

# The Maryland Gazette.

L. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1831.

NO. 14.

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

**BOOKS! BOOKS!**

**J. THOMSON**  
COURTEOUSLY informs his friends,  
the public generally, that he has  
Book Store in the room adjoining  
Office, in Church street, where he  
sells on as reasonable terms as they  
can be had in Baltimore, among which  
following:

**Books:**  
Ainsworth's Latin Diction-  
ary  
Cicero's Delphini  
Virgil Delphini  
Ovid Delphini  
Horace Delphini  
Sallust Delphini  
Greece Minora  
Greece Majora, in 2 vols.  
Suetonius's Cicero  
Murray's Cicero  
Murray's Syntax  
Clark's Homer  
Murray's Homer  
Murray's Greek Grammar  
Murray's Lectures  
Shay's Book-keeping  
Print's Surveying  
Whitely's Compendium  
Murray's on the Globes  
Traveller's Pantheon  
Goldsmith's Rome  
Goldsmith's Greece  
Goldsmith's England  
Goldsmith's Home  
Fyler's History  
Murray's B-Gram  
Murray's Reader  
Scott's Lessons  
Ledy's Precceptor  
Morse's Geography & Atlas  
Adair's Geography & Atlas  
Smiley's Geography and  
Atlas  
Smiley's Arithmetic  
Pike's Arithmetic  
Stoughton's Church Music  
Lexicon  
Biographical Dic-  
tionary

**THE LIFE OF  
SHOP HEBER,**  
BY HIS WIDOW.  
In Two Volumes.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

ABLE to order from the commission-  
er to proceed to sell the following  
at the court house door in the city  
of Annapolis on Wednesday the 20th day  
of April, at 12 o'clock M. for cash, to sa-  
les due for 1827 and '28.

| Names of Land.    | Amount of taxes. |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Burgesses Par-    |                  |
| at                | \$4 40           |
| Name unknown      | 2 42             |
| Pig Point         | 94               |
| Part of Finland   | 1'03             |
| Davis's Reserv-   |                  |
| ed                | 2 52             |
| Part Harris Mount | 2 56             |
| House and lot in  |                  |
| Annapolis         | 88               |
| Part of Portland  |                  |
| Manor             | 13 53            |
| Part of Mount     |                  |
| Villy             | 1 28             |
| Pig Point         | 2 56             |
| Name unknown      | 2 52             |
| Waters Lot        | 3 14             |
| Part of Hammond's |                  |
| Lot               | 2 56             |

ANTHONY SMITH.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

of an order of the orphan's court  
of Annapolis county, will be exposed  
to sale, at the late residence of James  
deceased, near Hawkins' Point, on  
the 14th April next, if fair, if not  
day thereafter, at 11 o'clock, A.  
M. the personal property of the said  
deceased.

**RESSES, CATTLE,  
Furniture and Kitchen Furni-  
ture Farming Utensils, &c.**

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Furniture and Kitchen Furni-  
ture Farming Utensils, &c.**

**NOTICE.**  
subscriber has obtained from the  
court of Anne-Arundel county  
administration on the personal estate,  
of late of said county, deceased,  
having claims against said deceas-  
ed to produce them, properly  
and those indebted are desired  
to pay.

**LIAM DOWN of Ben. Ex'r.**

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**LIAM DOWN of Ben. Ex'r.**

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM AN ENGLISH PUBLICATION.

W. A. W.

"With a serene and lavish hand,  
Scattering nations' wealth like water,  
Pouring nations' blood like water,  
In imperial seas of slaughter!"

Oh! where the spacious world around  
Can monster dire as this be found,  
"Scattering nations' wealth" away  
As sands are whirled in Tempest's play,  
Pouring nations' dearest treasure  
From veins of thousands without measure  
"Tis War the Hero's ruthless play,  
Hurle both alike in scorn away.  
"Tis War, the hope of minion tools,  
The joy of Knave the sport of Poole,  
The Wit for Tat of states and Kings,  
Absorb the wealth of small and great,  
Consume the sinews of the State,  
And add a grievous weight of toil  
And trade and labour's hard turmoil!

O who will be the man to raise  
In Senate-House his voice,  
"That War in these enlightened days  
Is folly's weakest choice!"

Who knows not, though the sword be strong,  
And though its edge be keen,  
Nought doth not move with strength alone,  
Together seldom seen?

Then who will dare in Senate-hall  
The voice of truth to raise?  
He-closed be that Hero's call,  
Resounded by his praise!

Till every tribe of human kind  
Absolved from kindred gore,  
Shall be in holy league combined,  
That War shall rage no more.

## From the Germantown Village Telegraph.

As early as 1700, there were four hermits  
living near Germantown—John Seelig, Kel-  
pius, Bony and Conrad Mathias, they lived  
near Wissahiccon and the Ridge—Benjamin  
Lay lived in a cave near the York Road.

John Kelpius the hermit was a German,  
of Siebfeffen in Transylvania, of an eminent  
family, (tradition says he was noble) and a  
student of Dr. John Fabricius at Halmstadt—  
He was also a correspondent of Macken,  
chaplain to the Prince of Denmark in Lon-  
don. He came to this country in 1694, with  
John Seelig, Bernard Kuster (Coster,) Dan-  
iel Falkener, and about 42 others, being gen-  
erally men of education and learning, to de-  
votely themselves for piety's sake, to a solitari-  
ous or single life and receiving the appella-  
tion of the "Society of the women in the wil-  
derness." They first arrived among the Ger-  
mans at Germantown, where they shown a  
while "as a peculiar light," but they settled  
chiefly "in the Ridge," then a wilderness.

In 1708, Kelpius, who was regarded as their  
leader, died, "in the midst of his days," (said  
to be 35)—after his death the members began  
to fall in with a world around them, and some  
of them to break their avowed religious inten-  
tions by marrying. Thus the society lost its  
distinctive character and died away—but pre-  
vious to their dispersion they were joined a-  
bout the year 1704 by some others, among  
whom were Conrad Mathias (the last of the  
Ridge hermits) a Switzer, and by Christopher  
Witt, a professor of medicine and a "magus"  
or diviner.

After the death of Kelpius, the faith was  
continued in the person of John Seelig who  
had been his companion and was also a schol-  
ar.—Seelig lived many years after him as a  
hermit, and was remarkable for resisting the  
offers of the world and for wearing a coarse  
garment like that of Kelpius. This Seelig  
records the death of his friend Kelpius in  
1708, in a MS. Hymn Book of Kelpius' (set  
to music) which I have seen—saying he died  
in his garden, and attended by all his children  
(spiritual ones and children whom he taught  
gratis) weeping as for the loss of a father.—  
That Kelpius was a man of learning is proved  
by some of his writings, a very small writ-  
ten book of 100 pages, belonging to C. J.  
Wister, contains, his writings in Latin, He-  
brew, Greek, German and English; and this  
last (which is very remarkable, he being a for-  
eigner) is very free and pure. The journal  
of his voyage to this country in 16 pages is  
all in Latin—some of his letters (of which  
there are several in German, and two in En-  
glish) are in Latin; they are all on religious  
topics, and saving his peculiar religious  
opinions, reasons very acutely and soberly.  
From venturing into interpretations to scripture,  
where it was not so intended, he fell upon a  
scheme of religion which drove him and other  
students from the Universities of Germany;  
and under the name of *Pietists*, &c. to seek  
for some immediate and strange revelations.  
He and his friends therefore expected the  
millennium year was close at hand—so near  
that he told the first Alexander Mack (the  
first of the Germantown Tunkers) that he  
should not die until he saw it. He believed  
also, that "the women in the wilderness" men-  
tioned in the Revelations was prefigurative  
of the great deliverance that was then to be  
displayed for the Church of Christ. . . .  
Therefore they did well to observe the signs  
of the times, and every new phenomenon,  
(whether moral or preternatural) of meteors,  
stars, or colours of the skies, if peradventure  
the heretinger may appear. He argued too  
that there was a three-fold wilderness state  
of progression in spiritual holiness, to wit:  
"the barren, the fruitful, and the wilderness  
state of the elect of God." In the last state  
after which he was seeking, as the highest  
degree of holiness, he believed it very essen-  
tial to attain it by dwelling in solitude or in

the wilderness, therefore he argues Moses's  
holiness by being prepared 40 years in the  
wilderness—Christ's being tempted 40 days  
in the wilderness as an epitome of the other  
—John the Baptist coming from the wilder-  
ness, &c. He thought it thus proved that  
holy men might be thus qualified to come forth  
among men again, to convert whole cities,  
and to work signs and wonders.

He was much visited by religious persons.  
Kelpius professed love and charity with all—  
but desired to live without a name or sect.—  
The name they obtained was given by others.  
There are two of Kelpius's MS. hymn books  
still extant in Germantown, one of his own  
composing, in German, is called *elegant*, they  
are curious too because they are all transla-  
ted into English poetry (line for line) by Dr.  
C. Witt, the divine or magus. The titles of  
some of them may exhibit the mind of the au-  
thor:

"Of the Wilderness—or Virgin Cross love."  
"The contentment of the God-loving soul."  
"Of the power of the new virgin-body wherein the  
Lord revealeth his mysteries."  
"A loving moan of the disconsolate soul."  
"Colloquium of the soul with itself."  
"Upon Nest after he had been wearied with La-  
bour in the wilderness."

Although he looked for a qualification to  
go forth and convert towns and cities in the  
name of the Lord, it is manifest that neither  
he nor his companions were enthusiastic en-  
ough to go into the world without such en-  
dowment. They often held religious meet-  
ings in their hermitage with the people who  
solicited to come to them for the purpose.—  
Kelpius's hut or house stood on the hill where  
the widow Phoebe Riter now lives. Her log  
house has now stood more than 40 years on  
the same cellar foundation which was his—it  
is on a steep descending grassy hill, well ex-  
posed to the sun for warmth in winter, & has  
a spring of the hermit's making, half down  
the hill, shaded by a very stout cedar tree—  
after Kelpius's hut went down, the foxes used  
to burrow in his cellar, he called the "Burrow  
of Rocks or Rocksburrow"—now Roxborough.

We are indebted to an obliging friend for  
the lone of a file of the Canton Register. Ex-  
tracts from those of the latest dates were given  
yesterday. We shall make some further  
amusing selections. We notice by the way,  
that the people of China complain that the  
lawyers take advantage of their ignorance,  
and they are determined to patronize the editors.

The following account gives notice of quite  
a Republican race, with the exception of one  
custom: *D. S. Gazette.*

**WESTERN TARTARY FIFTY YEARS  
AGO.**

By a Chinese, who travelled in those re-  
gions, and who writes from much that he saw,  
and some things that he heard.

First, the Ha-sa-kih, a large country on  
the N. W. of the Ede: the ancient Tae-yuen.  
During the 21st year of the Emperor Kien-  
lung (A. D. 1756) His Majesty's forces en-  
tered the nests and dens of these people; and  
their Khan, whose name was Opoolai, sub-  
mitted in the presence of His Imperial Maj-  
esty to the Royal influence of Chinese reno-  
vation. He was created a Prince, but his  
people and territory all reverted to the Em-  
pire of China. In this Country there are no  
cities nor houses: Tents are considered hos-  
tes. They do not cultivate the five sorts of  
grain; but are scattered abroad attending their  
herds and flocks. The earth is covered with  
grass which has a green blade and a white  
root, and grows to the height of five or six  
inches. The herds and flocks fatten upon it  
with ease.

The Chiefs of these people are called Pe  
(Bey?) They call each other by their names.  
Their King at present is Opoolai Pe. The  
country is extensive and very populous. Rich  
men reckon their cattle and horses by tens  
of thousands. The sheep are innumerable.

Several men have among them but one wife,  
with whom they cohabit by turns. When a  
son is sixteen years of age they give him some  
cattle and let him afterwards provide for him-  
self.

At their feasts they eat the flesh of camels,  
horses, cows, and sheep. Of mare's milk  
they make wine. Their eating utensils are  
all of wood. The rich have copper and tin.  
Their elegance of dress consists in the quanti-  
ty. Even in summer when the weather is  
hot, they don't approach a feast without put-  
ting on over each other eight or nine garments.  
They are very fond of Chinese earthen ware,  
tea, variegated cloths, silks, &c. When they  
get them, they regard them as the most valu-  
able gems.

They have no penal code of laws; nor do  
they much respect the orders of the King.—  
When any man commits a crime they hold a  
general council. If the crime be small they  
fine him a certain number of cattle: If the  
crime committed be a great one, they all join  
to kill him, and divide his property among  
them. In such cases they don't deem it ne-  
cessary to inform the King. Even when go-  
ing to war, the King assembles with all the  
people and those who do not like to go are  
not forced.

Of cattle and horses they give as tribute to  
China, one of every hundred, and of sheep one  
of a thousand. The Governor General of Ede  
sends officers to levy them. The King and  
Chiefs collect them from the people. At  
first there was a great deal of trouble in pro-  
curing them. The people, said, Heaven gives  
us water and grass and makes our cattle

breed; while we take care of them ourselves,  
why should we pay tribute!

The good people of China appear to have  
their Mormonites as well as our neighbours  
of New York and Ohio, as the following ac-  
count will testify:

**APPROACHING CALAMITIES.**

A sort of revelation from the gods is now  
being published by writing and by word of  
mouth in every direction, declaring that this  
year in the 8th, 9th and 10th months, a great  
pestilence will prevail and cause the death of  
persons innumerable. The first intimation of  
the approaching judgments, was made by the  
deified Astronomer Chang Teen Sze, to Tang  
Ta-lou-y, of Hoo-pih Province, on his way  
to Peking, when in Kwang yuen district.  
There will be an abundant harvest this year,  
but human beings will suffer greatly. The  
virtuous shall be spared, but the wicked will  
find it impossible to escape. Those who will  
not believe shall see.

The ground will be covered with dead bod-  
ies. At the third watch when the cocks  
crow, and the dogs bark, a malignant god  
will go forth to slay by the pestilence. Those  
who hear their names called must be careful  
not to answer.—Those who devoutly fast at  
the new and full moon, shall escape the pes-  
tilence. And each individual who writes a  
copy of the revelation, and publishes it, shall  
escape. He who writes and publishes ten  
copies, shall save a whole family. Great ca-  
lamities will fall on him who writes a copy  
and conceals. Those who cannot write, will  
by communicating the revelation verbally,  
obtain the same immunities as those who  
write and publish.

The goddess Kwan-yin has also granted a  
revelation by guiding the suspended pencil,  
saying that those who on the 1st, 13th and  
20th days of the 8th, 9th and 10th months,  
devoutly fast and burn incense, shall escape  
the pestilence. On the 9th day of these  
months at noon, all must be careful not to  
stir up red hot lights, for on that day the  
god Chuen choo 'Ta Te will go round to di-  
vide between the righteous and the wicked.

Fasting however on the prescribed days, and  
writing a prescribed charm, consisting of four  
mystical words, will obviate calamities.

If we understand the revelation rightly, it  
is further said, that a comet will appear in  
the north, and every mouth will wail.

In Shan-tung Provinces a Priest of the  
Tao Sect died and came to life again the  
next day, when he affirmed that his soul had  
seen the god Kwan Te, who told him to his face,  
that during the present year, seven-tenths of  
human beings would die; but the most mer-  
ciful goddess, Kwan-yin, the Saviour of those  
in distress and difficulties, had in the great  
exercise of her compassionate heart, ordered  
Tae-pih sing-keun to send down to earth a  
pencil revelation, declaring that to print and  
publish a few scores of the pious book King  
Sin-luh, and fast and burn incense on the 9th  
19th and 29th of each month, will rescue one  
family from the impending calamities, &c.

A Native being asked whether Government  
would interfere to put a stop to this revela-  
tion so much calculated to disturb the public  
peace—he said, he thought not, as there was  
no money asked for from the people.

Some of our young maids may be interest-  
ed in the following affair of the heart and  
purse:—

The Nan-hae Magistrate decided the other  
day the following case. About three years  
ago the son of a poor man named Chow was  
betrudden to the daughter of Hawang who  
was still poorer. The girl was ten years of  
age and the boy twelve. Chow seeing the  
poverty of his friend, suggested that the girl  
Hwang should quit her parents and live with  
him till she became of age, and for her ser-  
vices he would give Hwang twenty dollars  
with which he might attempt some trade.

The proposal pleased the other party and the  
thing was done. Hwang was unsuccessful  
however with his dollars, and again was sunk  
in the deepest poverty. His wife and he af-  
ter a consultation what to do, agreed to send  
for their daughter, sell her, and then make  
the best apology they could to Chow. The  
girl came home and they sold her for 880 to  
a Tartar Mandarin, name Lew lau-urh, to  
become his daughter. Chow after waiting a  
reasonable time for the return of his son's in-  
tended wife, sent for her, but she did not ap-  
pear. He began to suspect something wrong,  
and went to Hwang's—where he discovered  
the truth. He became violent—Hwang ab-  
sconded, and Chow hauled the wife before  
the Magistrate. Lew-lau-urh was sent for  
and all parties acknowledged what had been  
done. The daughter was ordered to return  
to Chow; Lew-lau-urh forfeited 40 dollars  
of the price paid for the girl, and the wife  
Hwang together with the go-between in sel-  
ling the girl, was punished with 20 slaps on  
the face in open Court.

[From the New-York Evening Post]  
**A SCENE AT BING SING STATE  
PRISON.**

A good morning's since, a tall and rather  
good looking man, in the garb of a sailor,  
was noticed sauntering about the place where  
the prisoners at Bing Sing were pursuing their  
avocations. He was dressed in a rough round  
about jacket, loose trousers, tarpaulin hat; and  
as he strolled around, noticing the industry  
and skill of the prisoners in hewing and chis-  
sling the blocks of marble on which they were  
employed, his countenance wore an expression

of approval of their labours very different  
from that which one of our New York stone-  
cutters and anti-monopoly men would have  
exhibited in the same circumstances. It was  
early in the morning, and as the sentinels  
walked to and fro on their posts, their well-  
cleaned market barrels glittering in the rising  
sun, they now and then cast a sidelong glance  
at the stranger, to see that he held, no com-  
munication with the convicts, over whom it  
was their duty to keep a vigilant guard. The  
stranger seemed little disposed to enter into  
conversation with the compulsory apidaries,  
but walked deliberately around from one part  
of the ground to another, with the air of one  
who merely desired to gratify his curiosity  
as to the details of the fair-famed prison dis-  
cipline of Bing Sing.

While he was thus engaged, a sloop which  
had been lying at a wharf not far off, shoved  
out into the stream, its jib and mainsail were  
run up, and swelled out by the breeze, and a  
boat belonging to the vessel, which had been  
detained at the dock, apparently waiting for  
some one, scened on the point of leaving it,  
and pulling off to the sloop. At this mo-  
ment the stranger turned, and seeing at a  
glance the situation of affairs, an expression  
of anxiety passed over his countenance.

"My stars," exclaimed he, "there goes the  
sloop, and the jolly boat is going to shove off!  
I shall be left to a dead certainty." As he  
spoke thus, he stepped quickly towards the  
shore at a point where one of the centries  
was walking to and fro.

"Stand there!" said the sentinel, "you can-  
not pass this way."

"But, my dear fellow, there goes the sloop,  
and I shall be left behind, unless you suffer  
me to pass. I have just returned from an In-  
dia voyage, and am taking a bit of a round  
turn up the river, to see the old ones, before  
I'm off to sea again. Pray let me pass."

"It is contrary to orders," said the soldier,  
dropping his musket to a horizontal position,  
and bidding the sailor stand off. "You must  
go out yonder, where you came in. No one  
is allowed to pass here."

The stranger thus repulsed, turned and  
walked hastily to another part of the grounds,  
where he met with an equally prompt refusal  
from another sentinel. In this dilemma no-  
thing was left for him, but to turn, and pass  
through the usual place of egress and entrance.  
As he approached this place, one of the de-  
puty keepers, who accidentally happened to  
be on the spot, was noticed to cast sundry  
doubtful glances upon the stranger, and as he  
flew near and was darting rapidly through,  
he called out—

"Here—stop—stay, my friend—who are  
you, and where are you going?"

"For heaven's sake don't stop me!" cried  
the tar, "the sloop's off, and if I don't bear a  
hand, I shall fall astern of the lighter."

The keeper, supposing him really a sailor,  
who had been passing the time that the sloop  
had been detained at the wharf, in examining  
the prison and the surrounding works, was  
about to let him proceed, when another glance  
seemed to awake fresh suspicions.

"Hold, my friend," said he, laying his hand  
on the sailor's collar, "all may be fair and  
above board, but I must look a little closer in-  
to this." As he said this, he raised the tarpau-  
lin hat from the stranger's head, and casting a  
searching and scrutinizing glance upon his  
face, suddenly exclaimed, "By Jove, it is the  
villain Jackson!"

The exclamation brought several bystan-  
ders to the spot, and a little further scrutiny  
left no doubt of the fact that the stranger  
was indeed no other than the convict Jackson,  
who, our readers will remember, was a short  
time since sentenced to hard labour in the  
Sing Sing prison for fifteen years, being five  
years on each of three several indictments.

The sketch which was then furnished by our  
reporter of his career of crime, must have  
convinced the reader that he is a person of  
singular address and ingenuity; and this last  
effort to escape shows a degree of skill and  
daring fully equal to any of his former feats.

How he possessed himself of the sailor's suit  
is not known. It is supposed that he made  
a portion of it of the bed clothing with which  
his cell was furnished, as "only a few small  
remnants of these articles were left. His  
hat, it is thought, he found means to tar or  
blacken with materials secreted whilst he was  
employed in one of the shops connected with  
the prison. On being taken out of the pri-  
son on the morning in question, he probably  
found means unsuspected to carry out with  
him, in the bucket with which each cell is  
supplied, the dress which he afterwards as-  
sumed; and the change of apparel was effect-  
ed behind a rock that sheltered him from ob-  
servation for a few moments, and in which  
place his prison dress was afterwards found.

We have this story of the ingenious rogue's  
defeated attempt to escape, from an undoubt-  
ed source, and in all its main particulars it  
may be relied upon as correct.

**AFRICAN IDEAS OF BEAUTY.**

Mungo Park relates, that the ladies of  
Boudou, after a careful survey, approved of  
his external appearance, with the exception  
of the two deformities of a white skin and a  
high nose; but for these, they were kindly  
disposed to make allowance, being as they  
believed produced by the false taste of his  
mother who had bathed him in milk when  
young, and by pinching his nose, raised it to  
its present absurd height.

MARTINIQUE.

The Editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser has extracts from a letter which gives a detailed account of the recent disturbances at Martinique. We copy the following:

By PIANNA, February 18. Long ere this gets to hand, you will have heard that St. Pierre was reduced to a critical situation. I avail myself of an opportunity which offers for the United States, to give you the particulars; but in order that you may have a better idea of the causes which gave birth to the insurrection, permit me to take a brief review of the past year.

In February of last year, when our Governor left this for France, St. Pierre felt, to a great degree, the illiberal policy which the mother country was observing towards her colonies. Business was reduced to a state of stagnation, yet the spirits of the merchants were kept up, by the assurance the Governor had given them, that he would make personal application to the King for their relief.

Months passed, without the expected relief, and the consequence was bankruptcies followed in quick succession. At the moment when confidence was entirely lost, the island drained of money, the merchants generally bankrupt, and the planters without means, the news of the revolution in France reached us. It was hailed as an omen of future good, and that state of excitement which the pecuniary situation of the inhabitants had naturally produced, gave place to calmer and happier feelings. Every one looked forward with joy to the arrival of the New Governor, fully believing he would establish a new era in the commerce of the island.

Unfortunately their prospects were not realized; for instead of relief, he brought with him sentiments, which in a colony like this, experience tells us, are the first steps which tend to its ruin. In the present instance, they almost brought St. Pierre to scenes, the very thought of which chills my blood as I write. My God! what slaughter, what ravage have we just escaped!

