particularly on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—The secretary of the Baltimore meeting, Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. of Talbot county, at an Anti-Jackson meeting in Easton, on the 10th August last, offered resolutions drawn up in a style borrowed from the Declaration of Independence, complaining most bitterly of the conduct of President Jackson and his administration. In these resolutions, Jackson is accused of having given 'wholesome advice to his predecessors, and refusing to adopt it himself,'—of having 'attempted to beguile the nation with popular and fascinating projects,'—of 'appointing weak and inconsiderable men as heads of Departments,' and 'suffering himself to be ruled by a minister distinguished chiefly for his intrigue.' Jackson is represented as 'wholly incompetent to fulfil the duties of his high station,' and as 'wielded by an aspirant;' he is accused of having 'contemned all fair and honest principles in appointments to office;'—of having 'suffered corruption and violence to be stamped upon his seal of office;'—of having 'undone the liberties of the press;'—of 'preparing the way for a system of espionage by filling the Post Office with his creatures;'—of 'rendering all offices except judicial ones exclusively dependent on his will;'—of having 'violated the Constitution of the country;'—and of having 'rendered himself ridiculous by sufferings in office to answer political ends.'—Such is a portion of the opprobrious language used towards the Chief Magistrate of a free People, one who was placed in power by an overwhelming majority, of his fellow citizens. Such are a few of the false accusations made against Jackson in Maryland.

And, by whom are they made?—by the honourable Robert H. Goldsborough, a Federalist of the Boston stamp, who, during the late war, was a Senator of the United States, and who, whilst Jackson was fighting to serve and to save his country, was found acting with a party in the North, opposed then as he is now, to the Administration of the United States government. Yes, he who was opposing his own country's cause during the late war, has now become the vilifier and calumniator of Jackson, who was his 'sword and her shield;' but slander from such a source pass by the 'Hickory Tree' without reading a single leaf, or bending a single bough.

But it is not against Jackson alone, that Mr. Goldsborough has lent 'his present efforts as a grateful offering' to the opposition ranks. He has become the false accuser of the whole Jackson party. Here are his own

words in a resolution offered and passed to a few days ago, at the meeting in Baltimore, when the Anti-Jackson ticket for the Assembly was brought out.

Resolved, That in opposing the existing Jackson party in our country, we are a body of men who have publicly and formally proclaimed themselves the avowed advocates of principles and measures, that lead directly to the dismemberment of the National Union, and the subversion of the Federal Government.

Bare, base and unfounded calumny against the friends of Jackson, this is an accusation made without the least foundation, and which never could have been made but by an infamously political partizan, or a political madman. The Jackson party, from Jackson down, are firm friends of National Union, and of the Rights and Liberties of the People; and they have always been and always remain so;—and however they may differ about minor objects; they are all resolved, all determined, that the 'Union must, and shall be preserved.'

This accusation, though general in its nature, is intended for political effect in Maryland, and particularly on the Eastern Shore; but Mr. Goldsborough ought to have paused and reflected, before he made such an accusation public, an accusation which he surely cannot expect the people of Maryland to believe. He ought to be able to prove, that the Jackson party in the United States, are enemies to the Union, but more particularly ought he to establish this, in respect to the Jacksonians of Maryland.

Had he cast his eyes over the Eastern Shore—he would have seen a brave, a worthy, and a patriotic band, who are the firm friends of Union and of Jackson. In his own county, he would have seen a Lloyd, a Hayward, and a Stevens—in Dorchester, he would have seen a worthy namesake, Charles Goldsborough. In Somerset, a Carroll, and a Jones—in Worcester, a Wilson—in Caroline, a Whitely, and a Sangston—in Queen Anne, a Harrison, and a Carmichael—in Kent, a Forman, of the Revolutionary memory—in Cecil, a Mitchell, a Hero of the late War—and thousands of others, who are all as firm and true to their country in the worst of times, as ever Mr. Goldsborough or any of his party ever were; and if he would look across the bay, he might have seen tens of thousands true Jacksonians, embracing in their ranks many of the first statesmen and politicians, and men of talents in the State—and above all, he would have seen a mass of honest and independent citizens, who need no leaders to tell them what they ought to do;—and who see, and are already convinced, that by supporting Jackson, they are supporting themselves—supporting their own, and their country's interest.

Jackson and his friends, have been basely calumniated at both the meetings in Talbot county, and the resolutions at both of those meetings were presented by Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq.—Jackson is not now before the people as a candidate, but he is abused in order to injure those who are his friends—in order to have an effect upon the people at the ensuing election; but will the people be imposed upon by that party, who have once before defrauded them of their rights, and defeated the election of the President of their choice? Woe—Woe—Woe, to the man or to the party, who shall ever attempt to deceive the people of the United States, or the people of MARYLAND.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Died, suddenly, on Monday the 20th inst. in the city of Baltimore, much regretted, Mrs. Ann Carroll, of this city. She was on a visit to her daughter, who together with the rest of her children, relatives and acquaintances have cause to lament a bereavement that has thus befallen them. Amidst their affliction it is a consolation to her friends, when they reflect that she departed in a life perfectly resigned. This feeble and imperfect tribute to the memory of one so estimable, as a parent, relative and friend, is afforded in the spirit of sincerity. Much more might be added did time permit.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

Annapolis Sept. 22d, 1830. The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three per cent, on the stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the 30th inst. and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the western shore, at the bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the branch bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order. By order, SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.

To be inserted once a week for three weeks in the Gazette and American, Baltimore. Sept 23. R 3w

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the ANNAPOIS TOBACCO INSPECTION COMPANY, is requested on Saturday the 9th day of October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to be held at William's Hotel, under the provisions of the charter. H. MAYNARD, } Comm'rs L. NEIH, } Sept 23 R C 3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Bennet Brant, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 13th day of July next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of September, 1830. MARY BEAN, } Adm'rs THEODOTIUS COURTNEY, } Sept 23 4w

GEORGE W. NEIH, MERCANTILE TAILOR.

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest Patent Finished Cloth OF various qualities and colours, with an assortment of CASSIMERES & VESTINGS suitable to the season, which he respectfully invites his friends to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style. For cash, or to purchase on credit. Sept 23 3w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14th, 1830. ON application by petition of Richard M. Chase and Richard J. Crabb, administrators of Matilda Chase, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills A. A. County. Sept. 23. 6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matilda Chase, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of Sept. 1830. RICHARD M. CHASE, } Adm'rs. RICHARD J. CRABB, } Sept. 23. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830. ON application, by petition, of Abner Linticum, administrator of Elijah Yieldhall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills A. A. County. Sept. 23. 6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah Yieldhall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1830. ABNER LINTICUM, Adm'r. Sept. 23. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 15, 1830. ON application, by petition, of Joseph Kirby, administrator of Horatio Tydings, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills A. A. County. Sept. 23. 6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Horatio Tydings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1830. JOSEPH KIRBY, Adm'r. Sept 23. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14 1830. ON application by petition of Richard H. Merriken, administrator of William H. Stinchcomb late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills A. A. County. Sept. 23. 6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William H. Stinchcomb late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1830. RICHARD H. MERRIKEN, Adm'r. Sept. 23. 6w

MAINE FOR JACKSON.

The EASTERN ARGUMENT of the 12th ult. received last evening gives very full returns of most of the towns in the State, showing a large increase of Jackson strength; and placing the election of a JACKSON GOVERNOR, and JACKSON MAJORITIES in BOTH HOUSES of the LEGISLATURE of MAINE, BEYOND A DOUBT. FOUR JACKSON MEMBERS to CONGRESS, are also CERTAINLY elected by large majorities. In every branch of the Government of Maine, the Jackson party is TRIUMPHANT. From the Same.

We publish to day all the received returns of the votes given in this State for Governor. The returns of York, Cumberland and Kennebec counties are complete, exhibiting an increase for the Republican Ticket, of TWELVE HUNDRED AND FORTY ONE, in these three counties only! The Republican candidate has succeeded by a majority of more than FIFTEEN HUNDRED in the state.

Our Senate consists of twenty members, TWELVE of the republican candidates for the Senate have been elected, beyond dispute; and a considerable majority of the House will be decidedly REPUBLICAN, and open, avowed and unwavering friends of the national administration!

Mr. ANDERSON, in Cumberland District; Mr. McINTYRE in York District; Mr. HOLLAND in Oxford District; and Mr. JAMES in Hancock and Washington District, the republican candidates for Congress, have severally been elected by POWERFUL MAJORITIES.

Table with 4 columns: 1830, 1829, and two columns of names and numbers. Rows include York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Kennebec, Oxford, Somerset, Hancock, Penobscot, Waldo, and various towns in Lincoln, Oxford, Somerset, Hancock, and Penobscot counties.

Smith's ag'te 20264 27405 22217 22438
Huntun's ag'te 27405
Maj'ty for Smith 1839

The preceding returns of last year are official. It will be perceived; that on the supposition that those towns not yet heard from will give only the same results as they did last year, Mr. SMITH'S majority over Mr. HUNTON will be 1859! We doubt not that it will turn out to be all of TWO THOUSAND.

FOR RENT,

A very valuable GRIST and SAWMILL, situated near the head of Severn River, all in complete order, a never failing stream, and a good stand for business. Also, three tracts, two on the head of Severn, on Hickory Ridge. Soil is good, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, good new DWELLINGS (one place is small newly settled.) Also a very valuable place adjoining Deep Creek, pretty large, produces fine crops of corn, tobacco and wheat, and the fine water mills, &c. To let on long or short tenancy, disposed to improve, the rents will be made accommodating. Apply to Dr. H. W. Waters, 7 miles from Baltimore, and 14 from the Rail Road, or to CHARLES WATERS. Sept. 16. 2 8w

OVERSEERS WANTED.