Instead of considering the distressed situation of the white inhabitants and taking measures for their relief—instead of turning his attention to subjects which required immediate consideration, one of the first acts of the Governor was to break down that barrier, which, to a certain degree has ever existed between the whites and the free people of color. The consequences of this act were foretold. The negroes hearing what had taken place in France, without understanding it, further than that the people had successfully contended with the authorities for their liberty, and observing the change in the relative position of the whites and free people of color, immediately imbibed the idea that something was withheld from them.

For some time their behaviour induced a belief that a rebellious spirit prevailed among them, but the governor was firm in the opinion that it was not so, and even remained in active. When informed, that on the night of the 6th inst. they had cut down the gallows and erected a flag over the door of the most frequented chapel, on which appeared the words 'LIBERTY OR DEATH.' Encouraged by this apathy, they planned, and resolved to put it into immediate execution, an attack on the town; which had it succeeded, would have been the most deplorable, and shocking massacre on record.

The amount of the confessions, made by some of the ringleaders, who have been taken, is as follows:—Operations were to have commenced by setting fire to all the estates adjacent to the city, with a view to draw as many out of the town as possible. Succeeding in this, fire was then to be communicated to every house in town, particularly along the bay and lower street, where is piled a large quantity of lumber. During the state of confusion, which of necessity would follow, when each man's attention would be drawn to his family or his property, and when dismay prevailed a general massacre without distinction of sexes or ages, was to have taken place.

Let us pause here for a moment and draw the picture which was to have been real life. Fancy to yourself all communication cut off with the shipping by fire and the knife of the negro—the entire conflagration of the town—the groans of the dying—the blood of friends, the yell of the assassin. Without arms, without succor or possibility of escape, with a certain and cruel death before you, inflicted by a negro, and tell me if your heart does not sicken? From these scenes we have just escaped by one of the most providential events that ever aided a community.

The plots were to have been executed on the 10th inst. but by some misconception fire was communicated to Mr. Peronnet's estate on the night of the 9th, but as it was soon extinguished, many supposed it to have been the effect of accident. The merchants however, refusing to open their stores the next day, induced the captains of the French vessels in port, to send a deputation to the Governor, to beg that he would take some measure to restore confidence that they might proceed to take in their sugars.

An overruling Providence prompted the governor to start for St. Pierre that afternoon. He arrived at 7 o'clock of the 10th. The negroes stationed at the south part of the town learning his arrival, and fearing he had brought troops with him, became disconcerted, and decided it would be most prudent to postpone operations for a few nights, and to this end they dispatched a messenger to their accomplices. Fortunately he was too late, the concerted hour had arrived before he got to them. At half past 7 o'clock, a house in town was in flames, and in quick succession followed eleven fine estates. We were now no longer in doubt of our unhappy situation—the torch of the incendiary, and volley after volley told us there was resistance. All eyes were now turned towards the south part of the town, and every heart beat with fear lest a flame should burst forth, but thanks to God, here the diabolical plot failed, and by that

failure we have been spared. During the whole night no eye was closed.—The men who could muster arms held them in readiness. The females were prepared to embark at a moment's warning.

It was not until the morning of the 11th that we knew to what extremities matters were to have been carried. The confessions of the prisoners taken the night before, afforded a true picture of the danger we had escaped. When generally known, the females could no longer restrain their feelings—the unanimous request among them was to embark, and every boat in the harbour was immediately put into requisition for this purpose. While the scene was going on, I never witnessed such confusion. Old and young, white and colored, parlor and chamber furniture, all bundled in without order or care. The tears of those lovely creoles would have affected the heart of any one.

It is a happy circumstance that no lives have been lost among the whites. Some of the sailors from the French men of war were wounded, and some of the citizens, many of the negroes were killed. The jail is crowded with prisoners; and hopes are entertained that all those engaged in the plot will, in a little time, be taken. Martinique was declared under martial law on the 11th, and it still remains so. The militia have behaved extremely well during the whole affair. One half are under arms alternately. Of course business is at a stand, and I fear it will remain so for a considerable time.

One of our officers, very high on the civil list was so dissatisfied with the Governor, that he gave up his commission on the night of the 9th.

Two hundred and fifty females were on board the British men of war.

February 17.—Further information has been obtained.—From the confession of one of the negroes, it appears that many of our house servants were connected with the plot, whose task it was, in the absence of their masters to have fired the town. Boats were prepared, filled with combustibles, intended for the shipping in the harbour. A report is now in circulation, and generally believed, that the authorities have received letters in which the negroes say they are not intimidated, but on the contrary, that they will execute their plan within ten days from this time; consequently alarm still prevails. The authorities were informed about Christmas that the negroes were preparing for, and indeed they were kept advised up to the day when operations commenced. At present my greatest apprehension is, that an attempt will be made to poison us. You are aware how the island abounds in poisonous roots, and how frequently they apply it among themselves. I am told that many have come to the determination to leave the island. We have this moment heard, that night before last fire was communicated to an estate at the south end of the island. The large quantity of rain which has fallen the last five days, has without doubt saved many estates. We are still under martial law—no execution has taken place.

CAUTIONS FOR THE SEASON.

The vernal equinox is past; spring will ere long make its approach, and nature hold her festival. Poets delight to celebrate the advent of gentle spring, the wind-winged emblem of hope, and love, and youth, and gladness. We would not mar such a fair picture by ill-timed shading. Let it remain to be enjoyed by all who have a taste for natural beauties, and are blessed at the same time with the buoyancy of health and constitutional vigour. We would, however, that it should be temperately enjoyed by even this description of persons. Our province leads us not to turn away ungraciously or ungratefully from the rich stores of the seasons, which a bountiful Providence spreads before us, but rather to prolong the pleasure by a temperate and discriminating use.

The sluggish movements and pale shrunk skin, induced by wintry cold, are now succeeded by the light bounding step, carnation tint, and sparkling eye. The tendencies of all animated nature, even to the vegetable creation, are expansive—parts of the body, before, in a measure, torpid, are now excited—the senses are more acute, the feelings and intellect more susceptible of varied and energetic display. All the sympathies between organs are now doubly active. The great changes of temperature, and in the direction and force of the winds at this season, in which one day differs from another as greatly as summer is at variance with winter, are attended by corresponding mutations in the activity of the functions of the living body. The skin, warmed and excited to perspiration in the noon-tide sun, will, without precaution, be chilled, and have its pores suddenly closed by the keen, cold air of the evening and night. The hurried breathing and circulation, by the active exercises of a vernal day, are often causes of painful palpitations, pains in the side and headaches, especially when they coincide with a sudden obstruction to perspiration. The sensibilities of the digestive organs being increased, the full diet of winter, will, if persisted in, give rise to fever and aid in involving inflammation of the lungs or of the liver, or rouse into action latent irritation of the skin. In fine, there is a general tendency to perturbation in the vital movements of the animal economy. Every part is prone to be excited, and to transmit its disturbances to other parts. Is the skin obstructed in its office, it makes the throat, lungs, and muscles suffer—as we see in sore throats, coughs, pleuritis, spitting of blood, and rheumatism. Let the stomach be overtasked, and the complaints of the digestive are rekindled—flushed cheeks and sick headache becomes his constant companions. The person who has suffered from intermittent fever during the preceding autumn, is now in danger of a return of the disease. Gout and apoplexy, excessive mental

excitement, and madness itself, not unfrequently mark the vernal equinox. Scrofula, little troublesome during the winter, now breaks out with renewed violence—the glands, or small round bodies along the neck, on each side, become enlarged and painful, and if neglected they ulcerate. Diseases of the skin, whether tetter or others, are also troublesome at this time, and give their possessor most unpleasant notice of the rousing of sensibilities, which had been, in a measure, dormant through the winter.

This may strike the reader as a dark catalogue, and a most startling and painful contrast with the highly coloured and enchanting accounts of the poets. We hope it may arrest his attention, and guide him to profitable musings on the risks to which he is exposed. No one can boast his entire immunity from danger, and consequent freedom from the necessity of precautions. These we shall give with plainness and brevity. They consist mainly in attention to clothing, exercise and diet. No sudden, or, for a length of time yet to come any, diminution, of the winter clothing should be attempted. Exercise should be moderate—less than could have been safely taken in a clear winter's day; nor ought the person to be long exposed to the sun. If, from any unforeseen or unavoidable cause, great bodily exertions have been used, so as to induce perspiration and fatigue,—rest in the open air, or remaining stationary in passages or cold rooms, or going out the same evening or night must be carefully avoided. Any feeling of chilliness or aching of the limbs at night, ought to be met by a warm foot bath, frictions with flannel or a flesh brush, & a draught of simple warm herb tea, or even hot water.

Increase of thirst, feverish heat, pains of the head, or palpitation, with a sensation of languor or uneasiness, are best obviated by a reduction of the usual quantity of food—and a substitution, almost entire, of vegetable for animal substances. Liquors of all kinds, distilled, vinous, or malt, are to be specially abstained from. The experience of their toleration during the winter will be most deceptive, if taken as a guide during the spring. Even the use of coffee and tea must, in many cases, be discontinued, the former especially if the person be subject to palpitations of the heart, or diseases of the skin. People afflicted with the latter, are thought to have their blood in an impure state, and to be under the necessity of having recourse to various depurative syrups, decoctions, and what not. They are fine game for nostrum makers and vendors, and become ready dupes of such characters. We profess, indeed, to have ourselves some purifying and alterative beverage, in the virtues of which we place great reliance. Before introducing them to notice, we must, however, beg pardon of those persons labouring under scrofulous and cutaneous affections to whom they are in a peculiar manner beneficial, for the two notable drawbacks to our winning their approbation and confidence. The first is, that these drinks cost little or nothing—the second, that they are of good taste, and with healing virtues so unequivocally sanctioned by the wise and experienced of all ages and countries, as neither to require nor claim any puffing notice or lying eulogy. They are not of the class of those marvellous agents which are pompously introduced to public notice, as harbingers of health, and curing every body; which an infant might swallow with impunity, and the most desperate leper take, with the full assurance of his being cleansed from all impurities as entirely as the Syrian of old, after bathing, by the prophet's command, in the waters of the Jordan. Not to keep the reader any longer in suspense, the elixir of life and the genuine restorative are, first, pure water; and, second, milk, either pure as obtained from the cow, or diluted with water, or its component parts separated, as in butter-milk or whey. Copious potations of water, at this season, will be found the very best purifier of the blood and the remover of all peccant matter; while milk, as an article of diet, with good light bread, baked on the preceding day, or vegetables, may be regarded as the grand cordial and tonic. This is, in many countries, the food of the robust ploughman and hardy mountaineer, whose spirits are strung in a very different key to what the sipper of wine and cordial, the bibber of beer and porter, or the tippler of ardent spirits, can boast of. Let us hope, in conclusion, that the eulogists of panaceas, and balms, and balsams, of patent pills and powders, the lovers of wonderful cures, and searchers after the incredible, will have patience with us, this once, for proffering the language of nature and common sense, even though so sadly at variance with their prejudices and interests. The people at large are still credulous enough for all their purports of deception; and, in despite of our poor efforts, will furnish them, we greatly fear with a rich harvest in time to come, as they have always done in times past.

Journal of Health.

FOR RENT,

THE office opposite the Court House, and adjoining the office of Nicholas Brewer, (of John) Esquire. For terms apply in WILLIAM BISHOP, Jr. March 31, 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hayden late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of March, 1831.

GEORGE A. CARPENTER, Adm'r. March 24, 4w.



Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, April 7, 1831.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in this City on Tuesday, by the Rev. N. J. WATKINS, Mr. WILLIAM J. GOLDENROUGH to Miss ELIZABETH SLICER, all of this city.

Monday being the day for electing the members of the Corporation of this City, the following persons were elected.

- For Mayor. Dennis Claude, 165 For Recorder. John N. Watkins, 149 Gabriel H. Duvall, 97 For Aldermen. N. Brewer, 152 A. Miller, 129 J. Williamson, 150 J. Magruder, 110 James Hunter, 141 S. Pinkney, 109 J. B. Wells, 140 J. Randall, 102 J. Hughes, 133 A. Duvall, 92 For Common Council. Geo. Schwarzar, 160 N. Green, 111 Philip Clayton, 160 W. Bryan, 105 Henry Hobbs, 150 E. Williams, 101 J. L. Boyd, 147 M. F. Revell, 100 W. G. Tuck, 147 R. C. Hardesty, 100 Edward Dubois, 147 John Barber, 92 D. T. Hyde, 128 Wm. Mardoeh, 92

HORRIBLE REVELATIONS.

The following blood-chilling article is copied from the New York Journal of Commerce.

GIBBS, THE PIRATE.

The confessions of this wretched being, now on the confines of eternity, to one of the Police Magistrates, unveil a career of long and desperate crimes; and they bring the varying torments of his partially awakened conscience into an existence that is almost visible upon his agitated brow while he recites the horrible catalogue. He has been familiar with scenes of blood and carnage, even from his boyhood, and an active participant in the commission of crimes that are stamped with the most shocking barbarity. We have been unable to obtain the confession which he has made, but the following brief sketch of his life may be relied on as authentic, so far as it goes.

When about 16 years of age, he was a sailor on board the sloop of war Hornet, and was in the action when she captured the British sloop of war Peacock, off the coast of Pernambuco. Upon the return of the Hornet to the United States, he followed the gallant Capt. Lawrence to the Chesapeake, and became a prisoner of war, after the melancholy result of her encounter with the Shannon. He states, that previous to the engagement, the crew of the Chesapeake were almost in a state of mutiny, growing out of the non-payment of their prize money, and that the address of Capt. Lawrence was received by them with coldness and murmurs. After his exchange, he returned to Boston, where having determined to abandon the sea, he established himself in the grocery business, with a capital of one thousand dollars, which he procured from his friends in R. Island. How long he continued in that business we know not, but in the end it proved unsuccessful, and he resolved again to try the sea for a subsistence. With a hundred dollars in his pocket, the remnant of his property, he embarked in the ship John, for Buenos Ayres, and his means being exhausted soon after his arrival there, he entered on board a Buenos Ayrean privateer, and sailed on a cruise. A quarrel between the officers and crew in regard to the division of prize money, led eventually to a mutiny; and the mutineers gaining the ascendancy, took possession of the vessel, landed the officers somewhere on the coast of Florida, and steered for the W. Indies, resolved to make their fortunes at all hazards. The horrible atrocities which they committed will be fully developed when the confessions of Gibbs are made public. We only know that he was a co-operator in the capture of nearly twenty vessels, and in the NUMBER OF NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED HUMAN BEINGS.

On one occasion they captured a Dutch ship, bound from Curacao to Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, and a company of thirty souls, including the crew. All were put to death with the exception of a young lady about 17, who though spared, was compelled to witness the heart rending spectacle of the butchery of her father and mother, before her eyes. They kept her on board for some time, when it was determined to proceed to Savannah, a consultation was held to decide whether it would be safe to give her liberty upon their arrival. The majority were apprehensive that she might betray them, and it was therefore resolved that she must die. Poison was administered to her, and she soon shared the fate of her parents. Gibbs de-

clared that of all the murders which he had participated in, none has horrified him, and so much removed as the recollection of cold blooded destruction of the innocent and accomplished female. He says he made a vigorous effort to rescue her, but he was overpowered by the rest of the crew, who would listen to no mercy.

On another occasion, an American schooner, Caroline, was captured by two of the private vessels, and run ashore on Cape Cod. They were busily engaged in landing her cargo, when the U. S. brig Enterprise, on the night, and sent her barges to attack. The pirates defended themselves bravely, but time behind a small 4 gun battery, which had been erected, but in the end were forced to abandon their own vessels and the pirates to fly for safety to the mountains. This was as given by Gibbs, may be true, though we have no distinct recollection of such a circumstance. We find however, by a reference to our files, that a private schooner was destroyed by the British schooner of war Icarus, near Havana, in the month of 1824, under similar circumstances, that most of the pirates when attacked by barges, made for the shore and fled to the woods. The sloop of war found there, the vessels which had been burnt to the water edge, and it was satisfactorily ascertained that their crews, amounting to one hundred and fifty persons, had been murdered. It is therefore, some reason to believe that the British sloop of war above mentioned, and not the Enterprise, as is supposed at the time.

The barque Transit, an American vessel, was also captured by them, and the whole crew destroyed. Havana was the general resort of the pirates to dispose of their booty. They sauntered about without apprehension, and even lodged at the same houses with the American officers who were sent to destroy them. He states that he was acquainted with many of the officers, and was surprised at all their intended movements when they left the harbour.

After their complete expulsion from the seas, we are unadvised of the course of the until he sailed, sometime during the spring, for Gibraltar, and thence to Algiers in the hope of getting on board some of the Barbary corsairs. The blockade of the harbour by the French fleet prevented the accomplishment of his purpose, and he returned by the way of Marseilles to Boston, where he embarked thence for New-Orleans, and shipped as one of the crew of the brig Transit.

We have seen two letters from him since his friend since sentence was passed upon him, which evince some anguish of spirit, but is no reason to conclude that he is so truly penitent that he would not, by the recovery of his liberty, rush again, if he had the opportunity, into the perpetration of similar acts of atrocity. Wansley, the steward, who is to be comparatively happy, and devoted whole of his time to a preparation for the fall scene that so soon awaits him.

It is hardly necessary to add, that the story now going the rounds of the public press, which first appeared in the Providence altera, is almost entirely a piece of fabrication. The confessions of the pretended Gibbs will be published soon after his execution, will no doubt be sought for with eagerness.

BANK STATISTICS.

Table, showing the amount of capital and dividends—and the amount of assets counted during the last year.

| Cities.            | Capital.   | Div's.    | Assets.    |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| New-York           | 18,130,000 | 1,027,700 | 18,130,000 |
| Brooklyn           | 3,000,000  | 21,000    | 3,000,000  |
| Albany             | 1,576,600  | 301,215   | 1,576,600  |
| Troy               | 1,018,000  | 61,840    | 1,018,000  |
| Hartford           | 3,839,000  | 139,340   | 3,839,000  |
| New-London         | 247,687    | 15,432    | 247,687    |
| Newport            | 595,000    | 19,000    | 595,000    |
| Providence         | 4,324,930  | 27,692    | 4,324,930  |
| Boston             | 13,900,000 | 703,300   | 13,900,000 |
| Portland           | 1,830,000  | 36,000    | 1,830,000  |
| Dist. of Columbia  | 3,191,330  | 186,702   | 3,191,330  |
| Richmond           | 2,517,300  | 141,000   | 2,517,300  |
| Norfolk            | 1,460,000  | 73,000    | 1,460,000  |
| Charleston         | 4,978,000  | 243,000   | 4,978,000  |
| Savannah           | 2,600,000  | 130,000   | 2,600,000  |
| Augusta            | 1,400,000  | 69,000    | 1,400,000  |
| Baltimore          | 6,888,691  | 362,118   | 6,888,691  |
| Philadelphia       | 10,792,000 | 542,000   | 10,792,000 |
| New Orleans        | 10,000,000 | 542,000   | 10,000,000 |
| New Haven          | 840,000    | 27,000    | 840,000    |
| Portsmouth         | 775,000    | 21,000    | 775,000    |
| Salem              | 1,430,000  | 60,300    | 1,430,000  |
| Total of Capital   | 93,394,778 |           | 93,394,778 |
| Total of Dividends |            | 5,340,421 |            |
| Total am't ditto   |            |           | 98,735,199 |

FROM AFRICA.

Office of the Colonization Society, WASHINGTON, March 18. By the return of the Ship Carolina, brig Volador, and the Schooner Liberia from Liberia, despatches have been received from the Colony up to the 1st of Feb. The Colonial Agent writes, that on the 1st of Feb. he found the affairs of the Colony in a more prosperous condition than he ventured to anticipate; that more than five substantial stone or frame dwellings had been erected at Monrovia during the absence, and that others were in progress; the spirit of improvement seems to be valued all classes; that agriculture is more attention; and that the settlers seem resolved to develop the resources of the country. Two of the Colonists, Francis Taylor and Frederick James, about to depart on an exploring expedition to the interior, and would probably be 6 or 8 months. Another of the natives had placed himself and his people under protection of the Colony, and was seeking the same benefit, and he submit to the laws of the Colony, deem it a great privilege to be allowed call themselves Americans. Mean-

taken to retaliate, and the crews of contrary and of the settlers, by their industry in this country affected more grants by the Colony by the Memorial at twenty out of had embarked, he in a fair way to be obliged to and child of of ppen, the Bapti sage in the C that the Swi enjoyment of p or arrived with sengers in safe for the presen emigrants by th removed. The Carolinian and th terms, and th the colony to th an unremitted.

THE AM... A Series of... en of the Pro... blished month... 'The March and... unal work has... contains two ser... pen of the ve... in Charity, and i... passage of St... hope, charity, t... these is charity... ain but forcible... the text; and... and profit by th... same and denom... ery happy talen... pures are alwa... pents are conve... and his style ch... discourse contain... We have room f... Speaking of Ch... From Zion's... she surveys the... world, with no... Securely fixed... removed, the... and passion, lik... at her feet. C... hope she reclin... in smiling... her hands are e... of kindness an... The next m... Rector of St. J... John, viii chap... the preacher a

From T... M... On Tuesda... and eleven o... sence of her... residence, ne... the time of t... there appear... sides the unf... a white man... man and nur... in the wood... were near o... or perhaps e... these heard... ascertain u... prostrate, u... This was sp... and she, s... exhausted... agony, was... it, where, l... wounds stil... she survive... The instr... bolical sac... incorrigibl... horrible to... throat cut... Thus, in t... the love o... supposed... seems, we... and it mu... was perpe... state of p... The m... were inu... in pris... doubles... county... first Mo... we have... possibly... referen...

INCO... The l... for Pri... Duke... bridge... Prince... 13,000... of K... Duke... ceive... 000)... cente... than... justy... FI... JU...

taken to establish schools in all the settlements, and the volunteers appear ready and anxious to contribute to their support. At harmony and peace appear to prevail among the settlers, and a determination to be by their industry, enterprise and public spirit, the hopes and expectations of their friends in this country. The change of climate affected more severely than usual, the grants by the Carolinian (who had suffered by the measles during their voyage) and at twenty out of the one hundred and six, had embarked, had died—all the others in a fair way of recovery. We are pained to be obliged to announce the deaths of the child and child of the Rev. BENJAMIN ROBINSON, the Baptist Missionary, who took passage in the Carolinian. We rejoice to be, that the Swiss Missionary are now in enjoyment of good health. The brig Volador arrived with Dr. TOMSON and all the passengers in safety. Dr. TOMSON will re-embark for the present at Caldwell to which place emigrants by the Volador were immediately removed. The conduct of the Captains of the Carolinian and Volador, is spoken of in high terms, and the attentions of the officers of the colony to their important duties, have been unremitting.

**THE AMERICAN PULPIT.**  
A Series of Original Sermons, by Clergy-men of the Protestant Episcopal Church, published monthly.  
The March and third number of the above named work has made its appearance. It contains two sermons, the first in order from the pen of the venerable Bishop GARWOOD, in Charity, and is founded on that celebrated passage of St. Paul's, "Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity." It is characteristic for its plain but forcible inculcation of the sentiment in the text; and will be read with pleasure and profit by the sincere Christian of every name and denomination. The Bishop has a very happy talent for sermonizing. His discourses are always pertinent; and the sentiments are conveyed with great perspicuity, and his style chaste and pure. The present discourse contains several beautiful passages. We have room for only one short extract.—  
Speaking of Charity:  
"From Zion's mount, tranquil and at peace she surveys the changing scenes of this busy world, with no emotions but of pity and love. Securely fixed on safety's rock, she beholds, unmoved, the swelling storms of prejudice and passion, like harmless thunders breaking at her feet. Charity stands upon faith; on hope she reclines her head; her eyes are raised in smiling confidence to heaven; whilst her hands are diligently employed in deeds of kindness and love to mankind."  
The next sermon, by Rev. John L. Blake, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, founded on John, viii chapter, 12 v. is alike creditable to the preacher and the Pulpit.