TWO Overseers wanted for the ensuing year. Men that can come satisfactorily recommended for industry and sobriety; acquainted with the principles of farming, and management of hands and stock, will receive liberal wages and prompt payment. CHARLES WATERS. Sept. 16 2 8w

JUST RECEIVED

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. The First Volume of the LIFE of BISHOP HEBER, BY HIS WIDOW. With selections from his Correspondence, unpublished Poems, and Private Papers; together with a Journal of his Tour in Norway, Sweden, Russia, Hungary, and Germany, and a history of the Cossaks. Sept. 2.

To the Voters of Anne Arundel county and city of Annapolis.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—Whereas it has been stated by some person or persons that I declined being a candidate for the Sheriffship; This statement is without foundation—I now declare myself a candidate for the Sheriffship unequivocally at the ensuing October election, and respectfully solicit your support. LEVI CHANNY. Sept. 2.

**DANIEL HART**  
Has received and offers for Sale  
**RICE FLOUR,**  
A new article, very palatable food for the sea-son in the year. Also a general assortment of  
**GROCERIES**  
All on hand  
**Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Liverpool, Queensware, Tin and Stoneware.**  
**BACON, PORK, LARD, MACKEREL, AND FRESH SALAD OIL, AND BEST FAMILY FLOUR.**

**BOOK BINDING**  
Executed in the most approved manner, and at the Baltimore prices.  
**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.  
July 29.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Thursday the 14th of October, at Charles Waters' Mill on the head of Severn, an one personal property of Jonathan Spappington, deceased, consisting of **HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, CORN, RYE, AND HOGS**  
**TERMS**—For all sums above Five Dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For all sums under that amount the Cash to be paid on the delivery of the goods.  
JESSE WHEAT, Adm'r.  
8 p. 16.

**COUNCIL CHAMBER,**  
August 25th, 1830.  
**SEALED** proposals will be received at this office, until the last Monday of December next, for executing the Public Printing of the Statute to be laid before the Legislature at its next session.  
The proposals must designate the rates of printing, for a single session, a term of years, or during the pleasure of the Legislature.  
**JAMES MURRAY,** Clk. of the Council.  
To be published once a week for three weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis Republican and Gazette, B. J. Whig, Eastern Voyage Herald, Princess Anne, Elkton Press, Elkton, Crozer, Frederick Maryland Advocate, Cumberland and Maryland Free Press, Rockville.  
Sept 2.

**TEACHER WANTING.**  
By the Trustees of the Free School of Anne Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Language, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is constantly increasing. For a full and complete description of the school, and the terms to be made to the Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county.  
Sept. 9

**STATE OF MARYLAND, 39.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphan's Court, Sept. 14th 1830.  
On application by petition of Harriot Marriott, Adm'r. of John Marriott, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give no receipt by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, until the space of six successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. Wills, A. A. County

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on personal estate of John Marriott, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept. 1830.  
HARRIOT MARRIOTT, Adm'r.  
Sept. 16.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, 39.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphan's Court, Sept. 14th 1830.  
On application by petition of Ann S. Chaney, and Gassaway Chaney, administrators of Joseph Chaney, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
Thomas T. Simmons, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on personal estate of Joseph Chaney, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hand this 14th day of Sept. 1830.  
ANN S. CHANEY  
GASSAWAY CHANEY, }  
Sept 16.

**GEORGE T'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 **PANTALOON STUFFS** of various Qualities, and a variety of **VESTINGS,** Suitable to the Season.  
All of which he will sell low for cash, or on credit, on the usual terms.  
At

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 25th day of September at 12 o'clock, a part of  
**A TRACT OF LAND**  
called Turkey Neck, containing about 98 acres, lately belonging to James Anderson, (of Annapolis) This land lies on the Patuxent, is a healthy location, has a good timbered portion, is adjoining the farm of Leonard Malloree, and that is lately owned by Benjamin G. Gher, is about 14 miles from Annapolis, and is about a mile from the nearest Bridge. It is deemed unnecessary to give a particular description of the premises as persons wishing to purchase will examine and judge for themselves.  
**TERMS OF SALE**  
As prescribed by the decree are, one third of the purchase money on or before six months from the day of sale, one other third part on or before twelve months, and the remaining third part on or before eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale. Bond with good security will be required.  
The creditors of the said James Anderson, are notified to exhibit within three months after the day of sale, their respective claims, with the vouchers thereof, and file the same in the Chancery office, with **JAMES BOYLE,** Trustee.  
Aug 19

**STATE OF MARYLAND, 39.**  
Anne Arundel County, Orphan's Court, August 12th, 1830.  
On application by petition of William E. Peach, administrator with the will annexed, of James Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,** Reg. Wills, A. A. county.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on personal estate of James Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of August, 1830.  
WILLIAM E. PEACH, Adm'r.  
With the will annexed.  
Aug 19.

**NOTICE.**  
An Election will be held at the Assembly Room, on the first Monday of October next, for the purpose of electing two persons to represent the City of Annapolis, in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and for two persons to be recommended as Sherriff of Anne Arundel county. Polls open at 9 o'clock.  
By order,  
**JOSHUA WELLS,** Clk.  
Sept. 9, 1830.

**FOR LEASE OR RENT.**  
A large and commodious BRICK BUILDING, now occupied by G. Gordon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Robinson, as a Boarding House, situated near the Episcopal church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs which have contributed much towards the comfort and convenience of the establishment, and presents a desirable situation to any person disposed to engage in that line of business. Possession will be given after the 1st October next. For Terms apply to  
**JOHN N. WATKINS**  
Aug. 26

**100 DOLLARS REWARD**  
RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living near South River Bridge, Anne Arundel county, on Monday last, a negro man named **TOM WALLACE,** he is 25 years old, a very likely fellow, of yellowish complexion, straight and made, five feet eight or ten inches high; he had a variety of clothing. Tom's father, who calls himself James Wallace, lives in Baltimore county, and belongs to James Carroll, Esq. where I think it is likely Tom has gone, as he left home without any provocation whatever. I will give Fifty Dollars if taken in the state, or District of Columbia, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the state.  
**ROBERT W. KENT.**  
Aug 12

**PRINTING**  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

**READ'S PATENT.**  
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.  
In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent smoke their smoking.  
From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been a series of experiments. The best workmen have succeeded, when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.  
Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$30 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable a mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post-paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.  
A. H. READ, Patentee.  
Montrose Susquehanna Co. Pa.  
12th June, 1830.

**THOMAS H. DORSEY,**  
WILLIAM S. GREEN, Clk.  
July 29

**ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, 30.**  
On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Jacob Farrier, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jacob Farrier having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having appointed George Farrier trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said Jacob Farrier, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Farrier having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding to himself and his family excepted for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Farrier, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Farrier be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why said Jacob Farrier should not have the benefit of said acts, and supplements thereto, as prayed.  
July 8. THOMAS B. DORSEY, 3m

**MR. L. CARUSI**  
OF Washington, respectfully announces to the citizens of Annapolis, his intention of commencing a course of instruction in **DANCING & WALTZING.**  
The course will consist of 12 lessons. Terms as follows:—  
For a course of Dancing or Waltzing, 88  
For a course of Dancing and Waltzing, 10  
Commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. Mr. C. is at present in Annapolis, and will remain here for two or three days, during which time he will be pleased to obtain the names of those who may feel a desire to join his classes. A subscription list is left at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, where he may be found.  
Annapolis, July 29.

**PRAYER BOOKS, Just Received**  
From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, At the following Prices:  
Plain, bound in sheep 8 25  
Lettered, 37  
Black and Brown, bound in calf 1 75  
Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, 2 00  
in calf, gilt edges 2 50  
Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges 2 75  
Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50  
**ALSO THE FOLLOWING TRACTS**  
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  
Manual of Family Prayers, 56 pages, 6 cents  
Darius'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 page, 2 cents  
Morning and Evening Devotion, 8 pages, 2 cents  
Churchman's Arguments for Infant Baptism, 8 pages, 2 cents  
Or one hundred pages for 124 cents.  
**SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
To the FAMILY VISITER; & to the CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE; received at this Office.

**NOTICE.**  
The commissioners of Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 26th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and settling with the supervisors of the roads, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court.  
By order, **R. J. COWMAN,** Clk. Comm'rs. A. A. C.  
Aug 19

**TO HIRE OR SELL**  
A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good Cook. For further information enquire at this Office.  
April 16.

**ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, 30.**  
On application to the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphan's Court for Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing, of Thomas Flynn, of the city of Annapolis, praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto," a schedule of his property, and a list of creditors, on oath, with the sums respectively due them, so far forth as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Thomas Flynn, by virtue of a special act of Assembly passed in his behalf, being entitled to receive the benefit of the said insolvent laws, without producing any proof of residence; and being also satisfied by the certificate of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, that the said Thomas Flynn is now in his custody for debt and for no other cause, & the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne Arundel county court on the fourth Monday of October next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed to a trustee by me appointed, a good and sufficient deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Flynn be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said fourth Monday of October next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear at that day and place, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Flynn should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly, as prayed.  
THOMAS H. DORSEY,  
WILLIAM S. GREEN, Clk.  
July 29

**ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, 30.**  
On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing, of Jacob Farrier, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jacob Farrier having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having appointed George Farrier trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said Jacob Farrier, and the said trustee having given bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Farrier having executed to the said trustee a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding to himself and his family excepted for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified in writing, that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Farrier, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Farrier be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why said Jacob Farrier should not have the benefit of said acts, and supplements thereto, as prayed.  
July 8. THOMAS B. DORSEY, 3m

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
MARYLAND  
HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton, or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.  
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Curlica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Curlica creek.  
All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.  
**LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.**  
April 8.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**  
We wish to purchase  
100 NEGROES  
Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, well hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at **WILLIAMSON'S HOTEL, ANNAPOLES.**  
**IRGG & WILLIAMS.**  
April, 15th

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She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Curlica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Curlica creek.  
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April, 15th