*Boston Eve, Gaz.*  
*From the Cambridge Chronicle.*

**MOST HORRIBLE.**  
On Tuesday morning last, between nine and eleven o'clock, a Mrs. Insley, in the absence of her husband, was murdered at her residence, near Vienna in this county. At the time of this foul and horrible transaction, there appears to have been on the farm, besides the unfortunate lady and her infant child a white man and black lad, a negro man, woman and nurse.—The first two were at work in the wood, some distance off—the latter were near or about the house. Upon passing or perhaps entering the door of which, one of these heard an unusual noise, and turning to ascertain whence it proceeded, saw Mrs. I. prostrate, under the bed, bleeding profusely. This was speedily communicated to the rest, and she, shockingly lacerated, speechless, exhausted, dying, and insensible to all but agony, was removed to a chair and placed in it, where, her deadly contusions and gaping wounds still issuing copious streams of blood, she survived but a short time.  
The instrument used to consummate the diabolical sacrifice of this unhappy victim of an incorrigible passion, was an axe,—with which, horrible to relate, her skull was fractured, her throat cut and one of her arms broken.—Thus, in cold blood, was she butchered, for the love of filthy lucre; for a desire of money, supposed to have been in her possession, it seems, was the cause which led to the deed; and it must be added, that she upon whom it was perpetrated, was in quite an advanced state of pregnancy.  
The negro man and woman alluded to above were immediately apprehended and are now in prison, to await their trial, which will doubtless take place at the next session of our county court, which is to commence on the first Monday in April. This being the case, we have endeavoured to avoid using such expressions and, to us, irrelevant facts, as might possibly give direction to public opinion, in reference to the guilt or innocence of any one.

**INCOMES OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY.**  
The Duke of Cumberland receives £31,000; for Prince George of Cumberland, 6000; the Duke of Sussex, 21,000; the Duke of Cambridge, 27,000; Princess Augusta, 13,000; Princess of Hesse Homburg, late Elizabeth, 13,000; Princess Sophia, 13,000; the Duchess of Kent, including the allowance for her daughter, the Princess Victoria, 12,000; the Duke of Gloucester, including what he receives as the husband of Princess Mary, (15,000) 27,000; the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, his sister, 7,000.—Total 160,000; less than the income enjoyed by many of his Majesty's subjects whom we could name.

**FRESH GARDEN SEED.**  
JUST received from Philadelphia, and for sale by  
JOHN S. SELBY, 3w  
March 24.

**LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post-Office at Annapolis on the 1st April, 1831.**

- John Atwell,
- Rev. L. Boyd,
- Benj. T. Boyd,
- Elizabeth M. Boyd,
- Malon A. Boyd,
- Sarah Butee,
- Wm. Brooks,
- Judge John Buchanan,
- Clerk of A. A. Co. Ct. D. Claude Jr.
- U. J. Calder,
- Samuel Cummings,
- Jas. Cochran,
- Wm. Eaton,
- Capt. D. Carey,
- Robert Carr,
- Robertson Clark,
- Geo. G. Comlen,
- Monk A. Clark, (2)
- Thos. M. Corbally, (9)
- Levi Chambers,
- John W. Davis,
- Judge Thos. Dorsey,
- Henry C. Drury,
- Wm. Dawson,
- Daniel S. Davis,
- Jas. Dorsey,
- Denton N. Duval, (2)
- Sidney Dickry, (2)
- Robert H. Dowson,
- Sarah Ennis,
- Michael Frederick,
- John Hill Fulton,
- Charles Faulin,
- Jacob G. J.
- Thos. J. G. G. G.
- Jos. Godwin,
- Thos. H. Gibbons,
- Capt. Gardner,
- Dr. C. Hayden,
- Hen. Heaton,
- Hillen,
- Henry Hall,
- Thos. E. Hambleton,
- Capt. John Hooper,
- Tamar Hackett, (2)
- Thos. J. Hodson,
- Henrietta Hall,
- Godfrey Henderson,
- Rebecca Hull, (2)
- Wm. H. Howard,
- Rd. Iglehart,
- Leonard Iglehart,
- Mr. Johnson,
- Dr. R. M. Kelly,
- Wm. Legg,
- Elizabeth Lee, (2)
- Dr. Lynch,
- Elizabeth Marloch,
- Dr. R. Marriott,
- Geo. E. Mitchell,
- J. B. Magruder,
- G. Munloch, (3)
- Capt. Wm. Gibbs McNeill,
- Thos. Mercer,
- Mr. Mercer,
- Sarah L. Nalle,
- Rebecca Naton, (2)
- John Neilson, Jr.
- John O'Donnell,
- Capt. M. B. Perry,
- Thos. Price,
- Margaret Phelps,
- Sasauel or Geo. Parritt,
- John Quynn, (2)
- Elijah Reilman,
- John Richardson,
- Wm. Roeder, (2)
- Geo. Shaw,
- Benj. C. Stinchcomb,
- John Smith, Annap. (3)
- John Smith, Several (2)
- Sewell & Jewell,
- Lewis Sewell,
- Benj. Scott,
- Rebecca Sullivan,
- Wm. Stewart, J
- Thos. S. Thomas,
- Ellis Thomas,
- Sarah Thilman,
- Jas. S. Whittington,
- Maria Weston,
- Benj. Welch,
- Gideon White, (4)
- Jno. Weardon,
- Rosanna W. Allen,
- Thos. Watkins.
- Robt. C. Armstrong,
- Y. L. Baskin,
- Samuel Bacon,
- Robert W. Bowie, (7)
- David M. Brogden,
- Ann Balford,
- John Brown,
- Sarah Brackear,
- C
- J. Mason Campbell,
- Daniel Gaulk,
- Philemon Chew (2)
- Oliver Campbell,
- Dr. Jos. Carr,
- Chas. Cookley,
- Dr. Dennis Claude,
- Henry Coulter, (plasterer)
- Thos. R. Cross,
- Col. Chambers,
- H. Clout,
- Wm. Chase,
- D
- Thos. Devanhan,
- G. W. Dobbin,
- Wm. Dixon,
- Jos. A. D. Dabymple,
- Honne & Fenix,
- Mary Ann Davis,
- Alexander Duval,
- Jas. Duval,
- George Douglas,
- E. Richard Estep,
- F
- Capt. C. L. Foxwell,
- Wm. L. Freeman,
- Rev. John Foreman,
- G
- Robert Garner,
- David Green,
- E. Garrard,
- Rebecca Gather,
- H
- Benj. M. Hodges,
- Peter Holladay,
- Pleasant Hall,
- Winslow Hopkins,
- Wm. C. Hodges,
- Elizabeth Hurst,
- Capt. J. M. Howland (2)
- Margaret Hillton,
- Jacob Hurst,
- Capt. John L. Higgins,
- Margaret Hall,
- W. H. Hall,
- I
- Dinah Jackson,
- A. T. Jones,
- Wm. Jenkins,
- K
- Thos. Kelly,
- L
- Joseph Leonard,
- Gen. S. C. Leakin,
- M
- Jos. Mayo,
- Wm. Merier,
- Alexander Mundell,
- Henry Mathews,
- Master John W. McDonald,
- J. W. Maylin,
- Samuel Mosle,
- Catharine Maccubbin,
- N
- James Nayler,
- John S. E. Nutwell,
- O
- Mary J. Pryor,
- Capt. Nath. Parsons,
- John Pumphrey,
- Jane Pulls,
- Q
- Wm. Ross,
- Michael Houcke.
- S
- Nicholas Stimpstreet,
- Samuel Stone,
- Judson Stewart,
- Lewis Sutton Jr.
- Superintendent of Public Instruction,
- Alfred Sellman,
- Wm. Shaw,
- Sec'y of Annap. Lodge,
- T
- Joseph Thomas,
- Capt. J. D. Turner,
- Thos. C. Thompson,
- W
- Rebecca White,
- Chas. Waters,
- Wm. Winchester,
- Wm. White, (4)
- Louis Williams,
- Annie Waters,
- J. GREEN, P. M.

Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please mention they are advertised.

**NOTICE.**  
The Commissioners of Anne-Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, for the purpose of approving Constables bonds, hearing appeals and making transfers, and such other business as may be necessary for them to transact.  
By order W. Marriott, Clk. C. A. A. C.  
March 31.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
PURSUANT to the power lodged in me by a decree of the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell on Tuesday 19th of April next, at public sale, on the premises, all that tract, or three parts of tracts of Land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about six miles from the city of Annapolis, called Turkey Point, Hastings' Beginning and Margaret's Field, containing one hundred and fifty acres. This land was sold by a certain John L. Mearns, of the county aforesaid, to a certain John D. Meekens, some years since, and is said to be very valuable. In this property there are a large and commodious brick Dwelling House, not much out of repair, and all necessary out houses. The terms of sale are, one eighth part cash on the day of sale, three eighths of the remainder shall be paid in six months, and the residue shall be paid in four years, with interest from the day of sale, which interest shall be paid annually; the entire purchase money to be secured by bond to the trustee with security approved by him. The title is believed to be indisputable.  
HENRY PAGE, Trustee.  
March 31.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

BY virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr. John W. Hammond to the subscriber, and in pursuance of an agreement between John Glenn, Esq. trustee of the said Hammond, and the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on Friday, the 22d day of April next, at the court house door Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

**A FARM.**  
Situated on the Anne-Arundel county side of Patuxent river, opposite Fort M'Henry, and adjoining the Farm of Ed. Crownwell, Esq. containing about

**486 ACRES.**  
This farm is well wooded, and from its situation, being distant about two and a half miles from Baltimore, and convenient to the water, offers a desirable and advantageous mode of investment for capitalists.

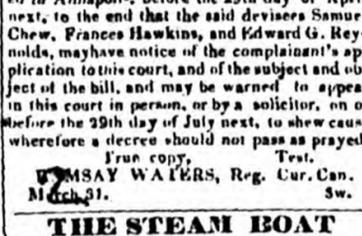
**THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,**  
One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Notes with sufficient endorers will be required to secure the payment of the two last instalments.  
**SUMMERVILLE PINKNEY.**  
March 2, 1831.  
The Editor of the Baltimore Gazette will publish the above twice a week until sale.

**IN CHANCERY,**  
March term 1831.

The President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland,  
vs.  
Samuel Chew, Francis Hawkins, and Edward G. Reynolds, non-resident, and others.

**THE** object of the bill is to obtain a sale of the real estate of Thomas Reynolds, late of Calvert county, deceased.  
The bill states that Thomas Reynolds became indebted to the President, Directors and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and judgment was rendered in his lifetime against him for \$500, with interest from the 17th day of May, 1819 until paid; that the following payments were made thereon, \$5 on the 18th day of May 1823, \$5 made to Oct. term 1823, \$426 on the 16th day of August 1830, and \$100 on the 22d day of Oct. 1822, that the said Thomas Reynolds was indebted to the complainants on another account, and judgment was rendered thereon for the sum of \$300, with interest thereon from the 30th day of May, until paid, on which latter judgment no payment has been made; that Thomas Reynolds is dead, and by his last will and testament appointed his widow, Elizabeth Reynolds Keesquiz, who renounced, that John H. Chew, took out letters on his estate, who died, and that Samuel Chew, of Calvert county, is the present Administrator, and that he devised his real estate to his nephews, Samuel Chew, Edward R. Chew, and his niece Frances Hawkins, (who had married James Hawkins since dead) or their heirs, Edward G. Reynolds or his heirs, and to his wife Elizabeth Reynolds, the rest of his land during her natural life, and after her death to be sold, and the proceeds to be paid among his brothers William Reynolds, Edward G. Reynolds, and Joseph W. Reynolds, in certain amounts, and the balance to be equally divided between his nephews Samuel Chew, Edward R. Chew, and his niece Frances Hawkins, or their heirs; that the personal estate is inadequate to discharge his just debts; that the devisees Samuel Chew, Frances Hawkins and Edward G. Reynolds, are non-residents of this State, that Edward R. Chew, is dead intestate, and without issue; that William Reynolds, is dead intestate, leaving at the time of his death as his heirs at law, Edward Reynolds, William Reynolds, Richard Reynolds, Mary Reynolds and Sarah Reynolds, the two latter of whom are dead intestate, and without heirs of their body, and the survivors are infants.  
It is thereupon, this 29th day of March 1831, on motion of James Boyle, the complainant's Solicitor, ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks, in some of the newspapers printed in Annapolis, before the 29th day of April next, to the end that the said devisees Samuel Chew, Frances Hawkins, and Edward G. Reynolds, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 29th day of July next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.  
True copy, Test.  
WMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.  
March 31.

**THE STEAM BOAT**



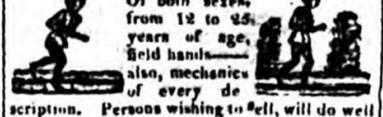
**MARYLAND**  
HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—  
Leave Eastern every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the 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 Eastern; or directly to Eastern, 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.  
March 31, 1831.

**Just Received**

McMAHON'S History of Maryland, 1st vol. WEBSTER'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo. PHILIP on Acute and Chronic Diseases. FOLSOM'S LITV. And For Sale at this Office, by  
J. THOMPSON.  
March 17.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.  
JESSE WHEAT, Adm'r.  
March 24.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**  
WE WISH TO PURCHASE  
**100 LIKELY NEGROES,**



Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give 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.  
March 31, 1831.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

BY virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Thursday the 7th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Edward Baldwin, in Broad Neck, on the north side of Severn river.

**THE PERSONAL ESTATE** of the said Edward Baldwin, deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
A credit of six months will be allowed on all sums of ten dollars, or upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the date—under ten dollars, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.  
GRAFTON B. DUVALL, Adm'r.  
March 10 1831.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the fifteenth day of April next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day, a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, known by the name of Storr's Fancy and the resurvey on Storr's Fancy, supposed to contain about

**NINETY ACRES.**

now in the possession of the heirs of Ephraim Kitcheson deceased. This land adjoins the residence of the late Ephraim Kitcheson, and the land of Col. Lyde Grimith. It is well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Rye and Corn, &c. The terms prescribed by the decree, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and the residue in nine months from the day of sale, with interest on both payments from the day of sale. On the payment of the whole purchase money, and not in fore, the trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers.  
MORTIMER DORSEY, Trustee.  
March 10 1831.

**JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE BY J. P. HALDAY.**

**THE AMERICAN GARDENER:**  
Containing simple directions for working a Kitchen Garden, every month in the year, and copious instructions for the cultivation of Flower Gardens, Vineyards, Nurseries, Hop Yards, Green Houses, and Hot Houses. By John Gardiner, and by David Hepburn, late Gardener to Gov. Mercer and Gen. Mason. A new edition, much enlarged. To which is added a Treatise on Gardening, by a Citizen of Virginia. Also, a few hints on the Cultivation of Native Vines, and Directions for making Domestic Wines. Fourth Edition. Copy Right secured.  
The above book is generally considered the best Treatise on Gardening extant. Price One Dollar, bound. A liberal discount made to dealers.  
Persons forwarding \$5, will receive the Sixth copy gratis.  
Orders for the above work, if addressed to the Publisher, will be attended to.  
Washington, March 24.

**FRESH WINNER GOODS.**

**GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR**  
Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a **LARGE STOCK OF GOODS** in his line, consisting of some of the handsomest **Patent Finished Cloth** of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of **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, low for cash, or to punctual men only.  
Dec 23

**A CARD.**

DENNIS BOYD, offers his services as Director of the Senate, and solicits the support of the Fellow-Citizens of Anne-Arundel county at the approaching September Election.  
Feb 17.

**ATKINSON & KIRBY, TAILORS.**

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they will thankfully receive, and faithfully execute all orders in their line, in a style which they flatter themselves will be found superior, and at prices very moderate. Their stand is nearly opposite to the Post-Office, and next door to Mr. James Holland, in Church street. All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and every article made by them, put up so as to insure a safe and proper conveyance of the same to the owner.  
April 7 3w.

**South River Bridge Company,**

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine directors to manage the affairs of said company for the ensuing year, will be held at the Hotel of Williamson and Swann in Annapolis on Monday the 2d day of May next, at 5 o'clock P. M.  
THOMAS FRANKLIN, Treasurer,  
April 7th, 1830. 3w

**NOTICE.**

THE commissioners of Primary Schools will meet at the Court House on Thursday 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. As this will be the only meeting during the year, at which changes can be made in the boundaries of the school districts, all persons interested in such changes should be prepared with their applications.  
To save the trustees unnecessary trouble, it is thought proper to state, that no distribution can be made at this meeting.  
April 7th 1831. R



From the N. York Commercial of April 2, two o'clock.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the packet ship France, from Havre, whence she sailed the 13th of Feb. We have our files to the 11th. A Havre paper of that date says that a telegraph communication has been made at Lyons, that a serious revolution had broken out in Italy—that Reggio, Bologna, and Modena had been overthrown, and that the Duke of Modena had been killed.

A second edition of Galignani of the 10th Feb. announces the receipt, per telegraph, of despatches from Lyons, communicating the news of a serious insurrection in Italy. It broke out at the same time in Regio, Modena, and Bologna. The insurgents had adopted the tri-coloured cockade. At the departure of the Courier the troops of the Duke of Modena were fighting in the streets with the insurgents.

A private letter from Madrid, of the 1st February states that the Spanish Government has been driven to hostile measures by the intrigues of the apostolical party. All the provincial regiments, 42 in number, were put under arms.  
News from Constantinople shows a disposition on the part of the Grand Seigneur to avail himself of the embarrassments of Russia to evade the execution of the recent treaty. The cholera morbus had broken out in Austria.

Translated from the Gazette de France, of February 10.

The conduct of the Ministry touching the affairs of Belgium, places the journals attached in it in the most ridiculous situation. Eight days since the Journal des Debats proved with a great deal of eloquence, that the throne of Belgium ought to be accepted for the Duke of Nemours. Then it gave a long article to establish the reverse of the proposition. To day it is said that a telegraphic despatch has been sent to annual, but further orders, the refusal borne by the courier. The same journal adds, that although it persists in its reasonings for the refusal, it cannot be disguised, that there is in this refusal something which does not fully satisfy their ideas upon the subject.

It appears that on the 9th, the Belgian Deputation in Paris, were officially received by the Minister, of Foreign Relations. The interview lasted two hours, and the gravest questions were under consideration. If, says the Gazette, our information is exact, it will now be proposed to the Belgic Congress to elect Prince Charles of Naples as their King, who will espouse the Princess Mary of France. The Belgic Deputies stated, that their mission related exclusively to the Duke of Nemours.

**POLAND.**

The Polish Diet have issued a long answer to the proclamation of General Count Diebitz, which is a spirited document, and which concludes as follows:  
"The Polish nation, united in its Diet, declares, that for the future, it constitutes an independent people, which has the right to confer the Polish crown upon him whom it shall deem worthy of it. Upon him whom it shall judge capable of observing faithfully the principles which he shall have sworn to, and of preserving untouched the National Liberties." The declaration was signed unanimously by the members of the Diet.  
The Captain of the packet, who sailed at Havre two days after the date of our papers, says the news was confirmed previous to his departure.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS

Rev. Hector Humphreys, A. M. Principal, and Professor of Moral Sciences. EDWARD SPARKS, M. D. Professor of Ancient Languages. THOMAS E. SUDLER, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering. Rev. JOHN DWOREK, A. M. Professor of Grammar. CHARLES T. FLUSSER, Professor of Modern Languages. Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c. The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have its classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ. English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Ciceronian; Esop's Fables; Virgil's Aeneid; Cicero's Commentaries, or Sallust's Eclogues, and first six books of the Aeneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prose.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received in the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term. Folsom's Latin; Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.) Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term. Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's Georgicks. Græca Majora. (Lycias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.) Algebra, with Arithmetick revised.

3d Term. Horace, (Satires and Epistles.) Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabilia, Plato.) Algebra completed. Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term. Juvenal, (Leverett's.) Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.) Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.) Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.

2d Term. Græca Majora, (Olyssæe & Hesiod.) Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.) Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.)

3d Term. Græca Majora.—(Tragedians.) Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term. Græca Majora. (Minor Poets.) Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c. Moral Philosophy.

2d Term. Tacitus.—(History.) Conic Sections. Chemistry, with Lectures. Tacitus.—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)

3d Term. Natural Philosophy, with Lectures. Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts. Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year.

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term. Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures. Horace's De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.

2d Term. Logic, and philosophy of the Mind Astronomy—with Lectures. Political Economy—with Lectures. Evidence of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term. Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States. Butler's Analogy. Civil Engineering—(construction of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)

Mineralogy and Geology. Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied. Particular attention will be given to exercises

in Rhetorick, and in the forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal; and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. This Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter: with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, requires, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanor, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanor, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immensity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—its situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismission.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any common Board, including bedding, washing, and roomrent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - - 824 per annum Preparatory Classes, - - 840 do. do. Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - - 840 do. do. Senior and Junior Classes, - 850 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes

of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.

St. John's College, was founded, and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of our venerable, for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co-operation of the alumni of their alma mater, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and christianal Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board. A. C. MAGRUDER, President. March 3.

DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

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

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

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

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: "I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses 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. Hull'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

THE CREDITORS

Of Thomas Tongue Junr, deceased, are hereby notified, that a further dividend of the personal assets is about to be made, and will be payable on the third Tuesday of April next, on which day the administrator will attend at the office of the register of Annapolis, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, for the purpose of paying the creditors their respective dividends.

THOMAS HALL. March 10, 1831.

J. THOMPSON

HAS just received Sergeant's Constitutional Law; Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols. American Digest; Lawyer's Note Book; Crabb's Dictionary; Lexicon of Things in General Use; Lady Morgan's France, 2 vols. History of the Revolution in France, 1830; Willard's History of the United States or Republic of America, with Atlas; Howe's Greek Revolution; Water Witch, or Skimmer of the Seas, 2 vols. Southernman, 3 vols. Morsellman, 2 vols. Journal of the Heart; Watson's Theological Institutes; Works of Bishop Ravenscroft; Lawrence on the Horse; Johnson's Scrap; American Almanac for 1831. For Sale at this Office Annapolis, Jan. 6, 1831

Anne Arundel County, &c.

Application to the subscriber, in the presence of the Orphan's Court, by petition in writing, of Isaac Nichols, of Anne Arundel county, praying 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 said petition, and the said Isaac Nichols having satisfied the said court by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having appointed George Finney, trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and the said Isaac Nichols having given bond with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Isaac Nichols having executed a deed of conveyance for all his 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 Isaac Nichols, and that he has caused 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 April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why said Isaac Nichols should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

THOMAS B. DOBNEY. Jan. 3. 3m

Anne Arundel county, &c.

Application to Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Isaac Nichols, praying 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 said petition, and the said Isaac Nichols having satisfied the said court by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as his creditors may make or propose to terrogatories as his creditors may make or propose to him, and having appointed William Brewer, trustee appointed by the said county court, 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 trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule. It is thereupon adjudged, that the said Isaac Nichols be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why said Isaac Nichols should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

WM. S. GREEN, CLK. Jan 3. 3m

Anne Arundel county court,

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

WM. S. GREEN. Dec 6. 3m

Anne Arundel county, &c.

Application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition in writing, of Gilbert Nowell, praying 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 could ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Gilbert Nowell having satisfied the said court by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland, for two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that the said Gilbert Nowell is in actual confinement for debt, and having appointed John F. W. trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Gilbert Nowell, which said trustee has given bond for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Gilbert Nowell having given bond with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Gilbert Nowell having executed a deed of conveyance for all his property, real, personal and mixed, it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Gilbert Nowell 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 at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Gilbert Nowell should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

WM. S. GREEN. Jan. 3m

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, LAWS TWO LETTERS To Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor. Price Twenty-five Cents. THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, For 1831—Price 6 Cents.

Anne Arundel County, &c.

Application to the subscriber, in the presence of the Orphan's Court, by petition in writing, of Edward Sparks, praying 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 said petition, and the said Edward Sparks having satisfied the said court by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and having appointed George Finney, trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and the said Edward Sparks having given bond with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Edward Sparks having executed a deed of conveyance for all his 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 Edward Sparks, and that he has caused 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 April next, to give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Edward Sparks should not have the benefit of said act, and the supplements thereto, as prayed.

TH. J. BRICE. Wm. S. GREEN, CLK. Dec. 20. 3m

State of Maryland, Anne Arundel county, &c.