**FOR THE relief of the**  
This Surgical Instrument is now well known to the Medical Profession, and is extensively used by the most distinguished Surgeons in the United States, and a particular notice is given of its use in the following cases:—  
The subject of HERNIA, remarks Dr. Hall 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 to the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied.  
Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary, under the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says, 'This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hall, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people, and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hall's Truss is convex and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia.'  
M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hall, says: 'I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P., a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years.—A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, 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. Hall's Truss to the exclusion of all others.  
Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 37, Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Baltimore.  
March 11 3M

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April 8.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

### CLAUDE & HAMMOND,

At the stand formerly occupied by Shaw & Claude, have just received by ships Philip Tab and Harold, at Baltimore, and are now opening a **LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS** of the **LATEST FASHIONS**, which consists in part of the following articles, viz:

- Superior Blue Black, and Black Italian Lustre.
- Black Saraceni.
- Oriental muslins, (entirely new style),
- Batiste, fashionable colours.
- Fancy coloured Gingham, (new style),
- Black and White Gingham.
- Superior fancy coloured Prints, (patterns entirely new).
- Black Bombazines.
- Bombazines, assorted colours.
- Foulsh Muslins.
- Manchester Prints, (fashionable colours.)
- Foulsh Calicoes.
- Black and White Calico, (new patterns.)
- Nilul Mull Muslins.
- Jaconet Cambricks.
- Cambricks, assorted colours.
- Fancy Figured Silk Handkerchiefs.
- Figured Gauze Handkerchiefs.
- do. Crape Handkerchiefs, (new style)
- Poplin Handkerchiefs, assorted colours.
- Merino, Worsted and Cotton Shawls and Scarfs.
- Ladies best Kid Mitts, and Gloves, assorted colours.
- Fancy Belts.
- Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, of every description.
- Black, Brown, Green and Purple, Merino Circassians, assorted colours.
- Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cassinets, assorted colours.
- New Style Vestings.
- Plaid, Corded, Coloured & White Cravats.
- Irish Linens.
- Russia Sheetings.
- Marseilles Quilts.
- Superior Shirting Cambricks.
- Brown and Bleached Domestic.
- Domestic Calicoes.
- Checks, 4-4 and 3-4.
- Wadding.

THEY HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

- GROCERIES,**
- IRONMONGERY, TIN WARE,**
- GLASS & CHINA WARE.**
- BEST NEW WHITE WHEAT**
- FAMILY FLOUR,**
- BEST QUALITY LOAF SUGAR.**
- SUPERIOR MANILLA COFFEE.**

ALSO

- PRESERVING SUGAR:**
- FURNACES WITH GRATES.**

Sept. 2.

### NEW & SPLENDID.

- BASIL SHEPARD,**
- MERCHANT TAILOR,**
- Has just returned from **PHILADELPHIA** and **BALTIMORE**, with the most choice selection of
- FALL & WINTER GOODS.**
- They consist in part, of the most superior quality of **BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN and GREY**
- CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.**
- With a choice selection of the richest and latest importations of
- VESTINGS.**

He will be glad to make them up in the latest and most approved fashions, or will dispose of them to those who prefer.

ALSO, a neat and more general assortment than before, of **GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, STOCKS, COLLARS and SUSPENDERS.**

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Sept. 23. 3w

### FALL & WINTER 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 handiest of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of
- Patent Finished Cloth**
- CASSIMERES & VESTINGS**
- fitable to the season, which he respectfully invites his friends to call and examine.
- All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE.
- For Gent, or for punctual men only.

Sept. 23. 2

### STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

*Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 15, 1830.*

ON application, by petition, of Joseph Kirby, administrator of Horatio Tydings, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,  
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Horatio Tydings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1830.

JOSEPH KIRBY, Adm'r.

### STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

*Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830.*

ON application by petition of Richard H. Merriken, administrator of William H. Stinchcomb late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William H. Stinchcomb late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of Sept 1830.

RICHARD H. MERRIKEN, Adm'r.

### STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

*Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14th, 1830.*

ON application by petition of Richard M. Chase and Richard J. Crabb, administrators of Matilda Chase, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Matilda Chase, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 14th day of Sept. 1830.

RICHARD M. CHASE, } Adm'rs.  
RICHARD J. CRABB, }

### STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

*Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, Sept. 14, 1830.*

ON application, by petition, of Abner Linthicum, administrator of Elijah Yieldhall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,  
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah Yieldhall, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of September, 1830.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Adm'r.

### SALE.

Will be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by the Subscriber on Francis St. Terms made known on application to

ISAAC HOLLAND.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### THE SAILOR'S WIFE.

From the New York American.

We had adieu, when the fair wind blew,  
Will think when on the sea,  
For tranquil seas and home ward breeze—  
How bright that eye will be!

Kind gales prevail and speed the sail,  
Swift o'er the dark blue main;  
With a swifter wing may they safely bring  
Her homeward back again.

The honest far, who sails afar,  
Will think when on the sea,  
That winds ahead, which others dread,  
Will bear his sighs to me.

But a heart more true, he never knew,  
Which feels those sighs alone,  
When the fair breeze blows, & the proud ship goes,  
'Till send him back his own.

From his sea far skies his fancy flies—  
His thoughts a home incline,  
May the bosom be, of the wayward sea,  
As safe and true as mine. B. B.

A correspondent of the New-York Morning Herald has translated from the Biography of the French Peers, the following account of the personage who occupies so conspicuous a station in the present revolutionary movements in France—

#### HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

Louis Phillip d'Orleans, Duke of Orleans, first Prince of the blood, Colonel General of Hussars, is a son of the well known Louis Phillip Joseph, Duke of Orleans, by a Princess of the house of Combe, and was born on the 6th October 1773. At his birth the title of Duke of Valois was conferred on him, but on his grandfather's death, he assumed that of Duke of Chartres. Though only the Dauphin, son of Charles 10th, and the young Duke of Bordeaux, intervened between the Duke of Orleans and the regular succession to the throne, he is but distantly related to the reigning branch; the Orleans family being descended from the only brother of Louis 14, who was born in 1640. The part taken by the father of the subject of this memoir, in the early revolutionary movements, his largesses, his crimes, and his unhappy fate, are fresh in the recollection of all who felt any interest in the events of those times.

At the age of nine years the present Duke of Orleans was placed for his education under the direction of Madame de Genlis, who by her numerous writings has acquired for herself a European reputation. The course which this distinguished lady pursued, in relation to the Prince, is detailed in her 'Lessons of a Governness to her pupils,' from which work it will be seen that they enjoyed advantages that rarely fall to the lot of persons in their position. At the commencement of the political commotions, the young Duke was made to attend the sittings of the legislative assemblies, and even of the popular societies, and was thus placed in a situation which the views of his father also favoured, of appreciating the great events that were then occurring. He admired the eloquence for which the national assembly was conspicuous, and of which France had, till then, been ignorant. It is well known with what noble simplicity he welcomed the decree of that assembly, which abolished that right of primogeniture, which conferred on the Prince prerogatives to which his noble mind was a stranger. 'I am delighted with it,' said he 'but it is in no respect changes our position, as my brother well knows: every thing has long since, been equal between us.'

The Prince had been named in 1785, Colonel of the 14th regiment of Dragoon. A decree of the constituent assembly having enjoined on all the titular Colonels to abandon the service, or take the command of their troops in person, the Duke de Chartres repaired to Vandome, where his regiment was in garrison. War was just declared against Austria. Named Major General in 1792, he was, towards the end of the year, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, and received the command of Strasbourg, which he declined. 'I am too young,' said he, 'to be shut up in a fortified town, and I beg to remain actively employed in the army.' He consequently participated in the brilliant success of Valmy, which were the dawn of twenty years of triumph, and in the victory of Jemmapes, which covered with glory General Dumourier and the French army.

Soon after, when the ingratitude of the Government wished to extend the circle of its victims, and to reach all the members of an unfortunate family, the Duke had the good fortune to escape from this unjust persecution. Having withdrawn into Switzerland, he was unwilling to be dependent on the support of others. Concealed under an obscure name he gave lessons in geography, and made the instruction which he had acquired under happier auspices, contribute to his subsistence. A few years afterwards, the government made the voluntary exile of the Duke of Orleans beyond the European Continent, a condition of the liberty of his august brothers. The Prince did not hesitate to comply with the requisition, and retired to the United States of America, where he soon had the happiness of pressing to his bosom the Duke of Montpensier and the Count of Beaujolais, to whose liberty he had the good fortune to contribute. After having spent some time in the American States, and studied the character and institutions of the people, relying frequently on the same resources that he had availed himself of in Switzerland, the Duke of Orleans went to Great Britain, where he had an interview with Monsieur, now Charles X. The Duke and his brothers were subsequently established in a country house, a few miles from London, which had formerly belonged to the celebrated Pope. It was here that the Duke of Montpensier died of consumption, and the Count of Beaujolais, who visited Malta for the benefit of his health, did not long survive him. The Duke of Orleans who had accompanied his youngest brother, afterwards repaired to Palermo, then the residence of the Neapolitan Court, where, on the 15th November, 1809, he married the sister of the King of the Two Sicilies.

At the first restoration, and after twenty-two years of exile and suffering, the Duke of Orleans returned to France, and recovered those portions of the immense property of his family, which had not been alienated during the revolution. Louis XVIII. gave him, in common with the other Princes of his family, admission into the Chamber of Peers, and named him Colonel General of the Hussars. All the steps taken by the Emperor, to restore to France that school of misfortune, which his earliest years had been conspicuous in, were followed by the Duke of Orleans. In March 1815, when the landing of Bonaparte was known at Paris, His Royal Highness was sent with

the Duchess of Orleans to oppose the march of the army from the late of Elba. The efforts of these two Princes having been without effect, they returned to Paris. The Duke of Orleans accompanied Louis XVIII to his birth, and fulfilled the duties imposed on him by his birth, by following his august family into exile.