Application to the subscriber, as Chief Justice of the Orphan's Court, by petition in writing, of Isaac Nichols, 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, 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 Isaac Nichols having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided for two years within the State of Maryland, immediately previous to, or preceding the time of his said application, and the said Isaac Nichols having taken the oath prescribed in the said act, for the delivery up of his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Anne Arundel, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may then and there be put to and made against him, and having appointed William Nichols, of William, his trustee, who has given bond as such, with approved security, and received a conveyance from the said Isaac Nichols, of all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary bedding and wearing apparel of himself and family alone excepted, and being in possession thereof, for the use of the creditors of the said Isaac Nichols, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Isaac Nichols be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this notice to be inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, to be and appear in person, or by attorney, before the said county court on said third Monday in April next, then and there to recommend a trustee for their benefit; and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Nichols should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed for by him. Given under my hand this 50th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

HORATIO RIDOUT, Chief Justice of Orphan's Court, A. A. C. D. c. 30. 3m

Anne Arundel county, to wit.

UPON application to me, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing, of Somerville Pinkney, of said county, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain them, on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said petitioner hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of the said petition, and being also satisfied by the certificate of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county that the said Somerville Pinkney is now in his custody for debt, and for no other cause; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and having also executed to William H. Truck, the trustee appointed by me, a good and sufficient deed for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary bedding and wearing apparel of himself and family excepted, and the said petitioner having executed a bond for the faithful performance of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule, it is therefore, on this ninth day of November 1830, by me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court aforesaid, adjudged and ordered, that the said Somerville Pinkney be discharged from the custody of the sheriff aforesaid, and that the said petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear at the said county court on the day aforesaid, to show cause if any they have, why the said Somerville Pinkney should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly, and supplements aforesaid, as prayed.

TH. J. BRICE. WM. S. GREEN CLK. Dec. 23. 3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Baldwin, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. GRAFTON B. DUVALL, Adm'r March 10 1831

L. LXXXV. JONAS G. Church-Street, THREE DOLL. MISCELLA. A BOY'S S. BY THE EDITOR. the pooler are brig the grey trout lie the river and o'er the the way for Billy the blackbird king the law down blo the new long elio the way for Billy the mowers mow the hay the chick to race the homi the way for Billy the level bank is the hollow falls the clattering out the way for Billy the hags should dri as a new from the water and w the thing I never know I have to the meadow, a the water and o'er the way for Billy. From the New UNLUCKY H. ON THE VO. mas Tyson (at as a bootmaker a fashionable sho and time to raise his customers, he brought in at the equal for his boot price. he switched if I have paid so m will. The price at six years, a? He may sue never will pay terminated, howe went to the bill in his h ryan, there is a to you about out I never ha of our dealing at, and we h er, and he sp. tions. always have ch Mr. Tyson. with low pri ded he, I hav to talk—I p take your car take mine, of his bill. took it—the which of the off—but he lar—he coul get lomb of fixed his unca himself unhea and the bill limitation i teful was said to destruction for ever if h this counter fatal senten cents of mis fall the l words, he charged with he felt him of irritation ways munc expression bone. I pity him's scoffs a ke the ris I laugh for him to before of! you y forest wor as the cand dously gou publication illst judgment tends the criteri though hen he every ved to be after, ect he's they b rkan, they en here wa at this pay 19

# The Maryland Gazette.

L. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1831.

NO. 15.

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—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**A BOY'S SONG.**  
By THE ETTICE STEPHENS.  
The pools are bright and deep,  
The grey trout lies asleep,  
The river and o'er the lee,  
The way for Billy and me.  
The blackbird sings the latest,  
The larklin blooms the sweetest,  
The nestling chirps and dices,  
The way for Billy and me.  
The mowers mow the clearest,  
The hay lies thick and greenest,  
To race the homeward bee,  
The way for Billy and me.  
The hazel bank is steppiest,  
The shadow falls the deepest,  
The clustering nuts fall free,  
The way for Billy and me.  
The boys should drive away  
As they do from the play,  
To water and fight so well,  
The thing I never could tell.  
I know I love to play,  
In the meadow, among the hay;  
The water and o'er the lee,  
The way for Billy and me.  
Remembrance for 1831.

From the New York Mirror.  
**UNLUCKY HALF DOLLAR.**

OR THE UGLY MAN.  
Amos Tryon (an excellent name by a bootmaker.) He had just moved a fashionable shop, and he thought it well time to raise his prices; so when his customers, Mr. Justus Hateful's brought in at the end of the year, he asked for his boots half a dollar beyond price.  
"I switched if I pay it," cried Justus, "I have paid so much, and, so help me, will. The price has been the same six years, and why should it not? He may sue me; but, unless common sense will pay that half dollar." "I terminated, however, he would be calm, went to the bootmaker, and said, the bill in his hand.  
"Tryon, there is something here I wish to you about. Here is a half dollar I never have paid before. It is of our dealings in your new establishment, and we had better understand it," and he spoke in a kind and affectionate tone.  
"Always have charged too little," answered Mr. Tryon. "We have nearly killed you with low prices." "I never have," said Mr. Hateful; "I have never paid this sum, to talk—I pay now all your charges as your course as to the reduction, will take mine," and he gave the full of his bill.  
"I took it—'he went to his desk—he which of the two to do—take off or off—but he was so greedy after that he could not bear to give up—his pet lamb of all his flock of prices—fixed his heart and hopes upon it—he himself unequal to the effort of resigning and the bill was returned without a diminution; but, what was worse, when Hateful was leaving the shop, Tryon said to his foreman,  
"If destruction if he does go. I'm not for ever if he should take away the his countenance and his amazing cus-

tom's fatal sentence was borne through the lips of mischief to the ears of Justus; and he heard what Mr. Tryon said, charged with weak pomposity, guilt he felt himself to be, touched the very of irritation; for Justus was one who ways munching his character, (if I may expression) and watched it as a dog bone. Let any man try to take it away from him. To be the theme too of a scold's & mockery, made him mure the rising wind with rage.  
"I laughed and sneered at—made a for him to spit his malice and his wit before obsequious apprentices? By us! you yet may find, my gentleman, forest worm can turn on its offender." "I after revenge raged in Hateful's breast as the cause may seem to be, and his ended desire set both his mind and busily going. He went about industriously publishing Tryon's extortion. Now, high tempered, Justus was a man of judgment and strict integrity, and all tends thought so and said, 'I want no criterion of what's right than his opinion though he is sometimes a little hateful.' Then he told the story of Amos's Impudence, every one listened and heeded, and advised to beware of the gentleman, and after, when they met him, thought, 'I see he's one of your extortioners!' and, they heard others speak of his skill as a rickman, they said, 'yes, he's very clever,' they emphasized 'clever,' and smiled as here was some monster in their thoughts, at this was not the fatal blow that Hateful gave to Tryon's credit. He was intimate

with Tryon's broker, from whom he knew he occasionally borrowed money; and one day, as if by accident, he made the disease that infected him the subject of conversation, and the broker happening to speak highly of Tryon, Hateful said, 'Yes, he's a good workman; but he pays a heavy rent—he's obliged to charge extravagantly, and in this way he's losing all his customers—I wouldn't trust him a cent.'

And then his snake like eyes glistened, and he looked a thousand things more than he uttered, like a lover, so that the heart of the money lender became chilled towards his particular friend, and he said one day to his partner, when the bootmaker had left the office.

'He is what you call a bold gentleman—an elegant, dashing speculator, who disregards his present means and looks to the angels for his future. He is a good hearted fellow, and it is natural enough we should feel inclined to serve him; but we must not trust him too far. He has just now applied for a loan, and I have told him I would speak to you and he must call to-morrow. Now I propose we grant him one this time and tell him it is the last that we can make. The truth is, I have had a conversation with Hateful, who is a shrewd fellow—he said very little, but he looked a world of doubts.'

'I agree with you perfectly,' said his partner, a hen-pecked little man in the mercantile way, who talked very decidedly, but at ways took care to agree with his partner, (a lesson, by the by to other partners.) 'Undoubtedly,' he said, with an emphasis, 'I think so too.'

So the leading & the led determined they would very coolly rid themselves of our unfortunate Tryon, should he come again, which he did; for he had made a large purchase of leather, and could not meet his notes. But his friends, the brokers, bowed and smiled very politely and turned their backs to him. Tryon was a high spirited man, and his rage you imagine. He could have feasted on the luxury of knocking them both down, but to knock people down because they would not lend him money, would show a state of beggary—would lose him all his friends; for it is a very extraordinary fact that your particular friends are apt to cut you if they think you are getting poor.

'And besides,' he thought, 'the more I seem to suffer, the more will these wretches feel their own importance; and smile at it in vulgar satisfaction and complacency; and the scene, too, would be talked of; his credit gone we must look after our money,' his creditors would say; 'this rage is suspicious.'

Unfortunately they did say so; for, although the scene with the brokers did not turn out a scene, and Amos did not strike the brokers, but behaved like a philosopher, and should have been rewarded for forbearance; he was not—his rejection became suspected—how, it was never known, perhaps he betrayed himself by his manner—perhaps little Consequence, the broker's partner, could not keep the secret—no matter how—the gorgeous palace of his credit, like an unsubstantial pageant, failed—and no wonder, for his creditors thought, and thought is but air, or something still more immaterial; then how easy it is to be shaken and dispersed.

No sooner was Tryon's rejection rumored in the city than dismay, something such as you will see on people's faces after the lightning and before the thunder, was on the faces of his creditors. Such hosts of visitors as our bootmaker had that day he never had before—to see the goings in and comings out, you would have thought it had been a new-year's day, if it had not been for that thunder and lightning expression. The consequence of the rush was that most of the creditor's debts became not worth a rush—they were clamorous for their money—he very calmly told them he would pay them when he could, and they had better let him go on with his business; and they met and consulted; and in their wisdoms determined 'a bird in hand, &c; and they took all he had, and forced a sale, and were cheated, as is usual in such cases; and they got about one half their due. So our bootmaker was left in debt for the other half. To be working to pay old debts was beyond his energy, and conscious of ill conduct, he became suspicious of disgrace. If he thought his good character was gone, and he might as well make the best of a bad one. He maintained himself for a while by lying and knavery; then by forgery—and at last he was maintained in the state prison. Hateful smiled like Satan himself, for Hateful was an 'ugly man.'

From the New-York Sentinel.  
**FEMALE TALENT.**

Among the names of women who have aspired to follow the ventures lead of the author of Waverley, is one little known in this country, Mrs. Bray. She has lately published a historical romance connected with the history of Portugal, in which she has interwoven into a Chronicle of Moorish history, the story of the unfortunate Ines de Castro. The work is one of much power, as may be gathered from the following extract, describing a public combat to which a young Moor is condemned.

'All was in readiness. Alonzo cast a look on Hamet, in which there was something less severe than his usual expression:—'Art thou prepared?' said the king. 'Ay, for life or death!' replied Hamet. 'Then God be thy

judge, young man,' said Alonzo, as he raised his arm and gave the signal. The trumpet gave one clear and hollow blast.—It curdled the blood: for it sounded like the knell of death to all but the obdurate of heart.—Kre the echoes of the surrounding mountains had finished repeating the awful clarion, the barrier was thrown open; and with one bound the bull burst out.—With nostrils smoking, as he uttered fearful bellowing, he stood gazing around, shook his sides, pawed the ground with his broad hoofs, but did not advance to the combat. He was black in colour, and therefore had been named Nero.—Whilst he thus stood, wild cries arose from the circus—they were strange and mingled; some seemed uttered in joy that the animal showed little symptoms of being willing for the attack. The more brutal Portuguese, however,—those true lovers of the game, who could forget even humanity in their sports—greeted the creature with yells, hoots and hissing; since it was always deemed an infallible mark of cowardice in the bull, if he did not instantly attack his foe. Hamet was ready to receive him; his wood knife in his hand—his eyes fixed on his enemy. His fine person drawn to its utmost height, every muscle in his slender limbs seemed to swell and to show its power, as he stood, like a greyhound on the slip, eager for the hardy encounter.

Dogs are sent in, when the bull, that had been thus irritated by having the dogs turned out upon him,—a usual practice, whenever the animal showed any delay in the attack—now sufficiently convinced all the spectators that such delay was not from want of spirit. With an aspect full of savage fury, he lashed his sides with his broad tail, bellowed, tore up the ground with his hoofs and horns, and darted forward towards Hamet. The youth, by leaping with agility alone to be compared to the nimble-footed chamois as it springs from rock to rock, endeavoured, but in vain, to avoid the continued pursuit of the bull,—his eye ever watchful for the moment of attack. No such moment occurred; and it seemed evident that his life would terminate with the time in which he should become spent and breathless from the violent exertions he made to preserve it. Hassan saw this. He clasped his hands together in agony—he looked up to heaven—he uttered fearful cries, that mingled even with his prayers. 'He will die! he will die!' exclaimed Hassan. 'O for angel's wing to waft him hence in safety! Mortal aid is there none to save him.—But see, prophet of Mecca! what a daring act! He has seized the terrible animal by the horns; he suffers himself to be dragged round the arena. Now he hangs by one hand; he stabs him in the throat; the blood spouts like a fount of water; but the brute still lives. Look! Hamet falls from his hold—God save thee! He is up again he is on his feet. O, Allah, how I thank thee! He flies! he flies! but look, the brute is mad! with fury—gored with wounds. See how he tears up the sand. He follows, he follows—How will Hamet escape? He has driven the youth close to the barrier; there is no escape, no hope—he must fall! 'He falls not! he falls not!' exclaimed Cassin. 'O noble Hamet!' At this instant a loud, continued, and deafening shout of applause shook the arena; for Hamet, bold, active, quick of eye and vigorous of limb, with one bound, at the very instant the bull was about to toss him on his horns, sprang on the animal's back, and leapt over him. He ran forward, Nero had already received more than one stab from the knife. None of them, however, reached any mortal part; still he bled fast, and there was hope, could Hamet but keep him at bay till the creature was somewhat spent by the loss of blood, he might even yet dispatch him. So great was the interest excited in the breasts of the spectators, that many called out to him to make for the extremity of the arena under the king's pavilion, as being farthest removed from his enemy.

'The bull had, indeed, turned again to the pursuit; and that with so much fierceness, the last efforts of his rage, that the sight of it impressed horror. The blood streamed from his flanks, he bounded, rather than ran forward with dreadful bellowings. He shook his neck and sides, tossed the sand in his career, whilst volumes of smoke arose from his mouth and nostrils. Hamet, as final effort, determined to spring upon him; and, for that purpose, when within a few yards of the bull, turned to confront him. His foot slipped—he fell, and the knife dropped from his hand. All hope fled; for at this instant he stood close to the barrier, which cut off all retreat, and the wild bull was making towards him, with head bent, to gore him to death with his horns. A cry of horror arose from the arena. Hamet sprang up. There was no escape. Ines de Castro sat immediately above the very spot where the youthful Moor was in so much danger. Quick in feeling and in thought, she tore from her shoulders the crimson mantle in which she was wrapt, and threw it into the arena with so true a hand that Hamet caught it—and ere the beast could disentangle himself from the blind thus thrown over him, Hamet recovered his knife, that lay close to his feet, and struck it into the spine.—His mighty enemy fell, a convulsed corpse.'

## THE MEDLEY.

Truth it always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near

at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware; whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention on the rack, and one trick needs a great many more of the same kind to make it good.

That quaint old moralist Quarles, in his Enchiridion, gives us the following advice: Gaze not on beauty too much lest it blast thee; nor too near, lest it burn thee; if thou love it, it disturbs thee; if thou lust after it, it destroys thee; if virtue accompany it, it is the heart's paradise; if vice associates with it, it is the soul's purgatory; it is the wise man's bonfire and the fool's furnace.

No sensible man ever thought a beautiful wife was worth as much as one that could make a good pudding. I wish the girls all knew this, for I feel a great interest in their welfare.

Men are born with but two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say, but from their conduct, one would suppose that they were born with two tongues, and one eye, for those talk the most who have observed the least.

The following highly poetical inscriptions, instead of the vulgar insignia of 'boots and shoes,' are to be found on the signs of two brethren of the craft of the metropolis:—

'Here's the man that won't refuse  
For to mend both boots and shoes.  
My leather's good, charge's just,  
Excuse me—I cannot tuss.'

The next is more sublime; but as it has less of the business like style than the former, we should be inclined to prefer the man of modest pretensions for our cobbler:  
'Blow, O blow, ye gentle breezes,  
All among the leaves and trees;  
Sing, O Sing, ye heavenly muses,  
And I will mend your boots & shoeses.'

## LIBERIA.

The following letter is from J. Meelin, jr. Esq. Governor of the Colony of Liberia, to Elliott Cresson, Esq. of this city:—  
Liberia, Feb. 21, 1831.

My dear Sir,

The prospects of the Colony were never brighter than at present; the improvements in commerce, agriculture, buildings, &c. during my short visit to the United States, have been astonishingly great, and far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. In Monrovia alone, upwards of 25 substantial stone and frame dwelling houses have been erected, within the short space of five months, and many others are in progress; and should nothing intervene to interrupt our present advancement, our little town will ere long be one of the most desirable places of resort on the Western coast of Africa. I have been informed by a captain recently from the leeward, that there is at present, much more business done at this place, than any of the old European settlements on the Gold Coast.—That our commerce has greatly increased, will be rendered evident by comparing the marine list contained in the Herald of the present month, with that of any of the preceding.

Our agricultural interest, I am credibly informed, (for my health and multiplied duties have not permitted me to examine for myself) have advanced pari passu;—indeed the spirit of improvement appears to have gone abroad in the colony, and the people seem to be awakened to the importance of more fully developing the resources of the country, than has hitherto been done.

The St. Paul's River Navigation Company have as yet done nothing; but I hope the scheme will result in something very advantageous to the Colony, and highly interesting to the public at large. I will, as soon as my health permits, institute an examination of the feasibility of the plan, and make a report to the Board of Managers; but that the mere attempt will be productive of benefit I have not the least doubt.

Our influence over the native tribes in our vicinity is rapidly extending; and since my return several have made application to be received under our protection, offering to subject themselves to our laws—or as they expressed it:—'They want to be made Americans, and to be allowed to call themselves Americans,' is I can assure you no small privilege. In one or two instances their request has been acceded to; in others it has been thought inexpedient to grant it, in consequence of their remote situation rendering it impossible for us to afford them protection, without involving ourselves in endless and ruinous disputes with the natives; but as soon as prudence will warrant, they shall be admitted as part of the community. This mode of proceeding I find to be the most effectual of civilizing them, for as soon as they consider themselves as subjects of Liberia, they visit us more freely, and by associating with the colonists, insensibly adopt our manners and customs, and gradually, from being ignorant pagans, become civilized and Christians.

We have at present among our recaptured Africans, many, who on their arrival here, were scarcely a remove in point of civilization from the native tribes around us, but who are at present as pious and devoted servants of Christ, as you will meet in any community, and by their walk and conversation afford an example worthy of imitation. They have a house for public worship and Sunday schools established, which are well attended, and their church is regularly supplied every Sunday from among our own clergy. These peo-

ple I consider as forming one admirable medium of communication or link between the savage natives and the civilized colonists from the United States, and will, I have no doubt, prove a powerful means of spreading the light of Christianity and civilization over this benighted country.

Our schools have hitherto been in rather a languishing condition, but I have great hopes ere long to carry into operation the system of education lately adopted by the Board of Managers, and with the view of rendering the burden as light as possible to the society, a law has recently been passed by the Agent & Council, taxing all the Real Estate in the colony, at the rate of 50 cents in the hundred dollars, which tax is to be exclusively devoted to the support of public schools; the amount thus raised, together with the proceeds of sales of public lands, as well as the duties on spirituous liquors; will do much towards accomplishing this important object; and if my health should continue to improve, I trust soon to be enabled to announce that all in the colony are enjoying the advantages of education.

As to the morals of the colonists I consider them much better than those of the people of the U. S.—That is, you may take an equal number of inhabitants from any section of the Union, and you will find more drunkards, more profane swearers and Sabbath breakers, &c. than in Liberia. Indeed I know of no country where things are conducted more quietly and orderly than in this colony; you rarely hear an oath, and as to riots or breaches of the peace, I recollect of but one instance, and that of a trifling nature, that has come under my notice since I assumed the government of the colony. The Sabbath is more strictly observed than I ever saw it in the U. S.—Our Sunday Schools are well attended, not only by the children of the colonists, but also by the native children who reside amongst us.—The natives themselves are so well acquainted with our strict observance of this day, that you never find them offering anything for sale, nor can you hire them to work for you. I mean those who have been among us and at all acquainted with our customs. Mr. Skinner the Baptist Missionary stated, that he was surprised to find every thing conducted in so orderly a manner, and the Sabbath so strictly observed, and that the state of society was much better than he expected to find it.

The death of Dr. Humphreys which occurred a few days since, will, I fear, as usual, be attributed to our climate—nothing is further from the truth. The fact is, that when he landed he was very far gone in a consumption of the lungs.

The commissioners for adjudicating claims for spoliation under the late treaty with Denmark, assembled at Washington, on Monday. All three of them, Mr. Winchester, Mr. Hoyt, and Mr. Duane, were present, and Mr. Fulton their Secretary. The first business will of course be confined principally to receiving claims, and settling questions as to forms, testimony, &c. Balt. Rep.

## BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

A very interesting suit once took place in the city of Gotham, between two persons of colour. Dinah, a lovely ebony dame of twenty-five, whose eyes, lips, shape, and gait out-caricatured the finest productions of Inbert's pencil, brought a suit for breach of promise against Pompey, and the damages were laid at twenty five dollars and fifty cents. It appeared in evidence, that Dinah was chambermaid to an Alderman, and Pompey was a waiter to one of the leaders of good society; therefore, the contending parties were of high standing in 'society.' It further appeared in evidence, that Pompey had paid his addresses to Miss Dinah for three weeks—that he had whispered his tale of love, in accents soft and bland, had moreover given her, in testimony of his truth, a peewee ring, with a valuable crystal; but suddenly, without cause or provocation, but with malice and equivocation, the dark Lothario had unpolitely and inhumanly deserted the lovely Dinah, and joined in wedlock to Rosa after a courtship of two hours. The jury after having 'been out' for two days and nine hours, returned with a verdict in favour of the aggrieved and disconsolate plaintiff, of six dollars and three quarters, with costs. N. Y. Mer. Adv.

## WILLIAM PENN ON MARRIAGE.

Never marry but for love; but see that thou lovest what is lovely. If love be not thy chief motive, thou wilt soon grow weary of a marriage state; and stray from thy promise, to search out pleasure in forbidden places. It is the difference between love and passion, that this is fixed, that is volatile. They that marry for money, cannot have the true satisfaction of marriage, the requisite means being wanting.—O how sordid man has grown! Man, the noblest creature in the world! As a god on earth, the image of Him that made us; thus to mistake earth for heaven and worship gold for God.

A drunken Scotchman, returning from a fair, fell asleep by the road side, where a pig found him and began licking his mouth. Sawney roared out, 'Wha's kissin me now! Ye see what it is to be weel liket among the lasses.'

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.

New-York, April 6. We have received by the packet ship York, Capt. Dursely, Liverpool papers to February 24th, and London to 23d inclusive.

Our time will only permit us to make the following extracts, which comprise an abstract of all the news of importance.

The King of the French had refused the crown of Belgium for his son. The revolutionary spirit had diffused itself throughout Italy, and provisional governments were established in many places. The Duke of Modena was still alive. The disturbances in Paris did not threaten any serious consequences to the existing government.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

It is said that the Ministers intend to abandon their plan of laying a duty of a penny per pound on cottons, and allowing a duty on exported goods. Instead of this we are told that they intend to propose a duty of 1/2 of a penny on all cottons without a drawback.

FRANCE.

[From Galigani's Messenger, of Feb. 15.]

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, about 200 persons went to the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, to attend a communication service performed for the late Duke of Berry. The Rector of the parish officiated.

A part of the crowd then proceeded to the palace of the Archbishop of Paris, and it is said that it was forced and pillaged; but a strong force of National Guards being drawn up round the Church of Notre Dame and the palace, and all approach being forbidden, we were not able to ascertain the extent of the damage.

rols, the Rector of which had fled. An individual, armed with a pair of pistols, who attempted to harrangue the people, was seized; his clothes torn off his back, and he was thrown over the parapet into the quay, and, but for the interference of the National Guards, would probably have been massacred.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 15. Twelve o'clock.

We passed yesterday a troublesome evening, and rather a terrific night. A detestable manoeuvre or imprudence of the Carlist faction has produced great disorders and a serious popular agitation in Paris. A funeral Mass for the Duke of Berry was celebrated yesterday at the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and, as it appears, against the advice of the magistrature of Paris.

This morning, from seven o'clock to nine, another scene took place, of which it is impossible to give any description. The multitude succeeded in taking possession of the church, and not an altar, nor a chair, nor a bit of wood is left. All the gold and silver ornaments were conveyed to the Louvre, in mock ceremony, and some of them thrown on the tomb of the victims, opposite which the Curate of the church had thought proper to perform this Carlist exhibition.

[From Galigani's Messenger, of Wednesday, 16th February.]

Mardi Gras has presented a singular spectacle; all Paris has been on foot, but the feelings which have actuated its vast population have been wholly different. On the Boulevards no signs of disturbances presented themselves, and the usual number of vehicles with burlesque masks, pursued their dull promenade till night-fall, amidst crowds of curious spectators.

At a very early hour in the morning the windows of the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois had been broken, and the interior completely sacked, so that nothing remains but the bare walls; but by the prudent precaution of the National Guard stationed in the place, the pictures and other moveable property of value had been conveyed to a Guard house, and from thence transported to the Louvre.

The Archbishop of Paris, being considered as the cause of the disgraceful proceedings of the ceremony at St. Germain l'Auxerrois, by having either authorized or suffered its celebration, was the principal object of the popular wrath. At seven in the morning an ungovernable multitude proceeded to his palace, and the work of destruction commenced on Monday night was renewed with doubled ardor.

The work of destruction proceeded as by enchantment. The interior being cleared, the devastators tore down the doors, bookcases, panelling, and gilt carved work, broke up the flooring, and even unroofed the building. This mass of materials, thrown out of

the windows, presented an appalling sight in the evening, when they were divided into heaps, and set on fire. An immense and beautiful gilt cross, twenty-five feet in height, fixed in the eastern extremity of the cathedral, long resisted the efforts to dislodge it, by a rope fixed to its shaft, in which hundreds of persons combined their strength; at length it fell upon the palace with a tremendous crash, amidst shouts of a bas les Jesuites!

A few individuals persisted in throwing stones at the windows of Notre Dame, and appeared disposed to attempt to force an entrance, under the pretence that some of the obnoxious Priests were concealed there; but the firmness and good temper of the National Guards induced them to desist. During these proceedings a vast concourse assembled on the quays, contemplating the Seine, which was comparatively covered with broken furniture, books, and effects, and whitened by quantities of feathers and down proceeding from the bedding. Numerous boats struck off to save what could be stopped in the current, or fished up from the bottom of the river, and when they had got a cargo, they returned to the left bank, and offered books and different articles for sale.

Small detachments of the National Guards had been left during Monday night at the various points where disturbances were to be apprehended. As soon as it was known that the work of devastation had recommenced at the Archbishop's Palace and the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, the drums beat to arms, and the main body was soon on foot. The populace having threatened to sack all the churches in their capital, the forces were necessarily divided into numerous detachments, and to the weakness of these military parties, we conclude, may be attributed the circumstance of the presence of the National Guards not arresting the progress of destruction at the two principal points until it was complete.

At about ten o'clock a body of two or three hundred persons went to the church of St. Roch, with the intention of destroying the ornaments, and particularly the cross, but, on finding that the funeral service was performing over a corpse, the leader exclaimed, "Let us go back, for respect should be shown to the dead." The summons was obeyed and the party retired, with the design of returning; but ere they came back a military force had taken measures to resist the execution of their project.

At two o'clock a party of nearly 500 young men proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, but all the approaches to the interior were guarded by strong detachments. Upon the breaking up of the sitting they received the members with shouts of 'A bas les Deputes.' Several of them who resisted the armed force were taken into custody.

Three or four men who were particularly forward in insulting the Guard, were arrested in the course of the morning, and having been taken to the Prefecture of the Police, were thence transmitted to the Conciergerie. A mob assembled about two o'clock for the purpose of setting at liberty and showing a disposition to break into prison, but the arrival of a party of infantry, and strong detachments of cavalry prevented the purpose being carried into effect, and the display of force was sufficient to prevent the necessity of having recourse to it.

At half past five o'clock a band of about 250 individuals, part of whom had arms, and who seemed intent on murder and pillage, attacked the post of National Guards stationed in the rue St. Andre des Arts, and disarmed it. About the same time the post of the Petit Pont was also disarmed. Three shots were fired by the miscreants who attacked the latter post. In a very short time the two guard-houses were re-occupied by the National Guards and the posts doubled. The malefactors were dispersed and a great number of them were seized and taken to the Prefecture of police.

Colonel Schonen and M. Crosmer, Mayor of the 9th arrondissement, displayed great energy and prudence, and harranged the people, exhorting them to order. The former had several of the Archbishop's books thrown at him.

In the course of the morning a number of artillerymen and National Guards destroyed with hammers the fleurs-de-lis that ornamented the railing surrounding the statue of Louis XIV, in the Place des Victoires. The shop of Valerius, rue de Coq, was surrounded by a mob during part of the day, but had been formed into a guard house, to protect it from the fury of the populace.

In the afternoon the mob went to the office of the Quotidienne Rue Neuve des Bouffans, with the intent of destroying the type and press used for the journal; they committed some mischief in the office; but whilst one of the printers was endeavoring to prevent mischief, a party of the National Guards arrived and succeeded in hindering, devasta-

tion; a strong detachment guarded the house, and kept it occupied till the morning. The mob returned in the evening at about half past nine, but a patrol of the National Guards again dispersed them. The Quotidienne, we hear, appears this day, but printed at another office.

The people who had formed the crowd had some where obtained a number of the caps generally worn by Priests, which they displayed on poles to violent shouts of 'A bas les Calotins,' 'A bas les Jesuites!' The cross which was thrown down on Monday from the pinnacle of the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois was removed by order of the Mayor of the arrondissement; who found that the fleurs-de-lis, with which it is ornamented, excited the indignation of the people. In its fall it passed through the terrace and descended into the organ loft.

[From the National of Wednesday.] Yesterday, when the excitement was at its height, the Proclamation issued by M. Montalivet was headed by these words, "Citizens of Paris!" The proclamation of this day is addressed to the "Inhabitants of Paris!" The reason of that change is obvious; calm has been restored; and to-morrow, when it shall be still more complete, the inhabitants of Paris will be the subjects of the middle men. Such is the unavoidable gradation or rather degradation.

[From the Quotidienne of Wednesday.] The ramparts of Fort St. Nicholas, at Marsoilles, on the city side, are undergoing repairs similar to those commenced during the hundred days.

[From the Journal de Commerce Wednesday.]

Our correspondent from Poitiers informs us that there, and at Fontainebleau, a service had likewise been prepared for the 14th. The National Guard was obliged to interfere in order to save the Carlists, and a guard was placed in the church to protect it.

[From the Gazette de France of Friday.]

The crisis is at hand—we can now say so.—But for the National Guard the republic would have been proclaimed yesterday in Paris; and what a republic, great god!—such a one as would have commenced in the devastation of the churches, the tearing down of the cross, and violence against the clergy. We must say, however, the republican movement has gained ground in these latter days; for they delivered up to it the insignia of religion and the emblems of royalty.

We can assure our readers that the National Guard has been deeply afflicted by the character of these recent days, and the sacrifice made to disorder.

The following letter was sent yesterday by the Minister of the Interior to the Etai Major of the National Guard.

"Intelligence, entitled to credit, which reaches me from hour to hour, apprises me that a certain number of young men intend this morning to attempt to collect the multitude at the Faubourgs, and to assemble in arms at the garden of the Luxembourg, to endeavour to proclaim a republic. (Signed) MONTALIVET."

POLAND.

The enthusiasm in Poland is very great. An engagement of no great consequence with the Russians, seems to have taken place near Novogorod; but the Poles intend to have their grand struggle near Warsaw. They consider the early thaw as very much in their favour, as impeding the advance of the Russian material. The spirit in Prussian Poland is said to have evinced itself in the most decided manner in favor of the Poles.

WARSAW, Feb. 7.

The day before yesterday the Russians passed the frontiers in five places—Usciling, Braez, Granox, Tykocin, and Augusta. Hitherto there are only Cossacks, who mark the movements of the army. At Usciling some dragoons have entered, belonging to the corps of Geismar; his design seems to be to invest Zamose, and to advance into the plain country beyond Vistula. The Russian main army advances on the line from Lomsa and Braeze. Up to this time there is no account of any fighting, for there were no troops on any part of the frontier. The first out posts of our army are three leagues from Sledice towards Braeze, and on the line towards Lomsa, they are at Ostralmka.

A great battle is expected by the 13th at farthest. Warsaw will soon be declared in a state of siege; the cannon are already placed on the ramparts. It was not believed that Count Diebitsch would enter now, because if the first attack does not succeed, he incurs great danger. If the thaw sets in, the ice will disappear, the river will overflow, and the low grounds in which he acts will become a complete morass. His army advancing against us amounts to about 160,000 men. At present we have to oppose him only 57,000 men in the field, and the patriotism of our people. The 17 new regiments of infantry are not yet organized. The organization of the cavalry is more advanced, and it will be complete and ready to take the field in a fortnight.

From the Messenger des Chambers.

General Diebitsch has invaded Poland by a grand strategic movement, of which the aim and combination are as follows:—The body of the Russian army enters at four points,—Augustown, Bialyok, Drohiczin, and Breez-Litevski, on a base of from sixty to eighty leagues. Two of these four divisions march towards Warsaw, to besiege it on the two sides of the Vistula. A third division appears destined for the siege of Modlin, and the fourth to keep the country to protect these two sieges. As to the forces of the Polish army, it appears that they have fallen back upon Warsaw and Modlin; but it is probable that they will await the enemy in one of the positions which cover the approaches to these places, and that the Russians will not be able to pass without a battle. The Russians must have a fifth body to maintain the communications of the army with its depots and magazines of Lithuania; and they will require

of Zamose, as well as to blockade the

The principal points of the Russian army are Warsaw, Modlin, Plocha, Kalisz, tochan, and Zamosec.

At the moment when the Russians are at the two principal bodies of the Polish army were at Biala and Courzes. The treatment of the former is upon Warsaw, the second on Modlin. The large military dispositions assumed by the reserve were increasing daily at Warsaw are perfectly judicious. The more they concentrate their force, the stronger they be, whilst their enemy will be compelled to arrange themselves about them in a hasty circle.

A proposition has been made in the Senate, with either Baron Hoogvorst, or the military upon the first resistance at Brussels, or M. Sarrailh, the Vice President of Congress, very popular at Brussels, at its head. The King himself expressed, in the most gracious terms, to the deputies at Paris, his resolution to do the throne of Belgium for his son.

It is stated that the King of Holland determined to blockade the Scheldt, in consequence of the Allies not opening the negotiation with Maestrecht. The whole of Belgium, particularly Brussels, was in a very disturbed state.

ITALY.

All Italy is in commotion, and they have succeeded in rescuing from the power which has been so long exerted to oppress them.

It is said that an insurrection has broken out in the Tyrol, and that on this occasion also, a person of the name of Biondini placed himself at the head of the rebellion. It is affirmed that troops are going to this rebellion.

It is affirmed, that the Duke of Modena after having accompanied his family to Novara, returned to Novi, where the remainder of his soldiers have rallied.

A report is spread that some troops composed of Italian refugees, have effected their landing at Ostia.

The most perfect order prevails in Romagna and it seems certain that the other parts of Romagna have signified their adherence to the Provisional Government.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—(News of the morning.) An express which left Bastia on the 19th current, and arrived at Toulon on the 20th, brought the news that the Kingdoms of Lucca and Piombino, the Duchy of Massa, and almost the whole of Tuscany, were in a state of insurrection, and that Italian troops were every where hoisted without opposition. It is also said that an extraordinary courier arrived yesterday at Marseille, brought the intelligence of an operation at Genoa, where the troops had taken the side of the people.

M. de Basante, writing from Turin, the provisional governments of Modena, Bologna were being organized, and seemed to have taken place near Novogorod; but the Poles intend to have their grand struggle near Warsaw. They consider the early thaw as very much in their favour, as impeding the advance of the Russian material. The spirit in Prussian Poland is said to have evinced itself in the most decided manner in favor of the Poles.

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A great battle is expected by the 13th at farthest. Warsaw will soon be declared in a state of siege; the cannon are already placed on the ramparts. It was not believed that Count Diebitsch would enter now, because if the first attack does not succeed, he incurs great danger. If the thaw sets in, the ice will disappear, the river will overflow, and the low grounds in which he acts will become a complete morass. His army advancing against us amounts to about 160,000 men. At present we have to oppose him only 57,000 men in the field, and the patriotism of our people. The 17 new regiments of infantry are not yet organized. The organization of the cavalry is more advanced, and it will be complete and ready to take the field in a fortnight.

From the Messenger des Chambers.

General Diebitsch has invaded Poland by a grand strategic movement, of which the aim and combination are as follows:—The body of the Russian army enters at four points,—Augustown, Bialyok, Drohiczin, and Breez-Litevski, on a base of from sixty to eighty leagues. Two of these four divisions march towards Warsaw, to besiege it on the two sides of the Vistula. A third division appears destined for the siege of Modlin, and the fourth to keep the country to protect these two sieges. As to the forces of the Polish army, it appears that they have fallen back upon Warsaw and Modlin; but it is probable that they will await the enemy in one of the positions which cover the approaches to these places, and that the Russians will not be able to pass without a battle. The Russians must have a fifth body to maintain the communications of the army with its depots and magazines of Lithuania; and they will require

It is added in a postscript:—"We have learned that Romagna, Ferrara, and the Duchy of Ancona, had followed the example of Modena. The Duke of Modena has left his Duke's seat, and it is said here that an insurrection is expected to take place to-morrow in Parma and Placenza."



It will be p... rance Society, in the county a instant, for the Society.

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THE HAGERS

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ALEXANDER

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Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, April 14, 1831.

It will be perceived by an order adopted at the meeting of the Annapolis Temperance Society...

TO — (It is there one heart 'mid the thousands that beat for one folly or other on earth here below.)

If there be such a heart, fill the goblet with wine, To the brim let it sparkle, and bring it to me.

The Hagerstown Mail has been transferred to Mr. Thomas Kennedy, by whom it will be after conducted.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Annapolis Temperance Society, held in the Methodist Church, on Monday evening last, Dr. JOHN RIDGELY, was called to the Chair...

On motion of Rev. Mr. Watkins, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Physicians of this city...

On motion of Mr. Severe, it was Resolved, That in the view of this Society the temperate use of Wines, or other fermented liquors, is an infraction of the articles of this Association.

On motion of Mr. Severe, it was Resolved, That this Society do approve of the recommendation of the executive committee to establish a treasury...

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of resolute defiance. In the mean time, the vessel got under way and went down the harbour, with a smacking breeze, to the great amusement of the spectators.

We understand that the real name of the person convicted of piracy and murder on board the brig Vineyard, under the assumed name of Charles Gibbs, is JAMES JEFFREYS.

The Cambridge Chronicle states that negro Henry was tried last week for the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Inley, and convicted of murder in the first degree.

The CITY GUARDS, a uniformed corps of Boston, have resolved to make an excursion to some of the southern cities in June.

From the New-England Farmer. WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

I was pleased in looking over your paper on the 5th inst. to see potash, dissolved in water recommended as a wash for fruit trees.

I have recommended it, to a great many gentlemen, but only a few have used it. Those who have tried it are much pleased with its operation.

The reason that it has not been more generally used is that it has been more fashionable to daub the trees with lime, clay, manure, and other compositions, which take two or three years to wash off before the trees will look natural.

My way of using this preparation is, to dissolve two pounds of potash of the first quality in seven quarts of water for the bodies of the trees.

At a meeting of the Annapolis Colonization Society, held in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Wednesday April 10th at 7 o'clock P. M.

On motion of Mr. Severe, it was Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Physicians of this city for the highly valuable and interesting statement with which they have furnished the Society.

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Union Bank of Maryland, March 7, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given. That in pursuance of a resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, unanimously adopted at their general meeting in July last, the President and Directors have given instructions to the Officers of the Bank to receive special Deposits of Money to a limited amount, and to grant certificates for the same, payable sixty days after demand, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday the 28 April instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises,

THE REAL ESTATE OF Edward Baiter, deceased, consisting of a tract of land, containing 115 acres, more or less lying in Broad Neck, north side of Severn river. There is on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, Tobacco House, and other necessary buildings.

TERMS OF SALE. As prescribed by the Chancellor, twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, a good and sufficient deed will be given.

ATKINSON & KIRBY, TAILORS. RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they will thankfully receive, and faithfully execute all orders in their line, in a style which they flatter themselves will be found superior, and at prices very moderate.

South River Bridge Company, NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine directors to manage the affairs of said company for the ensuing year, will be held at the Hotel of William Swann in Annapolis on Monday the 2d day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE. THE commissioners of Primary School will meet at the Court House on Thursday 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. As this will be the only meeting during the year, at which changes can be made in the boundaries of the school districts, all persons interested in such changes should be prepared with their applications.

FOR RENT. THE office opposite the Court House, and adjoining the office of Nicholas Brewer, (of John Esquire. For terms apply to WILLIAM BISHOP, Jr. March 31, 1831.

CASH FOR NEGROES. WE WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES, Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hand—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.

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the fifteenth day of April next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day, a tract of land lying in Montgomery county, known by the name of Storr's Fancy, and the reversion on Storr's Fancy, supposed to contain about

TRUSTEE'S SALE. PURSUANT to the power lodged in me by a decree of the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell on Tuesday 19th of April next, at public sale, on the premises, all that tract, or three parts of tracts of Land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about six miles from the city of Annapolis, called Turkey Point, Hastings' Beginning and Margaret's Field, containing one hundred and fifty acres.

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LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING in the Post-Office at Annapolis on the 1st April, 1831.

Robt. O. Armstrong, V. L. Boskirk, Samuel Baum, Robert W. Bowley (2), David M. Brogden, Ann Bathpokes, John Brown, Sarah Brimcombe, J. Mason Campbell, Daniel Cault, Philimon Chew (2), Giles Campbell, Dr. Jas. Carr, Chas. Cooley, Dr. Dennis Claude, Henry Coulter, (plasterer), Thos R. Cross, Col. Chambers, H. Cloud, Wm. Chase, D Thomas Devanahan, G. W. Dobbin, Wm. Dixon, Jas. A. D. Dalrymple, Dunne & Fenix, Mary Ann Davis, Alexander Duvall, Jas. Duvall, George Douglas, E Richard Estep, Capt. C. L. Foxwell, Wm. L. Freeman, Rev. John Foreman, Robert Garner, David Green, E. Garrauld, Rebecca Guther, Benj. M. Hodges, Peter Holladay, Pleasant Hall, Winslow Hopkins, Wm. C. Hodges, Elizabeth Hurst, Capt. J. M. Howland (2), Margaret Hilton, Jacob Hurst, Capt. John L. Higgins, Margaret Hall, Rd. H. Hall, Dinah Jackson, A. F. Jones, Wm. Jenkins, Thos Kelly, Joseph Leonard, Gen. S. C. Leakin, Jos. Mayo, Wm. Meeter, Alexander Mundell, Henry Matthews, Master John W. McDonald, J. W. Maylin, Samuel Mosie, Catharine Maccubbin, James Navler, John S. E. Nutwell, Mary J. Pryor, Capt. Nath. Parsons, John Pumphrey, Jane Pulls, R Wm. Ross, Michael Bourke, Nicholas Stonestreet, Samuel Stump, Justin Stewart, Lewis Sutton Jr. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Alfred Sellman, Wm. Shaw, Secy of Annap. Lodge, Joseph Thomas, Capt. J. D. Turner, Thos. C. Thompson, Rebecca White, Chas. Waters, Wm. Winchester, Wm. White, (4) Louis Williams, Aetl Waters, J. GREEN, P. M. Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please mention they are advertised.

NOTICE. THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, for the purpose of approving Constables bonds, hearing appeals and making transfers, and such other business as may be necessary for them to transact. By order of W. Marriott, Ck. C. A. A. C. March 31.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. PURSUANT to the power lodged in me by a decree of the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell on Tuesday 19th of April next, at public sale, on the premises, all that tract, or three parts of tracts of Land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about six miles from the city of Annapolis, called Turkey Point, Hastings' Beginning and Margaret's Field, containing one hundred and fifty acres.

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**ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.**

Rev. HENRY HOMPHERY, A. M. Principal, and Professor of Moral Science.  
 EDWARD SPENCER, M. D. Professor of Ancient Languages.  
 THOMAS E. SUDLER, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.  
 Rev. JOHN DECKER, A. M. Professor of Grammar.  
 CHARLES T. FLOSSER, Professor of Modern Languages.  
 Present number of Students, 63.

**COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.**

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have its classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

**PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.**

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetic; Latin Grammar; Coriarius; Esop's Fables; Erasmus's Casar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Aeneid of Virgil; Mar's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary School, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz.

**FRESHMAN CLASS.**

1st Term. Falsola's Livy  
 Graeca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)  
 Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term. Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's Georgicks.  
 Graeca Majora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)  
 Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.  
 Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)  
 Graeca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabilia, Plato.)

3d Term. Algebra completed.  
 Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

**SOPHOMORE CLASS.**

1st Term. Juvenal, (Leverett's.)  
 Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.)  
 Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)  
 Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.  
 2d Term. Graeca Majora, (Olysey & Hesiod.)  
 Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)

Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.)  
 3d Term. Graeca Majora.—(Tregedians.)  
 Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.  
 Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

**JUNIOR CLASS.**

1st Term. Graeca Majora. (Minor Poets.)  
 Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.  
 Moral Philosophy.

2d Term. Tacitus.—(History.)  
 Conick Sections.  
 Chemistry, with Lectures.  
 Tacitus.—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)  
 3d Term. Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.  
 Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts.  
 Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year.

**SENIOR CLASS.**

1st Term. Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.  
 Horace's De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.  
 Logic, and philosophy of the Mind  
 2d Term. Astronomy—with Lectures.  
 Political Economy—with Lectures.  
 Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.  
 Butler's Analogy.  
 3d Term. Civil Engineering—(construction of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)  
 Mineralogy and Geology.  
 Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied.—Particular attention will be given to exercises

in Rhetoric and Oratory, and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal, and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide; in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the direction of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

**PUBLIC WORSHIP.**

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitions for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter; with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

**DISCIPLINE, &c.**

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanor, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

**ADMISSION.**

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismissal.

**EXPENSES, &c.**

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and rooming, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - - \$24 per annum  
 Preparatory Classes, - - \$10 do. do.  
 Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - - \$40 do. do.  
 Senior and Junior Classes, - - \$50 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

**COMMENCEMENTS.**

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

**VACATIONS.**

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes

**of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.**

Dr. John's COLLAGE, was founded and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co operation of the alumni of their alma mater, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board.  
 A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

March 3.

**DR. HULL'S TRUSS.**

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

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

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

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: "I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a 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, 1850.  
 Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles."

"The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening." "I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America."

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

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 57, Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Baltimore.

March 11

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

ON application, by petition, of GILBERT NOWELL, to the judges of Anne-Arundel county court, praying for the relief 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 the said court being satisfied that the said Gilbert Nowell 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 Gilbert Nowell is in actual confinement for debt, and having appointed John F. Wilson trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Gilbert Nowell, which said trustee has given bond in due form for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Gilbert Nowell 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; it is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said Gilbert Nowell 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 at the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Gilbert Nowell should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Test, WM. S. GREEN.