The Duke of Orleans entered France again immediately after the second restoration, and has ever since resided there, a model of the private virtues of the most noble patriotism. An enlightened protector of literature and the arts, he has chosen Casimir Delavigne for his librarian, and Horace Vernet for his favourite painter; this is sufficient to show that the recollections of our national glory touch him as much as the steps of our progress. Noble dispenser of an immense fortune, his Royal Highness has made the most glorious use of it. Never has misfortune made a vain appeal to his generosity. The great works which he has caused to be undertaken, and which have been pursued without interruption since 1815, given an honourable existence to a large number of families, who find in them their only resource. His fine gallery every year receives those pictures of our artists, which cannot be embraced in the acts of royal munificence.

There is one proceeding of the Duke of Orleans which has especially attracted the attention of France as being altogether worthy of his noble character, and of the enlightened love of rectitude which he has always manifested. His Royal Highness has wished that his sons should be educated in our colleges, in the midst of the rising generation at the head of which they are to be placed. The good sense of the French people has appreciated the magnanimity and generosity of this determination. They are convinced that Princes thus brought up cannot fail to be good citizens, and they have blessed his Royal Highness for the care that he has taken to secure to himself worthy successors, and to our children, illustrious models.

This sketch would be incomplete, if we did not offer our homage to the August Princess, whose virtues constitute at the same time his most just pride, and his dearest recompense. These mild and unostentatious virtues, seem, by the modesty that encircles them, to fear to betray themselves by any public act. But the crowds of unfortunate beings, whom Her Royal Highness seeks out and restores to happiness, bless them and reveal them to France.

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'The Duke of Orleans has, in person, the simplest taste, but in his household, magnificence reigns by the side of order. A protector of the fine arts and of French industry, he has sought to decorate with their productions the superb apartments of the Palais Royal, and his delicious residence at Neuilly, the gardens of which he himself laid out. A friend of letters, he calls around him, and loves to attach to him, those who cultivate elegant literature.

Finally, this Prince, who, during thirty years fertile in changes of every kind, has known how to maintain himself in the same line of conduct and principles now finds in the esteem of his former brothers in arms who have forgotten neither Jemmapes nor Valmy, in the sufferings of the virtuous, and of the friends of well regulated liberty, in the affections of all who approach him, the oblivion of his misfortunes and the sweetest reward of his virtues.'

The following appalling details of a man being swept away by a torrent, is extracted from an account of the Great Floods in Scotland, August 1829, by Sir T. D. Lauder:

Crickchanks was innkeeper of the village of Charles ton of Aberlour, on the Spey. A dancing party had been convened in his little mansion the previous evening, and the mirth of the landlord was so extreme as to attract the painful attention and to awaken the superstitious fears of his wife. 'Surely our good man is fast the day,' she said, 'surely our good man is fast the day, or he will dance at a rate. Lord grant him bins fy.' When the tributary burn that passes Charles ton began to swell, Crickchanks, who had some timber lying on its banks, requested the assistance of two neighbours to drag it out of danger, but the waters increased so rapidly that they were fain to abandon the task, and escaped with great difficulty. Every entreaty was employed to prevail on him also to quit the raft on which he was floating; but proud of his skill as a floater, he mocked at the fears of his advisers; and when his own were at length excited, it was too late to hearken to their counsel. In an attempt to push through the current, his guiding pole was torn from his grasp, and the raft sped down the stream like an arrow from the string.

At the point where the burn met the river, in the ordinary state of both, there grew some trees, now surrounded by deep and strong currents, and far from the land. The raft took a direction towards one of these, and seeing the wife and tumultuous waters of the Spey before him, in which there was no hope that his loosely-connected logs could stick one moment together, he coolly prepared himself, and collecting all his force into one well-aimed and well directed effort he sprang, caught a tree, and clung amongst its boughs whilst the frail raft, hurried away from under his feet, was dashed into fragments, and scattered on the bosom of the waves. A shout of joy arose from his anxious friends, for they now deemed him safe, but he uttered no shout in return. Every nerve was strained to procure help. 'A boat! was the general cry, and some ran this way and some that, to endeavour to procure one. It was now between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. A boat was speedily obtained from Mr. Gordon of Aberlour, and, though no one there was very expert in its use, it was quickly manned by people eager to save Crickchanks from his perilous situation. The current was too terrible about the tree, to admit of their nearing it, so as to take him directly into the boat; but their object was to row through the smoother water, to such a distance as might enable them to throw a rope to him, by which means they hoped to drag him to the boat. Frequently did they attempt this, and as frequently were they foiled, even by that which was considered as the gentler part of the stream, for it hurried them past the point whence they wished to make the cast of their rope, and compelled them to row up again. By the side, to start on each fresh adventure. Often were they carried so much in the direction of the tree, as to be compelled to exert all their strength to pull themselves away from him they would have saved, that they might avoid the vortex that would have caught and swept them to destruction. And often was poor Crickchanks tantalized with the prospect of help, which came but to add to the other miseries of his situation, that of the bitterest disappointment.