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

ON application to the subscribers, in the records of the court, as chief judge of the third judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of Jacob Farver, praying 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 petition, and the said Jacob Farver 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 Farver trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jacob Farver, and the said trustee having given bond with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Farver 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, and the said trustee having certified in writing, for the benefit of his creditors, that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Farver, mentioned in the schedule, I do therefore hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jacob Farver 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 April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why said Jacob Farver should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

THOMAS B. DOISEY.

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

ON application to Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of HENRY BAKER, praying for the relief 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, so far as he could ascertain them), being annexed to his said petition, and the said Henry Baker having satisfied the said court by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as his creditors may make or propose to him, and having also executed to William Brewer, trustee appointed by the said county court, 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 trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands, of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule. It is therefore adjudged, that the said Henry Baker be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Baker should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

WM. S. GREEN, CLK.

**Anne-Arundel county, to wit.**

UPON application to me, one of the Justices of the Orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, by petition, in writing, of BOWSERVILLE PINESEY, of said county, for the relief 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, so far as he can ascertain them, on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied that the said petitioner hath resided in the State of Maryland for two years next preceding the date of the said petition, and being also satisfied by the certificate of the sheriff of Anne-Arundel county that the said Somerville Pinesey is now in his custody for debt, and for no other cause; and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law and entered into bond with security for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and having also executed to William H. Tuck, the trustee appointed by me, a good and sufficient deed for all his property real, personal and mixed the necessary bell and bedding and wearing apparel of himself and family excepted, and the said trustee having executed a bond for the faithful performance of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands of all the property of the said petitioner, mentioned in his schedule, by me, the said subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's court aforesaid, adjudged and ordered, that the said Somerville Pinesey be discharged from the custody of the sheriff aforesaid, and that the said petitioner, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear at the said county court on the day aforesaid, to show cause if any they have, why the said Somerville Pinesey should not have the benefit of the act of assembly, and supplements aforesaid as prayed.

TH. J. BRICE.

Test, WM. S. GREEN CLK.

**J. THOMPSON**

HAS just received Sergeant's Constitutional Law; Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols. American Digest; Lawyer's Note Book; Orabb's Dictionary; Lexicon of Things in General Use; Lady Morgan's France, 2 vols. History of the Revolution in France, 1830; Willard's History of the United States or Republic of America, with Atlas; Howe's Greek Revolution; Water Witch, or Skimmer of the Seas, 2 vols. Southernman, 2 vols. Musselman, 2 vols. Journal of the Heart; Watson's Theological Institutes; Works of Bishop Ravenscroft; Lawrence on the Horse; Johnson's Scraps; American Almanac for 1831. For Sale at this Office Annapolis, Jan. 6, 1831

**NOTICE.**

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Boone, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

WILLIAM BROWN of Ben. Ex'r.

March 10.

**RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!**

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office, Jan. 6, 1831.

**BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!**

J. THOMPSON RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a Book Store in the room adjoining the Post Office, in Church street, where he offers Books on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in Baltimore, among which are the following:

- Say's Political Economy
- Chalmers's Works
- Burns's Works
- Gay's Miscellany Essays
- Mrs Carey's Letters
- Arts of Life
- Day's Consolations
- Beauties of Kirk White
- Campbell's Poems
- Stern's Works, in 5 vols.
- Annals of the Republic
- American Chesterfield
- Don Quixote, in 4 vols.
- Boswell's Life of Johnson in 5 vols.
- Captain Hall's Travels in America
- Galt's Life of Byron
- Nursery Morals
- Cobwebbs
- Western Songsters
- Form Book
- Blair's Sermons, in 2 vols.
- Christian Offices
- Companion for the Altar
- Christian's Companion
- Pilgrim's Progress
- Episcopal Manual
- Rise and Progress
- Lady of the Manor 7 vols.
- History of the Reformation
- McLewen on Types
- American Constitution
- Scientific Dialogues 3 vols.
- Life of Washington
- Esop's Fables
- Lady's Lexicon
- Gentlemen's Lexicon
- Buck's Theological Dictionary
- Walker's Dictionary
- Alison's Latin Dictionary
- Cleland's Delphin
- Virgil Bilingual
- Orin Delphin
- Horse Delphin
- Sallust Delphin
- Greek Mingo
- Graec Majora, in 2 vols.
- Smart's Cicero
- Mais Syntax
- Clarke's Homer
- Days Algebra
- Playfair's Geometry
- Simpson's Algebra
- Lebrun's Trigonometry
- Greek Testament
- Valpy's Greek Grammar
- Blair's Lectures
- Blair's Book-keeping
- Whepley's Compendium
- M'Intyre on the globe
- Tooke's Pantheon
- Goldsmith's Home
- Goldsmith's Greece
- Grimshaw's England
- Grimshaw's Rome
- Tyler's History
- Murray's Sequel
- Murray's Reader
- Scott's Lessons
- Lady's Lexicon
- Lady's Preceptor
- Morse's Geography & Atlas
- Adam's Geography & Atlas
- Smiley's Geography and Atlas
- Smiley's Arithmetic
- Pike's Arithmetic
- Stoughton's Church Man

**THE LIFE OF BISHOP HEBER,**

BY HIS WIDOW. In Two Volumes.

Dec 16

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

AGREEABLE to order from the commissioning Agents, I shall proceed to sell the following tracts of land at the court house door in the city of Annapolis on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M. for cash, to satisfy the taxes due for 1827 and '28.

| Names Persons.      | Names of Land.             | Amount of tax. |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Burgess, Ruth       | Burgesses Forest           | \$4 40         |
| Brown, Rich'd       | Name unknown               | 2 42           |
| Dowel, Wm.          | Pig Point                  | 94             |
| Hood, Joseph        | Part of Finland            | 1 06           |
| Jones, Isaac        | Davis's Reserve            | 2 52           |
| Murdoch, Gilbert    | Part Harris Mount          | 2 36           |
| Morgan, Thomas      | House and lot in Annapolis | 83             |
| Phepls, Matthew     | Part of Portland Manor     | 13 33          |
| Pennington, Wealthy | Part of Mount Villy        | 1 28           |
| Stevens, William    | Pig Point                  | 2 36           |
| Urvin, James        | Name unknown               | 2 32           |
| Waters, Aquila      | Waters Lot                 | 3 14           |
| Waters, Edward      | Part of Hammond's Gist     | 2 36           |

ANTHONY SMITH.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

BY virtue of an order of the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed at public auction, at the late residence of James P. Super, deceased, near Hawkins' Point, on Thursday the 14th April next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at 11 o'clock, A. M. part of the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of

**HORSES, CATTLE, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, some Farming Utensils, &c.**

THE TERMS OF SALE are: six months credit on all sums above twenty dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums of twenty dollars or under, the cash will be required.

Sale to continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of.

JOSEPH EVANS, Surr'g Ex'r

March 17, 1831

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

THAT the subscriber, hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Hayden 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 1st 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 March, 1831.

GEORGE A. CARPENTER, Adm'r.

March 24.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Baldwin, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

GRAFTON B. BUVALL, Adm'r.

March 10 1831.

**JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, LAWS TWO LETTERS**

To Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor. Price Twenty-five Cents.

**THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.**

For 1831—Price 6 Cents.



DL. LXXX

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS C.

Church-Street.

THREE DOLLARS

the New York J

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# The Maryland Gazette.

DL. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1831.

NO. 16.

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

the New York Journal of Commerce.

SESSIONS OF GIBBS THE PIRATE.

criminal who stands convicted of the murder of William Roberts, mate of the brig, on the high seas, on the 23d of October last, and who is to be executed on the 1st inst. is a native of the State of Rhode Island. As the name by which he is known in the community is Charles Gibbs, we shall designate him by that name, in conformity with his bloody atrocities which are unnumbered.

After his arrest, and before his trial, he expressed a desire to Henry W. Merritt, the Police Marshal, to make some arrangements for a man-of-war to be sent to the city, and that gentleman, in pursuance of a development of the public mind, attending his piracies would be an important and valuable to the mercantile community, proceeded to the prison at once, to receive his confession. The details made to that gentleman, will be found in the sequel. The other details presented in the following narrative, were communicated by Mr. Merritt, Police Officer, the deputy of Bristol, and another person, at that time, and were committed to paper on the spot, very nearly in his own words. That they are all true we do not undertake to affirm; but that they are in the main, founded in truth, we do most sincerely believe. Some of them are so strongly corroborated by circumstances, as to leave hardly a doubt on the minds of the most sceptical.

His first account which he gives of himself is that he obtained a situation for him in the United States sloop of war Hornet, under the command of the late War Hornet, during the last war with England, in which vessel he made two cruises in the last of which she captured and sunk the enemy's sloop of war Peacock, off the coast of Pernambuco, after an engagement of six days. On the arrival of the Hornet in the S. Capt. Lawrence was assigned by the Government to the command of the frigate Chesapeake, then lying in Boston harbour. Gibbs accompanied him to that ill-fated vessel in the month of April, 1813. "Early in the month of May," says he, "we received intelligence from Capt. Brooke, of the frigate Shannon, and we instantly made preparations to go to sea and risk a battle. We stood out to sea about 11 o'clock, and commenced the action about 3 P. M. of Cape Cod. It lasted about 30 minutes, with great slaughter, especially on board the Chesapeake, which was disabled, with only a few men left upon my side, the only vessel I ever received in my life. The loss of the Chesapeake was 64 killed dead, and 160 wounded, the half mortally. We were taken into Halifax, where I remained about four months."

After his exchange, he abandoned all idea of following the sea for a subsistence, went to Rhode Island, and remained there a few months, but being unable to conquer his propensity to lead a roving life, he entered on board a ship bound to New Orleans and hence to Stockholm. On the homeward passage they were compelled to put into Bristol, England, in distress, where the ship was captured, and he proceeded to Liverpool, and returned to the United States in the ship Anity, Capt. Maxwell. Shortly after his return home, the death of an uncle put him in possession of about two thousand dollars, with which he established himself in the grocery business in Boston. This undertaking was far from being profitable, and he was often under the necessity of applying to his father for assistance, which was always afforded, accompanied with good advice and his blessing. The stock was finally sold at auction for about 900 dollars, which he soon squandered in ale-houses and among profligates. His father hearing of his dissipation, wrote affectionately and earnestly to him to come home, but he stubbornly refused, and went to sea again, in the ship John, Capt. Brown, bound for the Island of Margarita.

After their arrival, he left the ship and entered on board the Colombian privateer Maria, Capt. Bell. They cruised for about two months in the Bay of Mexico, around Cuba, but the crew becoming dissatisfied in consequence of the non-payment of their prize money, a mutiny arose, the crew took possession of the schooner, and landed the officers near Pensacola. A number of days elapsed before it was finally decided by them what course to pursue—Some advised that they should cruise as before, under the Colombian commission; others proposed to hoist the Black Flag. They cruised for a short time without any success, and it was then unanimously determined to hoist the black flag, and declare war against all nations. Their bloody purpose was not carried however, into immediate execution. They boarded a number of vessels, and allowed them to pass unmolested, their being no specie on board and their cargoes not being convertible into any thing valuable to themselves. At last one of the crew named Antonio, suggested that an arrangement could be made with a man in Ha-

vanna, that would be mutually beneficial; that he would receive all their goods, sell them, and divide the proceeds. This suggestion being favourably received, they ran up within two miles of the Moro Castle, and sent Antonio on shore to see the merchant and make a contract with him. Previous to this, Gibbs was chosen to navigate the vessel. Antonio succeeded in arranging every thing according to their wishes, and Cape Antonio was appointed as the place of rendezvous.—The merchant was to furnish drogers to transport the goods to Havana, which was done by him for more than three years.

The Maria now put to sea, with a crew of about fifty men, principally Spaniards and Americans, with every hope of infamous success. The first vessel she fell in with was the Indispensable, an English ship, bound to Havana, which was taken and carried to Cape Antonio. The crew were immediately destroyed; those who resisted were hewn to pieces; those who offered no resistance, were reserved to be shot and thrown overboard.—Such was the manner in which they proceeded in all their subsequent captures. The unhappy being that cried for mercy in the hope that something like humanity was to be found in the breasts even of the worst of men, shared the same fate with him who resolved to sell his life at the highest price. A French brig, with a valuable cargo of wine and silk, was taken shortly after; the vessel was burnt and the crew murdered.

The sanguinary scenes through which Gibbs had passed now effectually wrought up his desperation to the highest pitch, and being as remarkable for his coolness and intrepidity as he was for his skill in navigation, he was unanimously chosen to be their leader in all their future enterprises. To reap a golden harvest without the hazard of encountering living witnesses of their crimes, it was unanimously resolved to spare no lives, and to burn and plunder without mercy. They knew that the principle inculcated by the old maxim that "dead men tell no tales," was the only safe one for them, and they scrupulously followed it. Gibbs states that he never had occasion to give orders to begin the work of death.—The Spaniards were eager to accomplish that object without delay, and generally every unhappy victim disappeared in a very few minutes after they gained the deck of a vessel.

He now directed his course towards the Bahama Banks, where they captured a brig, believed to be the William, from New York for some port in Mexico, with a cargo of furniture; destroyed the crew, took her to Cape Antonio, and sent the furniture and other articles to their friend at Havana. Sometime during this cruise, the pirate was chased for nearly a whole day by an U. S. ship supposed to be the John Adams; they hoisted Patriot colours, and finally escaped. In the early part of the summer of 1817, they took the Earl of Moira, an English ship from London, with a cargo of dry goods. The crew were destroyed, the vessel burnt, and the goods carried to the Cape. There they had a settlement with their Havana friend, and the proceeds were divided according to agreement.

Gibbs then repaired to Havana, introduced himself to the merchants, and made further arrangements for the successful prosecution of his piracies. While there he became acquainted with many of the English and American naval officers, inquired respecting the success of their various expeditions for the suppression of piracy, and made himself acquainted with the speed of their vessels, and all their intended movements.

On his arrival at Cape Antonio, he found that his comrades were in a state of complete mutiny and rebellion, and that several of them had been killed. His energy checked the disturbance, and all agreed to submit to his orders, and put any one to death who should dare to disobey them.

During the cruise which was made in the latter part of 1817 and the beginning of 1818, a Dutch ship from Curacao was captured, with a cargo of West India goods, and a quantity of silver plate. The passengers and crew, to the number of 50, were all destroyed, with the exception of a young female about 17, who fell upon her knees and implored Gibbs to save her life. The appeal was successful, and he promised to save her, though he knew it would lead to dangerous consequences among his crew. She was carried to Cape Antonio, and kept there about two months; but the dissatisfaction increased until it broke out at last into open mutiny, and one of the pirates was shot by Gibbs for daring to lay hold of her with a view of beating out her brains. Gibbs was compelled in the end to submit her fate to a council of war, at which it was decided that the preservation of their own lives made her sacrifice indispensable. He therefore acquiesced in the decision, and gave orders to have her destroyed by poison, which was immediately done.

The piratical schooner was shortly afterwards driven ashore near the Cape, and so much damaged that it was found necessary to destroy her. A new sharp built schooner was in consequence provided by their faithful friend in Havana, called the Piccianna, and despatched to their rendezvous. In this vessel they cruised successfully for more than four years. Among the vessels taken and destroyed with their crews, were the Belvidere, Dido, a Dutch brig, the British barque Larch, the other vessels enumerated in the list furnished to Justice Hopson, and many others whose names are not recollectable. They had

a very narrow escape at one time, from the English man of war brig Coronation. In the early part of October, 1827, they captured the ship Lucius of Charleston, took her to Cape Antonio, and were busily engaged in landing her cargo, when the U. S. brig Enterprise, Capt. Kearney, bore in sight, and discovering their vessels at anchor, sent in her barges to attack them. A serious engagement followed; they defended themselves for some time behind a 4 gun battery, but in the end, were defeated with considerable loss, and compelled to abandon their vessels and booty, and fly to the mountains for safety. In the list of vessels destroyed, as stated in the confession to Justice Hopson, Gibbs speaks of this ship as the Caroline of Charleston. But he afterwards recollected that it was the Lucius, and proceeded to state a variety of circumstances, which proved beyond a question the correctness of his recollections. A recurrence to newspaper files, we find that such a ship was captured by the pirates of Cape Antonio in Oct. 1827, and was shortly after retaken by the U. S. brig Enterprise, Capt. Kearney, while the pirates were landing her cargo. Gibbs states that according to the best of his belief only one of the crew had been killed at the time they were forced to abandon the ship. The same account says that the British brig Larch of St. Andrews, from Kingston for Havana, was taken by the pirates, and recaptured at the same time, by the Enterprise. This is doubtless the Larch spoken of by Gibbs in the confession made to Justice Hopson, which we here subjoin:—

City Prison and Bristol, March 6, 1831.  
Question.—Charles Gibbs,—my name is Mr. Hopson, I understand from Mr. Merritt you wished to see me. He told me some ten or twelve days since, and the weather being so cold, I have put off coming until now. He informed me you wished to make some communications which you would not make to any other person?  
Ans.—I have.  
Ques.—Gibbs, are you going to tell me the truth, or is it to amuse me, and make me write a long story that will not amount to any thing?  
Ans.—I shall tell nothing but the truth, and it is only on condition that you will swear not to divulge any thing I may say, when I am on trial, and at no time after, if I should get clear.  
My reply was, (says Mr. Hopson) that I should not take my oath, but that I would give him my word that it should be kept a secret according to his request.

Under this promise he stated as follows:—That he commenced piracy in the year 1816, in the schooner, Sans Soucie, belonging to the Island of Margarita, and that since that time, has been in several other vessels engaged in the same business. That many of his comrades are now living in the United States, but whose names he never would mention: That they had taken from many vessels large sums of money, and various articles of merchandise. He had no doubt he had been concerned in robbing forty different vessels; and on reflection, could mention many of the names. He then gave me the names of the following vessels:

Brig Jane, of Liverpool; cargo dry goods. Crew destroyed, vessel burnt.  
Brig (name forgotten,) of New-York, from the Spanish Main; took money from her. Crew destroyed, vessel burnt.  
Brig Belvidere of Boston, taken in the Gulf; crew and vessel destroyed.  
Two French Brigs, in the Gulf of Mexico; money taken—crews and vessels destroyed.  
Ship Providence, of Providence; took from her \$10,000. She was suffered to pass, as Examinant could not consent to destroy his own townsmen.  
Ship William, of Salem; took from her dry goods and money. Vessel and crew destroyed.

Barque Dido, of Bremen; took from her dry goods. Vessel and crew destroyed.  
Barque Larkin, of London; took from her a large quantity of dry goods. Vessel and crew destroyed.  
Genesee brig name unknown; took from her a large quantity of plate, some gilt edge paper, and from twenty to thirty piano fortos.  
A French ship, cargo wine; vessel and crew destroyed.  
The William Dawson, of New York; boarded her and let her pass.  
Ship Earl of Moira, of London; took from her dry goods and money. Vessel and crew destroyed.

Ship Indispensable, of London; took from her dry goods and money. Vessel and crew destroyed.  
A Dutch Ship from Curacao, bound to Holland. There were thirty passengers in her; some of them were females. Took a large quantity of plate, destroyed the vessel and all on board except a young girl, the daughter of one of the families. Took her to the west end of Cuba, Cape Antonio, where we had a rendezvous, and where we had a small fort which mounted four guns. We kept her about two months, and she was then killed, and this circumstance hurts his feelings more than any act of his life; and which is the only act he can say he was sorry for. [Afterwards told me she was poisoned.] The girl was about 17 or 18 years of age; her father, mother, and all her relations were on board the vessel.

There were many other vessels taken and destroyed, and among them, Americans. E-

very thing valuable was taken from them, and vessels and crews destroyed. The goods were sent to a Spanish House in the Havana, who sold them. We had a contract with the House and received half the proceeds.

While I was in the schooner Margarita, we took the American ship Caroline, and ran her on shore at Cape Antonio, (Cuba.) The United States armed vessel, the Enterprise, came along shortly after, and before we had a chance of taking any thing out of her the crew or some of the crew of the Enterprise landed; we had a fight with them, some of our men were killed, and I believe some of theirs. We were beaten and driven to the mountains, where we remained some days. We then separately, some got to Trinidad, south side of Cuba; others got to the Havana. The crew of the Enterprise destroyed our fort, took the goods from the Caroline and our two vessels, the Margarita and Piccianna, which were principally dry goods. The cargo of the Caroline was dry goods principally, as appeared from the bills of lading.

[Here is a long statement given of the money taken and where secreted.]  
Ques.—Gibbs, why were you so cruel as to kill so many persons, when you had got all their money, which was all you wanted?  
Ans.—The laws are the cause of so many murders.

Ques.—How can that be? what do you mean?  
Ans.—Because a man has to suffer death for piracy; and the punishment for murder is no more. Then you know, all witnesses are out of the way, and I am sure if the punishment was different, there would not be so many murders.

Ques.—Have you any objections to tell me the names of any persons who have been concerned in piracy, or who received the gains of pirates?  
Ans.—There are many now in the U. States, but I will not mention their names. I know that when I was cruising, the Governor of the Isle of Pines was concerned with pirates, and I wont mention any others.

Here we separated (says Justice Hopson) and he wished me to call and see him again, which I promised.

I visited him again on the 19th March. At that visit nothing but conversation took place. I asked him many questions; he conversed with great freedom; repeated to me the vessels he first informed me had been robbed and destroyed. At this visit I questioned him about the following vessels, at the request of Mr. Amos Buttler, who handed me a list of them, viz:—Mary Augusta from Antwerp to Mobile; said he had no recollection of her.

Dutch vessel from Europe for Curacao? To this question he said that in the year 1822, a Dutch ship and a bark were taken off the Bahama Bank, and two days after they (the pirates) ran in under the Moro Castle. Their vessel was a privateer schooner, with a Big Gun amidships, which they had under cover. After they had been in port two days, two boats' crews came in and said their vessels had been taken, off the Bank.

Providence of Providence? Two times; once from Liverpool to N. York, and once from Mobile to N. York; stopped her once, as will be seen by his first account.

Br. brig Lacover, two years ago from Jamaica to St. John? Knew nothing of her.  
Brig Transit, Ellet, from Trinidad to New York, two years ago? Knew nothing of her.  
Candace from Boston to Sumatra, in 1824, robbed of \$19,000? Knew nothing of her.  
Topaz in 1823, from Calcutta, crew murdered? Knew nothing of her.

I then left him, under the promise that I would come and see him again. He sent the following Wednesday week.

I again visited him on Wednesday morning, 23d March, and then told him I expected all he had told me could not be true; and as I had a list of the various vessels he said had been plundered, and the crews murdered, I wished him to go on and repeat them again, and such others as he could recollect. Here follows the account, as given this day:—  
Brig William, of N. York, vessel & crew destroyed.  
Barque Larkin, of London, do do  
Brig Belvidere, of Boston, do do  
Ship Indispensable of London, do do  
Ship Earl of Moira, of London, do do  
Two French brigs, on Bahama banks, do do  
A Genesee brig, from Straits, do do  
A N. York brig, name forgotten, do do  
A French ship from Europe, do do  
Dutch ship, on South Cuba, cargo, do do  
dry goods, do do  
Dutch ship Dido, do do  
Dutch brig from Europe, do do  
Providence of Providence, took out \$10,000 and let her pass because the crew were his townsmen.

Barque Transit, in the year 1824 or 25, cargo molasses, vessel and cargo destroyed.  
Dutch ship from Curacao in 1819, vessel and cargo destroyed.

Commenced in the year 1816, in the privateer Maria, Capt. Bell, of the Port of Margarita in the Island of Santa Martha. Captain Bell was from somewhere up North River, at or near Hudson.—Took the vessel from the officers, and set them on shore at Pensacola.

The Piccianna was sent to Cape Antonio for them, from the Havana; wont tell me whom. The ship that he mentioned as having been run on shore at Cape Antonio, was the Caroline of Charleston, from Liverpool.—[Gibbs

afterwards recollected that this ship was the Lucius.]

I then withdrew from the prison, and left Merritt with him.  
When I saw Merritt afterwards, he informed me that Gibbs had given him an account of himself up to the time he commenced piracy. Delivered to Mr. Merritt, March 31st, 1831, at the request of Gibbs.

On one occasion Gibbs stated that he cruised for more than three weeks off the Capes of the Delaware, in the hope of falling in with the Rebecca Sims, a Philadelphia ship, bound for Canton. They knew that she would have a large quantity of specie on board, but they were disappointed in their booty. The ship passed them in the night.

Sometime in the course of the year 1819, he states that he left Havana and came to the United States, bringing with him about \$50,000. He passed several weeks in the city, and then went to Boston, whence he took passage to Liverpool in the ship Emerald. Before he sailed, however, he had squandered a large part of his money by dissipation and gambling. He remained in Liverpool a few months, and then returned to Boston in the ship Popaz, Capt. Lewis. His residence in Liverpool at that time is satisfactorily ascertained from another source besides his own confession. A female now in this city was well acquainted with him there, where, she says, he lived like a gentleman, with apparently abundant means of support. In speaking of his acquaintance with this female, he says, "I fell in with a woman, who I thought was all virtue, but she deceived me, and I am sorry to say that a heart that never felt abashed at scenes of carnage and blood, was made a child of for a time by her, and I gave way to dissipation to drown the torment! How often when the fumes of liquor have subsided, have I thought of my good and affectionate parents, and of their Godlike advice. But when the little monitor began to move within me, I immediately seized the cup to hide myself from myself, and drank until the sense of intoxication was renewed. My friends advised me to behave myself like a man, and promised me their assistance, but the demon still haunted me, and I squandered their advice."

He subsequently returned to Boston, sailed for Havana, and again commenced his piratical career. In 1826, he revisited the United States, and hearing of the war between Brazil and the Republic of Buenos Ayres, sailed from Boston in the brig Hilly of Portsmouth, with a determination, as he states, of trying his fortune in defence of a republican government. Upon his arrival, he made himself known to Admiral Brown, and communicated his desire to join their navy. The Admiral accompanied him to the Governor, and a Lieutenant's commission being given him, he joined a ship of 34 guns, called the Twenty-Fifth of May. "Here," says Gibbs, "I found Lieut. Dolge, an old acquaintance, and a number of other persons with whom I had sailed. When the Governor gave me the commission, he told me they wanted no cowards in their Navy, to which I replied that I thought he would have no apprehensions of my cowardice or skill when he became acquainted with me. He thanked me, and said he hoped he should not be deceived; upon which we drank to his health and to the success of the Republic.—He then presented me with a sword, and told me to wear that as my companion through the doubtful struggle in which the republic was engaged. I told him I never would disgrace it, so long as I had a nerve in my arm. I remained on board the ship in the capacity of 5th Lieutenant for about four months, during which time we had a number of skirmishes with the enemy. Having succeeded in gaining the confidence of Admiral Brown, he put me in command of a privateer schooner, mounting 2 long 24 pounders and 46 men. I sailed from Buenos Ayres, made two good cruises, and returned safely to port. I then bought one half of a new Baltimore schooner, and sailed again, but was captured seven days out, and carried into Rio Janeiro, where the Brazilians paid me my change. I remained there until peace took place, then returned to Buenos Ayres, and thence to New York.

After the lapse of about a year, which he passed in traveling from place to place, Gibbs states that the war between France and Algiers attracted his attention. Knowing that the French commerce presented a fine opportunity for plunder, he determined to embark for Algiers, and offer his services to the Dey. He accordingly took passage from this port in the Sally Ann, belonging to Bath, and endeavoured to make his way to Algiers. The vigilance of the French fleet prevented the accomplishment of his purpose, and he proceeded to Tunis. There finding it unsafe to attempt a journey to Algiers across the desert, he amused himself with contemplating the ruins of Carthage, and reviving his recollections of her war with the Romans. He afterwards took passage to Marseilles, and thence to Boston. From Boston he sailed to New Orleans, and there entered as one of the crew of the brig Vineyard. To a question why he who had been accustomed to command should enter as a common sailor on board the Vineyard, he answered that he sought employment to assuage the horrors of reflection.

He solemnly declares that he had no agency in the murder of the mate, for which he

afterwards recollected that this ship was the Lucius.]

I then withdrew from the prison, and left Merritt with him.

When I saw Merritt afterwards, he informed me that Gibbs had given him an account of himself up to the time he commenced piracy. Delivered to Mr. Merritt, March 31st, 1831, at the request of Gibbs.



by our brave defenders, provisions freely arrive from all sides, and our stores are abundantly provided.

The Russians have to endure every sort of privation, while our wounded soldiers are protected from the weather. The thaw will add to the misery of the former. They abandon horses, caissons, and baggage; moreover, the want of provisions has engendered sickness, which is now raging in their ranks. All the banks of the Vistula have been cleared of Russian soldiers. The Imperial Guard which occupied Warsaw since 1815, under the orders of the Czarowitz, has been almost entirely destroyed. The Imperial Guard of Petersburg, under the emperor's orders, is still at hand, and was only to quit that position at the fall of Warsaw. It consists of 14,000 infantry, and 7000 cavalry.

**Private correspondence of the Courier.**

The report universally credited of the Russians having entered Praga proves, as I informed you in my letter of the 5th, to be a fabrication. At the same time I regret to say that we have received official and private intelligence from Warsaw down to the 1st inst. which states that although the Russians had not entered Praga, as had been reported, it is not the less certain that the Poles were driven back with immense slaughter on the evening of the 25th—that their head quarters have retreated into Warsaw, and that after setting fire to the buildings in front of Praga, near the Sixteen Meadows, they withdrew the greater part of their force, leaving but a few battalions to defend the ramparts.

During the battle of the 25th it appears to have been Field-Marshal Diebitz's object to occupy the position of the Poles in front of Praga while he was answering on their flank. During that day and the subsequent night the artificers were employed in forming a passage across the Vistula, at Gora, above Praga, and at Zecza, on the Bug. Retaining 1,000 men of General Rosinski's corps and the reserve of the division in front of Praga, with 30 guns, he moved the rest of the division across the river, and on the 26th, by their left, on Gora, and by their right across the Bug. The latter would unite with the corps of General Scherzer, and following the course of the river advance upon Praga. The divisions of Gierski, Gerasz, Ruzer, and De Witt, forming forty battalions, 90 squadrons and 90 guns, would unite on the left bank of the Vistula on the 26th, and on the 27th, would be in the rear of the corps of Gierski, and would form the right flank of the army. On the 26th, the corps of Gierski, and the corps of Gerasz, and the corps of Ruzer, and the corps of De Witt, would be in the rear of the corps of Gierski, and would form the right flank of the army. On the 26th, the corps of Gierski, and the corps of Gerasz, and the corps of Ruzer, and the corps of De Witt, would be in the rear of the corps of Gierski, and would form the right flank of the army.

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Rosen, and Gelman, had called that of Prince Scherzow to join him, with the intention of opening a battle with great superiority of force. On our right wing a caisson, filled with shells, blew up in the middle of a regiment of cavalry, and did us considerable injury; our left wing and centre now also advanced to Grochow. The two armies were in their positions in the evening. On our side General Chlopicki was wounded in the foot by a cannon ball. General Zymirski was mortally wounded, and died in the course of the day. The enemy however, sustained no considerable loss; they had four Generals killed, two regiments of infantry and one of the cuirassiers were dispersed, a battery partly taken and partly spiked. Our army was attacked seven times successively. General Krokovercki commanded on our side.

According to other journals, the Russians had on the 25th no fewer than 150 cannon in the field. Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at between 2 and 3000 men, and yet all our troops were not engaged, as a great portion of them covered Praga. The soldiers were said to have fought desperately. General Chlopicki has been brought wounded to Warsaw, but it is thought he will soon be able to leave the city again; he had two horses killed under him. On the two following days there was no fighting, but it seems it was found necessary on our side to abandon the ground on the other side of the Vistula. The melancholy result of this conviction has been, that we are obliged to set fire to the suburbs of Praga, in order to have a clear space before the intruders, which will cover the bridges over the Vistula. Praga was burning the whole day on the 26th; a proclamation from the National Government promised that the unfortunate inhabitants shall be indemnified. The preceding day, in the midst of the battle of Grochow, it was reported for a time that Praga was taken by the enemy.

**THE NETHERLANDS.**

The King of Holland has formally acceded to the terms of separation, adjusted by the allied Ministers in London, and a British fleet has been ordered for the Scheldt to enforce the terms agreed to by the Great Powers for the settlement of disputes between Holland and Belgium. The sailing of this armament will very probably involve England in a dispute with France—the last nation with which England ought not to quarrel.

The Belgian nation have elected a Regent to administer the government until they shall have made choice of a sovereign who is willing to wear the crown of St. Lambert. The Regent, M. de Crombrughe, Vice President of the National Congress, and a man of great popularity, has been raised to this office. He was installed with great solemnity on the 25th of February. The Belgian ministry was immediately formed, but the papers containing a list of the persons charged with the different departments, have not come to hand. This ministry, among their first acts, requested a loan of twelve millions of florins or a sum of seven millions of crown lands, a measure rendered necessary, as they said, by the probability of a war. M. Broecker, the Minister of Finance, in proposing this measure to the National Congress, said—Italy is in a state of insurrection; Austria is aiming to subvert it, and France is resolved to maintain the principle of non-intervention.

On the other hand the Prussian army on the Rhine are already provided with their field baggage. This is certainly enough to give ground for precaution. The law authorizing the loan of twelve millions was, after some delay, adopted on the 6th of March, by a vote of 96 to 2.

On the 7th of March, the Belgian Congress, after having passed the electoral law, adjourned to the 15th of April, leaving the reins of the government to the guidance of the new Regent and his ministers. It is said that the Rothschilds, the Baring, and other great contractors have declined taking up the loan of twelve million francs, and that negotiations are now going on in France conducted by M. Lafitte. One of the Belgians letter writers suggests that the money will be derived from the French government. M. Le Hou has been sent to Paris to announce the election of the Regent, and Count d'Arnot is about to proceed on a similar mission to London. The Regent, as a letter from Brussels dated March 8th, has already established his little court, and gains daily in popularity; he is a good and war by man, and really plays his part with becoming dignity and grace. He gives large dinners almost daily, and the ladies of Brussels are inclined to accord him their protection, as he has announced his intention of giving balls after Lent.

The English government seem, however, to look with some jealousy on the new arrangement in Belgium. In the National Congress, on the 6th, M. Van de Weyer, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the Council of the Regency had thought the renewal of hostilities with Holland preferable to a continuance of negotiations. On this language the London Courier remarks:

As the Regency of Belgium is but a ramifications of the government of France, and the Council of the Regency but an outer Bureau of the Cabinet of the Emperor, we cannot for a moment suppose that a recognition of hostilities by Belgium against Holland would, unless (as we hope) under peculiar circumstances, be other than a declaration of war by France against Russia, Austria and Prussia. If, as we have every reason to hope, the patriotic and good sense of the British Government should be able to keep us aloof from such a contest, without compromise of our honour or interests, as regards Holland and Belgium, we should less regret its commencement, convinced as we are, that although it might be followed by the aggrandizement of the French nation, and some little danger for a time to the interests of good order and rational freedom, it would nevertheless have the effect to check the growing influence of belated barbarism, and destruction of the great principle of liberty in every country. War, however, is at the best a calamity—so opposed to the interests of commerce, of agriculture, and of science, and so injurious to the moral improvement of society, that we hope the threatened evil may be averted by mutual concession.

The King of Holland has appointed Duke Bernard Saxe-Weimar, the same who travelled in America, Governor General of the disputed province of Luxembourg. At the same time he has issued a proclamation, dated Feb. 15th, in which after reminding the inhabitants that Luxembourg forms a part of the great confederation of Germany, and that he will be second in taking possession of it by the German Diet, he expresses the hope that he shall not be obliged to employ force. He announces a fundamental law suited to the interests of the Grand Duchy, in harmony with legal liberty and the prosperity of the country, the free use of the French and German languages, and an equitable system of taxation, &c. In the meantime, the people of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg have sent deputies to the Belgian Government to ask for troops and arms. In an interview with the Regent, on the 8th of March, he promised them that he would take all necessary methods for the protection of their territory.

On the 11th March a proclamation was issued signed by the Regent and Ministers of Belgium, in which the people of Luxembourg are exhorted to remain firm and to rely upon the Government for assistance and protection, adding that the nation would maintain the protest of its representatives against the acts of aggression, and that the Belgians would begin the war in spite of the protocols of London.

2. Baron Louis, to be Minister of France, in the room of M. Lafitte, whose resignation is accepted.

3. M. Barthe, to be keeper of the Seal, Minister of Justice, and President of the Council of State.

4. Count de Montalivet, to be Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the room of M. Barthe.

5. Count d'Argout, to be Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

6. Vice Admiral de Rigny, to be Minister of Marine, in the room of Count d'Argout.

All these ordinances are dated Paris, March 13, and were published in an extraordinary Supplement to the Moniteur, at 8 o'clock the same evening. The first is countersigned by M. Sebastiani, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the other by M. Casimir Perrier. The Moniteur contains also a royal ordinance relative to the publicity of the proceedings in the Council of State.

The non-official part gives, under the date of March 13, the substance of various reports to the Staff of the National Guard, respecting the disturbances on the 11th, when 150 young men appeared in the Faubourg St. Antoine with a tricolor flag, to which a piece of black crape was attached. The report speaks with great praise of the conduct of the working class in the Faubourg St. Antoine, who received with contempt the endeavors made to seduce them, and offered to assist the National Guard in restoring order.

There was a mob in Paris on the 9th, which attacked the hotel of the Russian Ambassador, amid the cries of "Down with the Russians!" and "The Poles forever!" broke his windows, and then bent their steps towards the Chamber of Deputies, the Members of which they assailed with insulting and sedition denunciations.

An almost general war in Europe, however appears now inevitable, and there is too much reason to fear that England will be involved in the vortex.

Austria is determined to put down the revolution in Italy, and Metternich is said to have threatened that if France interposes, the Austrian Cabinet will support the claim of young Napoleon to the throne of his father. But the war party in France gathers strength every day. The new administration, it is true, is even more amicable than the last, but its prudence is doubted. Louis Philip will be compelled to accede to the wishes of his people, and to propose in behalf of the nations that are struggling for free government.

There are reports of an extensive insurrection in Spain, but the accounts hitherto received cannot be relied upon.

Some further disturbances have taken place in Paris, which are attributed to the pupils of the schools; but they do not appear to have been of much importance.

**Maryland Gazette.**

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
Thursday, April 21, 1831.

For the Maryland Gazette.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

That the subscriber, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mary Fenwick, 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 March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April 1831.

BENEDICT I. FENWICK, Adm'r.  
April 21, 1831.

**Lottery & Exchange OFFICE.**

EDWARD DUBOIS respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, that he has entered into the LOTTERY & BROKERS BUSINESS, and has taken the office just below Messrs. Claude & Hammond's Store, lately occupied by Charles T. Flusser, Esq. as an Attorney's Office, where he intends keeping a constant supply of Lottery Tickets on hand, of the most approved and splendid schemes persons inclined to venture will please to give him a call. He now has for sale, tickets in the following splendid scheme.

**\$5000 FOR \$150!**

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 2, to be drawn on the 28th April, 1831, on the terminating system; five tickets secure 2 prizes, and may draw 7.

| SCHEME.            |                  |  |  |
|--------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 2 prizes of \$5000 | 8 prizes of \$50 |  |  |
| 2 of 1000          | 20 of 20         |  |  |
| 2 of 500           | 40 of 10         |  |  |
| 2 of 300           | 800 of 2         |  |  |
| 2 of 200           | 8000 of 1        |  |  |
| 4 of 100           |                  |  |  |

283 Prizes amounting to \$24,000.  
Tickets \$1.50—no Shares.

Orders for Tickets by mail or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet with prompt attention.

Address, EDWARD DUBOIS, FARMERS BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

He also informs the public, that all instruments of writing, such as Deeds, Bonds, Insolvent Papers, &c. will be drawn, and copies of any instruments of writing, will be neatly executed on the most moderate terms.

April 21. E. D.

**DRAW WEEK AFTER NEXT.** CLARK sold the highest capital prize of \$5,000 in the last Lottery. At Clark's also have been sold most of the capital prizes drawn for years past.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 2, for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore. A pack of tickets is sure of two prizes and may draw seven.

| SCHEME.            |                  |  |  |
|--------------------|------------------|--|--|
| 2 Prizes of \$5000 | 8 Prizes of \$50 |  |  |
| 2 of 1000          | 20 of 20         |  |  |
| 2 of 500           | 40 of 10         |  |  |
| 2 of 300           | 800 of 2         |  |  |
| 2 of 200           | 8000 of 1        |  |  |
| 4 of 100           |                  |  |  |

Tickets only \$1.50 each—no shares.

CLARK'S N. W. corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, N. E. corner of Charles and Baltimore streets, N. W. corner of Gay and Baltimore streets.

Where the highest Prize in the State Lotteries, has been oftener sold than at any other office!

Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the most prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK, Lottery Vendor, Baltimore.

**POSTPONED PUBLIC SALE,**

THE SALE of the following property, which was to have taken place on Friday the 15th of April, is postponed on account of the weather, until the 17th day of May next, when it will take place on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday the 17th day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a Tract of Land lying in Montgomery county, known by the name of Starr's Fancy, and the Resurvey on Starr's Fancy supposed to contain about

**NINETY ACRES.**

Now in the possession of the heirs of Ephraim Eichen, deceased. This land adjoins the residence of the late Ephraim Eichen, and the land of Col. Lyde Griffith; it is well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c. The terms prescribed by the decree, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and the residue in nine months from the day of sale, with interest on both payments from the day of sale. On the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers.

MORFIMER DORSEY, Trustee.  
April 21.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday the 28 April instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises,

**\$175 REWARD.**

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber's Farm in the Forest of Prince-George's county on the fifth instant,

**Three Negro Men.**

WILL,

About thirty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, dark complexion, stout built in proportion to his height.

CHARLES,

About twenty-two years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, dark complexion, tolerably well built, rather awkward, and is in the practice of raising his hat when spoken to.

BUCK,

About eighteen or twenty years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, light complexion, rather a down look when spoken to, no particular marks about him recollected.

NELL,

About forty years of age, five feet high, light complexion, talks as if she had a very bad cold, and is remarkably broad across the hips. I have reason to suspect she is lurking about the District of Columbia. The clothing which they have taken with them is not recollected.

I will give Fifty Dollars for either of the Men taken out of the State, and District of Columbia, and Twenty Five Dollars no matter where taken.

FRANCIS HALL, P. George's county.  
April 21.

**20 DOLLARS REWARD.**

WILL be paid for the recovery of my NEGRO LAD, DORSEY, who has not been at home since the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday. He is a stout eighteen years old and stout made, of a dark complexion and distinguished by some peculiarity about his eyes, which do not resemble each other exactly. I suppose he has gone towards Washington or Annapolis. The above sum will be paid for securing him in any jail in the District, or Maryland, and notice given me.

ELIZABETH GWINN,  
Chapman, St. Mary's county.  
April 14.

**Union Bank of Maryland,**

March 7, 1831.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of a resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, unanimously adopted at their general meeting in July last, the President and Directors have given instructions to the Officers of the Bank to receive special Deposits of Money to a limited amount, and to grant certificates for the same, payable sixty days after demand, with interest, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

R. MICKLE, Cashier.  
April 14.

**POSTSCRIPT**

From the N. York Gazette Extra. April 17. THREE DAYS LATER.

The packet ship GENOA, Capt. Allen, which arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, brought us our regular files of English journals to the 24th of March, inclusive. We do not find any thing later from Belgium.

SPAIN. Two Couriers arrived in Paris on the 13th of March from Madrid who were said to be the bearers of extreme interesting despatches, the contents of which had not however transpired, but various rumors were current respecting them. According to these reports, a popular insurrection had broken out in the Capital, with so much violence and success, that Ferdinand had been obliged with some troops of his guard, to fly towards Lisbon, and that Calomarde, his favourite, had lost his life; that Cádiz and the Isle of Leon were decidedly in favour of the Constitutionalists; and that General Langs was shut up in the Castle of Valencia, where the people had obliged him to take refuge. Another paper says, "If the royal authorities command in Cadix and the Island of Leon, it is, nevertheless, true that the numerous Liberals who have evacuated the latter, thereby availing being shut up and surrounded, have joined the Constitutionalists, and have come from Gibraltar, and the Mountaineers, who have joined them in spite of the forces sent against them by Gen. Ramirez d'Orcoz, and by the Captain Gen. of Grenada. Thus, on the 6th, 10,000 men were assembled in the inaccessible mountains of La Honda, and it is probable that this band of intrepid men, devoted to the cause of liberty, has considerably increased in a country where the most of the inhabitants are smugglers and well armed.—The Government feels considerable alarm on this subject.

The Courier Francais of the 20th says: Letters from Madrid, dated March 10th, state that the forces of the insurgents in the mountains of Honda amount to between 3000 and 4000 men, and that the fate of Spain now depends on a single success or defeat of the Constitutionalists. Seven hundred old soldiers of the battalion of marines, and the troops of the line of the garrison of the Island of Leon, have joined them. The Marquis of Villacampo and several other persons had been ordered to quit Madrid. The Minister of War has directed that the troops stationed at Tolosa and Logrono should be marched into the interior.

Letters from Spain, received in Bordeaux, state that the insurrections of the Island of Leon, Cadix, and Andalusia, had not been suppressed, as was reported. Disturbances had likewise occurred in Badajoz.

It was reported in London on the evening of the 22d, that there was an express in possession of the intelligence of Cadix being in possession of the Constitutionalists. The rumor was thought to be premature, but there was little doubt that the government of the beloved Ferdinand was in a precarious situation.

A Southampton paper of the 20th, announces the entry of the Austrians into Italy, after a hard fought battle.

The Marquis of Anglesey, Capt. Wex's, which arrived here this afternoon from Havre we have received the following important information: The Austrians have entered Ferrara and Capri after a battle of nine hours, which the Italian patriots sustained with great perseverance. A first bulletin has been published by the Austrian General upon the military advantage.

**ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.**

REV. HECTOR HUMPHREYS, A. M. Principal, and Professor of Moral Science.  
 EDWARD SPARKS, M. D. Professor of Ancient Languages.  
 THOMAS E. SUDWEN, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.  
 REV. JOHN DECKER, A. M. Professor of Grammar.  
 CHARLES T. FLUSSER, Professor of Modern Languages.  
 Present number of Students, 63.

**COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.**

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.  
 The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have its classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

**PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.**

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Cæsar's Commentaries; Æsop's Fables; Æsop's Commentaries; or Sallust; Ætologues; and first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Dialects; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prose.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz.

**FRESHMAN CLASS.**

- 1st Term. - { Æsop's Livy  
Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)  
Greek and Roman Antiquities—History, and Mythology.
- 2d Term. - { Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's Georgicks.  
Græca Minora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)  
Algebra, with Arithmetick revised.  
Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)  
Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabilia, Plato.)
- 3d Term. - { Algebra completed.  
Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

**SOPHOMORE CLASS.**

- 1st Term. - { Juvenal, (Leverett's.)  
Horace's Livy, (Johnson's.)  
Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)  
Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.  
Græca Majora, (Olysses & Hesiod.)  
Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)
- 2d Term. - { Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.)  
Græca Majora—(Tragedians.)  
Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
- 3d Term. - { Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

**JUNIOR CLASS.**

- 1st Term. - { Græca Majora. (Minor Poets.)  
Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.  
Moral Philosophy.
- 2d Term. - { Tacitus—(History.)  
Conick Sections,  
Chemistry, with Lectures.
- 3d Term. - { Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)  
Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.  
Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts.  
Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year.