Yes he bore all calmly. In the transient glimpses they had of him, as they were driven past him they saw no blanching on his dusky countenance—they heard no reproach, no complaint, no sound, but an occasional short exclamation of encouragement to persevere in their friendly endeavours. But the evening wore on, and still they were unsuccessful. It seemed to them that something more than mere natural causes was operating against them. 'There is some!' said they as they regarded one another with looks of awe, 'our struggles are vain. The current and the hope which had hitherto supported them began to fail.

and the descending shades of night extinguished the last feeble sparks of both, and put an end to their adventures.

Fancy alone can picture the horrors that must have crept on the unfortunate man, as amidst the impenetrable darkness which now prevailed, he became aware of the continued increase of the flood that roared around him, by its gradual advance, his feet were while the rain and the tempest combined to hasten and more dreadfully upon him. That these were long and actual in shaking his collected mind, we know from the fact, afterwards ascertained, that he actually wound up his watch while in this dreadful situation. But hearing no more the occasional passing exclamations of those who had been hitherto trying to succor every moment more long drawn and piteous, as between the gusts of the tempest, and borne over the thunder of the waters, it fell from time to time on the ears of his clustered friends, and with the heart of his distracted wife. Ever and anon it came, and hoarse than before, and there was an occasional witness in its note, and now and then a strange and clamorous repetition for a time, as if despair had inspired him with an unusual energy. But the shouts became gradually shorter, less audible, and less frequent, till at last their eagerly listening ears could catch them no longer. 'He is gone' was the half-whispered question they put to one another, and the unshaken response that were muttered around, but too plainly told how much the fears of all were in union.

'What was that?' cried his wife in delirious eagerness. 'That was his whistle I heard!' she said truly. 'A shrill whistle, such as that which is given with the fingers in the mouth, rose again over the loud din of the deluge, and the yelling of the storm. He was not yet gone. His voice was but cracked by his frequent exertions to make it heard, and he had now resorted to a safer mode of transmitting to his friends the certainty of his safety. For some time his unhappy wife drew him from such considerations, but his whistles, as they became more loud and prolonged, pierced the ears of his forlorned friends like the ill-omened cry of some warning spirit, and it may be matter of question whether all believed that the sounds they heard were really mortal. Still they came louder and clearer for a brief space; but at last they were heard no more, save in his frantic wife's fancy, who continued to start as if she still heard them, and to wander about to listen, when all but herself were satisfied that she could never hear them again.

The body was found next day lying in a hugh, some four miles down the river.

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### REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

A letter from Paris to the August received in this City says that the cry of Liberty acted like a firebrand amongst the youth of all nations in Paris. That the *Levee* was taken chiefly by the Scholars of the *Ecole Centrale*; and the students from the Polytechnic and St. Amand's school. The American boys took part in the contest. It was impossible to restrain them. A lady of this city rode through the crowded streets, amidst the firing of soldiers, at the peril of her life, to get to the boarding school of her son, here there were 160 students, to make the Teachers promise her not to let him out. She went to Lagrange, and returned on the 30th inst. When she got back, they told her they had kept him the first two days; that he was up all night moulding balls, and at last escaped; and when she arrived he had been all night on duty? Three young Americans were killed.

Masters R. McL., R. H., and T. B. S., American youths, went together to see the old General on the first of August. He was just starting with an immense crowd, for the *Palais Royal*, the residence of the Duke of Orleans. The guard moved not, but the boys advanced; in vain they cried *Vive la Chartre Vive Lafayette!* when one of them cried out in English, *long live Lafayette!*—It struck the old General's ear in a moment he stopped, turned round, called them to him, and they went on each side of him to the Palace. In a great Revolution, after astonishment at the great events has in a measure subsided, the most trivial anecdotes become interesting.

Balt. Rep.

The account of the "Fatal Duel" which we re-published from the Mobile Register, some weeks ago (with some suspicion at the time of the correctness of the statement) & supporting to be the account of a Duel fought in Arkansas, between Doctors Smith and Atkins of Louisiana, turns out, according to the Alexandria [Louisiana] Gazette, to be a mischievous hoax played off by the fellow upon public credulity.

We are sure the American public will learn with regret, what we derive from a private letter of August 2d, that M. LEVASSIERS, the Secretary and much respected companion of General Lafayette, on his late tour through the United States, was dangerously wounded, in the late revolution in Paris. Gur-

### REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

An American drummer having straggled from the camp, approached the English lines, and before he was aware, was seized by the picket, and carried before the commander on suspicion of being a spy, disguised in a drummer's uniform. On being questioned, he honestly told the truth, and declared who and what he was. This not gaining credit, a drum was sent for, and he desired to beat a couple of marches, which he readily performed, and thus removed the commander's suspicion of his assuming a fictitious character. "But, my lad," said he "let me now hear you beat a retreat." "A retreat!" replied the drummer, there is no such beat in our service.

A lawyer in the vicinity of Boston, speaking of a friend who was remarkable for extracting himself from difficulties, said: "If I were to see him in the highway, and a cart wheel within an inch of passing over him, I should feel perfectly easy; for I should know it would cut off the hair, and save the skull."