**SENIOR CLASS.**

- 1st Term. - { Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.  
Horace's De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
- 2d Term. - { Logic, and philosophy of the Mind  
Astronomy—with Lectures.  
Political Economy—with Lectures.  
Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.
- 3d Term. - { Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.  
Butler's Analogy.  
Civil Engineering—(construction of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)  
Mineralogy and Geology.  
Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied.—Particular attention will be given to exercises

in Rhetorick and Oratory; and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, in dictating the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal; and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at the General Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

**PUBLIC WORSHIP.**  
 The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sect or influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter—with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, requires, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

**DISCIPLINE, &c.**  
 A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanour, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Conventions, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

**ADMISSION.**  
 Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismissal.

**EXPENSES, &c.**  
 It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and roomrent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows; and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department, - - \$24 per annum  
 Preparatory Classes, - - \$40 do. do.  
 Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - - \$40 do. do.  
 Senior and Junior Classes, - - \$50 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

**COMMENCEMENTS.**  
 The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

**VACATIONS.**  
 The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wishes and

of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.  
 St. John's College, was founded and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co operation of the alumni of their alma mater, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual.  
 By order of the Board,  
 A. C. MAGRUDER, President.  
 March 3.

**DR. HULL'S TRUSS.**

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

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

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

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

Baltimore, January, 1830.  
 Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says: "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles."

"The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening." "I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America."

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

**NOTICE.**

THE commissioners of Primary Schools will meet at the Court House on Thursday 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.  
 As this will be the only meeting during the year, at which changes can be made in the boundaries of the school districts, all persons interested in such changes should be prepared with their applications.  
 To save the trustees unnecessary trouble, it is thought proper to state, that no distribution can be made at this meeting.  
 April 7th 1831.

**J. THOMPSON**

HAS just received Sergeant's Constitutional Law; Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols. American Digest; Lawyer's Note Book; Crabb's Dictionary; Lexicon of Things in General Use; Lady Morgan's France, 2 vols. History of the Revolution in France, 1830; Willard's History of the United States or Republic of America, with Atlas; Howe's Greek Revolution; Water Witch, or Skimmer of the Seas, 2 vols. Southenan, 2 vols. Musselman, 2 vols. Journal of the Heart; Watson's Theological Institutes; Works of Bishop Ravenscroft; Lawrence on the Horse; Johnson's Scraps; American Almanac for 1831. For Sale at this Office Annapolis, Jan. 6, 1831.

**LIST OF LETTERS,**

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Annapolis on the 1st April, 1831.

- Robt. C. Armstrong.
  - V. L. Boskirk, Samuel Baum, Robert W. Bowie, (2) David M. Brogden, Ann Bathpokes, John Brown, Sarah Brashears,
  - J. Mason Campbell, Daniel Caule, Pilemon Chew (2) Giles Campbell, Dr. Jos. Carr, Chas. Cooley, Dr. Dennis Claude, Henry Coulter, (plasterer) Thos. R. Cross, Col. Chambers, E. Cloud, Wm. Chase,
  - Thomas Devaughan, G. W. Dobbin, Wm. Dixon, Jas. A. D. Dalrymple, Dury & Fenix, Mary Ann Davis, Alexander Duval, Jas. Duval, George Douglas, E. Richard Estep,
  - Capt. C. L. Foxwell, Wm. L. Freeman, Rev. John Foreman,
  - Robert Garner, David Green, E. Garrard, Rebecca Gather,
  - Benj. M. Hodges, Peter Holladay, Pleasant Hatley, Window Hopkins, Wm. C. Hodges, Elizabeth Hurst, Capt. J. M. Howland (2) Margaret Hillton, Jacob Hurst, Capt. John L. Higgins, Margaret Hall, Rd. H. Hall,
  - Dinah Jackson, A. F. Jones, Wm. Jenkins, Thos. Kelly, Joseph Leonard, Gen. S. C. Leakin,
  - Jos. Mayn, Wm. Meeter, Alexander Mundell, Henry Mathews, Master John W. McDonald, J. W. Maylin, Samuel Moore, Catharine Maccubbin,
  - James Navler, John S. E. Nutwell,
  - Mary J. Pryor, Capt. Nath. Parsons, John Humphrey, Jane Pulls,
  - Wm. Ross, Michael Bourke,
  - Nicholas Stonestreet, Samuel Stump, Judson Stewart, Lewis Sutton jr. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Alfred Sellman, Wm. Shaw, Sec'y of Annap. Lodge,
  - Joseph Thomas, Capt. J. D. Turner, Thos. C. Thompson,
  - Rebecca White, Chas. Waters, Wm. Winchester, Wm. White, (4) Louisa Williams, Azel Waters,
  - J. GREEN, P. M.
- Persons applying for any of the above Letters will please mention they are advertised.

**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 Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

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

All Baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.  
 LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.  
 March 31, 1831.

**RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!**

CASH will be given for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office,  
 Jan. 6, 1831.

**BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!**

J. THOMPSON RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Book Store in the room adjoining the Post Office, in Church street, where he offers Books on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in Baltimore, among which are the following:

- Say's Political Economy
- Chalmers's Works
- Burns's Works
- Carey's Miscellaneus Essays
- Mrs Carey's Letters
- Arts of Life
- Day's Consolations
- Beauties of Kirk White
- Campbell's Poems
- Steele's Works, in 5 vols
- Bennett's Letters
- American Chesterfield
- Don Quixotte, in 4 vols
- Boswell's Life of Johnson in 5 vols.
- Captain Hall's Travels in America,
- Galt's Life of Byron
- Nursery Morals
- Colewells
- Western Songster;
- Form Book
- Blair's Sermons, in 2 vols
- Christian Office
- Companion for the Altar
- Christian's Companion
- Pilgrim's Progress
- Episcopal Manual
- Life and Progress
- Lady of the Manor 7 vols
- History of the Reformation
- M'Ewen on Types
- American Constitution
- scientific Dialogues 3 vols
- Life of Washington
- Æsop's Fables
- Lady's Lexicon
- Genlemen's Lexicon
- Book's Theological Dictionary
- Walker's Dictionary
- Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
- Cicero Delphini
- Virgil Delphini
- Ovid Delphini
- Horace Delphini
- Sallust Delphini
- Græca Minora
- Græca Majora, in 2 vols
- Mair's Cicero
- Mair's Syntax
- Clarke's Homer
- Playfair's Geometry
- Simpson's Algebra
- Leibniz's Theologia
- Greek Testament
- Valpy's Greek Grammar
- Blair's Lectures
- Shay's Book-keeping
- Flint's Surveying
- Whelpley's Compendium
- M'Intyre on the globe
- Fontenelle's Pantheon
- Goldsmith's Romances
- Grimsdew's England
- Grimsdew's Rome
- Taylor's History
- Murray's Sequel
- Murray's Reader
- Scott's Lessons
- Lady's Preceptor
- Morse's Geography & Atlas
- Smith's Geography & Atlas
- Smiley's Arithmetic
- Pike's Arithmetic
- Stoughton's Church Man

**THE LIFE OF BISHOP HEBER,**

BY HIS WIDOW. In Two Volumes.  
 Dec 16

**FRESH WINTER GOODS, 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 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 punctual men only.  
 Dec 23

**PUBLIC SALE.**

BY virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr. John W. Hammond to the subscriber, and in pursuance of an agreement between John Glenn, Esq. trustee of the said Hammond, and the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on Friday, the 29th day of April next, at the court house door Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

**A FARM,**

Situated on the Anne-Arundel county side of Patuxent river, opposite Fort Mifflin, and adjoining the Farm of Rd. Cromwell, Esq. containing about

**486 ACRES.**

This farm is well wooded, and from its situation, being distant about two and a half miles from Baltimore, and convenient to the water, offers a desirable and advantageous mode of investment for capitalists.

**THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,**

One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. None with sufficient endowers will be required to secure the payment of the two last instalments.

**SOMERVILLE PINNEY,**

March 31, 1831.

The Editor of the Baltimore Gazette will publish the above twice a week until sold.

**Just Received**

M'MAHON'S History of Maryland, Detlev WEBSTER'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo. PHILIP on Acute and Chronic Diseases FOLSON'S LIVY.

And For Sale at this Office, by J. THOMPSON.  
 March 17.

**FOR RENT,**

THE office opposite the Court House, and adjoining the office of Nicholas Brentz, (4 John) Esquire. For terms apply to WILLIAM BISHOP, Jr.  
 March 17, 1831.

**NOTICE.**

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Boone, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to produce them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.  
 WILLIAM BROWN of Ben. Esq.  
 March 10.

**JUST RECEIVED**

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, **LAW'S TWO LETTERS** Price Twenty-five Cents.

To Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor. Price Twenty-five Cents.

**THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC,**

For 1831—Price 6 1/2 Cents.

**VOL. LXX**  
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**JONAS**  
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# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1831.

NO. 17.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### From the Ladies Museum.

#### THE FIRST ROSE OF SPRING.

A C. presented a copy of the "Last Rose of Summer" to Mr. —, who presented in return a beautiful rose—the first that had made its appearance. The circumstance suggested the following:  
Miss C. has been robbed by death of her part of every near relation she had on earth.  
The first vernal flower, all blooming and fair,  
Young rose of April performing the art  
Of brief pleasure, or meet our sad doom,  
Leafless and lonely in solitude grew:  
Power of her kindred, has unfolded its petals,  
Of blush r. sportive, her own young blush meets,  
To leave thee, sweet rose bud, thus frailness  
And lone,  
Which shall be answered, in a blush of my own.  
Whate'er gloomy, thou never wast formed,  
Ere type of affection, by love's sun beams warm-  
ed.)  
Late is my own—a poor orphan thou art,  
Kindred consolation, come repose on my heart  
Therewith wither—together we'll bloom  
In our brief pleasure, or meet our sad doom,  
Therewith we'll scatter, on the wild desert air,  
Those who come after, shall not know that we  
were!

### From the Hartford Review.

#### GHOSTS OF THE ISLAND.

There are several small islands in the harbor of Boston, on one of which stands the house which defends the entrance to the city. This island is somewhat celebrated by tradition of a singular event connected with the early history of New England.

In 1643, the good people of Boston were led by a stranger, named Allen Griffith—a trader of considerable wealth, and of amiable manners. He was tall and muscular—powerful alike in mind and body; and remarkably fascinating in his intercourse with society. He came from Virginia; and told a story of shipwreck and disaster—that he sailed in a goodly shallop, with a brave crew, that they all perished except himself;—was indeed first seen in a pinnace, rowing to the harbour from the direction of Castle Island, and his story was in consequence very generally believed.

He regularly attended church—he entered with zeal into the wishes and feelings of his neighbours. He told stories to the young people of the very strange things he had witnessed in Virginia;—and to the older he explained in the manner in which the churches of James were managed; and decanted wisely on the political affairs of the infant colony.

He was extremely fond of water excursions. One day passed, but he was seen in his boat riding towards Castle Island, where he landed, and usually remained about an hour, and then returned to the town. His excursions were so regular—so uniformly directed to the place, that his neighbours at last began to question him on the subject. He refused to explain his conduct; on the contrary, answered somewhat fiercely, that he wished no one to interfere with his business. And he continued to visit the Castle regularly, but without revealing to any one his object.

It was moreover noticed by the good people of the church which he attended, that he lit his brows, and shook his head, when the minister spoke of the torments of the bottomless pit, and that once or twice when the horror of criminality of unconfessed and secret guilt was exposed, the eye of the stranger gazed wildly, and his swarthy features were slightly convulsed, as if something had been said, which touched his heart deeply. And he whispered their suspicions to one another, but nothing was either said or done against one, whose general deportment was so satisfactory and conciliating.

One mild and beautiful evening in August, Allen Griffith was standing with two discreet maidens—the one a young girl of a very lovely countenance and demeanour, the other an elderly sister—on an eminence, which overlooked the town and harbour.—Griffith had been pleased with the former maiden, when he saw her at the house of worship, and had sought her acquaintance, and had been received in the family of her father with much cordiality. The suspicions which had been whispered against him, had gradually died away, inasmuch as his solitary and mysterious visits to the Island had suddenly ceased, no one knew wherefore.

The twilight was deepening slowly into darkness, relieved only by the pale star-light. Griffith had listened with rapture to the soft tones of the younger maiden; and he had seen by the waning light, the quick colour of impassioned feeling flit over her beautiful cheek, as she spoke to her in that softened and subdued tone of the voice of manhood, that so readily finds its way to the heart of the listener. He knew at that hour that she loved him; and then he whispered in her ear the words of his gratitude and joy.

"What means that light yonder?" asked the elder of the maidens, as she pointed towards the still waters of the harbour.

Griffith looked in the direction pointed out, and started as if a vision of death had met his view.—Three figures were seen moving from the shore of Castle Island—apparently creatures of fire, yet bearing the similitude of human forms. One of them was, to appearance, a female, the other two bore the aspects of men. They passed on over the water, directly towards the party standing on the hill.

"It is a vision of the Evil One!" said the older sister. The younger shrieked and clasped the arm of Griffith. He stirred not, but his eye was fixed as if by some dreadful fascination, upon the fiery phantoms, which were moving towards him.

The fiery vision drew near. "Let us fly—it is an evil omen to some of us!" shrieked the sisters. "Allen Griffith—we adjure thee to fly with us, lest the enemy of souls be upon thee."

The stout frame of Griffith was shaken as by a mortal chillness—but he neither spoke nor started from his place; and his glaring eye was fixed full upon the evil image before him. All at once, the female figure raised her arm, and solemnly beckoned to him,—and a moment after, a dreadful and appalling voice, sounded over the waters, "Come away! come away!"

The countenance of Griffith was most dreadfully convulsed, and he muttered to himself some half intelligible words, of horrible import. Again was heard the cry, "Come away! come away!"—and the figures sunk down, and were seen no more.

The fearful sights and sounds of that night were heard and seen by many others. The sisters spoke not of the dreadful visitation; they knew not how to account for it—but they dreaded to ask an explanation from Allen Griffith. Three days passed away and Griffith visited them no more. It was in the twilight. His countenance was pale and haggard; and there was a frightful look of insanity in his eye.

"Let us go to the hill once more," he said. "Go with me now—it is my last request. I have something to reveal; it burns like fire in my bosom; and this is my last hour. Those who have called me once will call me again, and I must obey them."

"Go not with him, sister," said the elder. "Go not with him, lest thou partake of the punishment of the ungodly." Griffith buried his face in his hands, and wept aloud, as she spoke.

"Nay, sister," said the younger, "I fear not to go with this man. Hath he not been to us as a brother, and shall we desert him in his affliction? The dreadful sight, which the cunning of Satan devised to terrify the children of the true faith, has estranged his reason in some measure, but I will nevertheless go with him, even as he desires." In vain the elder remonstrated; she was resolved to accompany Griffith; and neither persuasion nor tears would avail with her. The elder recommended her sister to the mercy of Heaven, and bade her a solemn farewell, as if she was never to see her more.

But her sister did return—a crazed and wretched creature. God hath touched her brain, and she had become a maniac; she talked wildly of the dreadful sight she had seen, and of the loss of her lover. The miserable Griffith was seen no more. The fiery figures were seen by many persons that night, moving along on the water, and calling, as if to some one on the shore. "Come away! come away!" in a tone dreadful to hear.

The report of these singular matters reaching the ear of the Governor, he ordered a search to be made forth upon Castle Island, which had been for a considerable time deserted. In an old apartment of the fortress, the visitors deputed by the Governor found the decaying body of a woman, who had apparently been murdered! This led to an investigation of the whole matter, and it was found that the stranger Griffith had sailed as passenger in a small shallop, bound to New England, in which was an English gentleman and his lady—who was a beautiful young woman—that he had instigated the crew, three in number, to rise in mutiny, and murder the Captain and the husband of the lady. This was ascertained by the confession of one of the crew, whose pangs of conscience compelled him to reveal the most horrible secret, on his death-bed. The ghosts never afterwards haunted the island, which has since reared aloft its grim fortress, guarded with frowning artillery—the guardian giant of the capital of New England.

The last of this story is found in Gov. Winthrop's Journal of the year 1744. The following are the remarks of the Governor. "About midnight three men saw lights arise out of the water, in form like a man, &c. 'The like was seen by many, a week after, rising about Castle Island.' 'About the same time a voice was heard upon the water, between Boston and Dorchester, calling out in a most dreadful manner, 'Come away! come away!' 'These proceedings have some reference to the place where Captain Goodwin's pinnace was destroyed; gave occasion of speech of that man who was the cause of it, who professed himself to have skill in necromancy, and to have done some strange things in his way from Virginia hither, and was suspected of having murdered his master.'—See page 323.

The following is a copy of a London Handbill of 1821:

**Five Minutes Advice to Young Tradesmen.**  
1. Whatever your trade may be, never be ashamed of it or above it.

2. Do not disdain to keep company with people of your own class; but rather court their acquaintance: the conversation of men of trade brings trade—men first talk together then deal together.

3. Without diligence and application no trade can be successful or honourably carried on.

4. Never trade beyond your stock, or give or take too large a credit. Better slip a bargain now and then, than buy a greater quantity of goods than you can pay for.

5. Should your affairs go wrong in spite of all your care and diligence, break in time. If you can pay ten shillings, do not affect to remain whole until you can pay ten pence.

6. The cruelty of creditors is always in proportion to the dishonesty of debtors.

7. A well sorted and well chosen collection of goods, is preferable to a shop entirely filled with an immense quantity.

8. The retail tradesman, and tradesmen in general, must lay in a great stock of patience; they must conquer their passion, and endure to weather the storm of impatience.

9. Pleasure and diversions, when frequent are generally fatal to young tradesmen, especially those diversions which are deemed innocent, such as horses, dogs and races.

10. For the first five or six years, a tradesman ought to consider himself as worth nothing or as having no money which can be taken out of the business, and spent in the luxuries of life.

11. Profusion in expenses, living like your neighbours, and mimicking the manners of high life, are paths which lead directly to bankruptcy.

12. In the employment of the holidays, be sure that exercise is your only object. He that rides ten miles, and drinks two bottles of wine, will not find his health greatly improved.

13. Trust as little to servants as possible, and this caution may be observed without depriving them of the just and proper degree of confidence.

14. Idle servants are rarely honest ones. If a servant has a taste for dress, rather correct and moderate it, than prohibit it altogether.

15. Trust nothing to speculation, and avoid all paper money schemes to deceive the public and uphold false credit.

16. In general avoid partnerships; at all times avoid them if you are not perfectly acquainted with the temper, disposition and character of your partner.

17. If you discover that your partner is a schemer or gambler in the funds, or otherwise, dissolve partnership directly.

18. Be firm and determined in your prices: fix a moderate price, and never depart from it.

19. Exposed as you must often be to improper questions, rather positively refuse to answer them than tell such lies as are common on the occasion.

20. Acquire a neatness and despatch in every thing you do; yet avoid the affected bustle, cringing smile, and vulgarity of some tradesmen.

21. Talk to your customers like a man of sense and business, and not like a mountebank.

22. Be not very anxious to make a great fortune, nor set your heart upon a country house and retirement.

23. In a word, be strictly honest, assiduously diligent and frugal. Never break your word or shuffle;—but teach your brother tradesmen and the world that you are a person in every possible case to be depended on.

*Extract from a communication in the Washington City Chronicle.*

#### MARKLEY—The Murderer.

—This is the bloodiest shame,  
The vilest sought, the vilest stroke,  
That ever we heard of, or saw of,  
Preserved to the tears of soft remorse.  
King John.

I had lately an occasion to visit Fredericktown—and having heard that Markley had recently been confined to the county Jail, I resolved to get a view of him. I was conducted into a room where there were several malefactors assembled around the stove—and although I had never seen Markley before, I immediately distinguished him from the other criminals. He was, in the language of the great dramatist,

"A fellow by the hand of nature marked,  
Quoted and signed, to do a deed of shame."

He is a man of the most athletic and vigorous frame—his head is large, exhibiting the organ of destructiveness very prominently developed.—His forehead is shaded by a profusion of dark bushy hair—an unrelenting frown darkens his brow, and the lines of his countenance exhibit the most diabolical passions. But no pen can describe the cruel feelings of his dark eye, when some horrid feeling agitates his mind. The deadly glance of the tiger, when he is about to spring upon his prey, would convey the best idea of the malignant feeling which appears to characterize it.

Some five or six years ago, Markley was condemned to hard labour in the Baltimore Penitentiary, for a term of years. The principal evidence against him was Mr. Newey, his uncle. From the moment that his sentence was pronounced, he seems to have har-

boured projects of implacable vengeance against his intended victim. He was heard, whilst in confinement, frequently making threats, but these were disregarded—and when his term was out, he was discharged. Having furnished himself with what was necessary to his purpose, he secretly repaired to his uncle's house, situated in the midst of a solitary heath, and concealed himself till the family were asleep. He entered the bed room, and was first observed by his aunt, who uttered a scream. He stabbed her. Newey rose from his bed and grasped his rifle—but before he could use it, he was felled to the ground by the ruffian, who despatched him with an axe. There were two children asleep in the bed. What could have induced him to bathe his hands in their innocent blood? If he had spared them, his name would not have been loaded with the execrations which have since pursued him. But he was actuated by the furies!—He stabbed those harmless victims, and barbarously mangled their naked bodies. To leave no trace of his crime, he set fire to the house and then wandered away like Cain, with the murderer's mark upon him.

Since the arrest of this monster, some suspicions have been revived, that he was the violator, and assassin of Miss Cunningham, whose tragical fate will no doubt recur to the reader's memory. Soon after the perpetration of that crime, he was arrested—but released for want of sufficient testimony.—He may possibly have been innocent of that horrible outrage; but whoever was the guilty person, must have been one who had a heart to conceive, and a hand to execute, barbarities of no common character—such for instance, as the massacre of the Newey family which I have just recorded.

#### DESIDERATA.

From the Journal of Health for March 25.  
**STEAM DOCTRINE.**

We are indebted to the *Health*, an entertaining weekly paper, edited by Dr. Lucas (O'Brien), and published at Fell's Point, (Baltimore,) for the following sportive notice of an extended and mischievous branch of quackery. The consummate impudence, and self-satisfied ignorance of the steam practitioners, would be irresistibly comic, as a mere matter of speculative absurdity, did not their proceedings involve questions of health and life, which are too often compromised by these self-styled illuminati. We shall endeavour, ere long, to show them up in their true colours.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1830.

Dear Tim: I embrace the present opportunity of writing to you, by Nathan Wilkins, who tells me that you and Beckey, in all the folks is well, and I am glad to say I am as well as ever I was in my life. But Tim, I suppose you have been wondering what I came to town for, and what I have been doing these eleven weeks; why Tim, the fact is, I am learning the Steam Doctoring business. Now you will hardly believe me when I tell you that in three weeks more I shall get a certificate from my boss. No, that's what I used to call Jim Vulcan, my old master, and a professional man calls his boss a preceptor. Well, a I was saying in three weeks, I shall get a paper to prove that I am able to cure any kind of sickness whatsoever. So you advise Doctor Bolus, and Doctor Una, and Doctor Exastosis, and Doctor Phalangia, and the whole raft of them to get ready and pack up their duds and bolt off to the western country, as I intend to do all the practice in that part of the country that they doctor in; in fact, I don't believe they will want any other doctor in the whole country but me. But Tim you would be astonished to see what wonderfully doctoring this Steam Business is; its sure to kill or cure right off, and don't keep people in misery; besides, it is so easily learned; in about three months a person can learn to cure any disease, and draw teeth in the bargain, and bleeding besides, (but bleeding is verrey seldom necessary,) and another thing is, it don't cost so much as the old kind of doctoring; I don't suppose it will cost father more than one hundred dollars for my learning to be a doctor, that is, counting board clothes and all, and I have got a bran new suite of black, since I have been in town; I believe the coat cost fifteen dollars; don't tell Beckey though, for I want to surprise her; she wont call Chris Blackface when she sees me again, for I don't look like I used to do when I was a blacksmith. Buy no body calls me Chris here, they all call me Doctor Costive.

But Tim, I tell you what I mean to do, I'll come out in the country, set up an office, and am shure to make a fortune in no time; besides, I mean to marry your sister Beckey next spring, and I shall be the biggest bug in the whole country, and in fact shall be the happiest fellow in the whole world.—Farewell till I see you. Yours,  
CHRISTOPHER COSTIVE.

To Timothy Thump.

COLUMBUS, (Geo.) March 19.

Most of our readers have heard of the death of the unfortunate Major Brady, formerly a member of the Legislature from Randolph county who was killed by a ball discharged from a rifle at Hitchete creek, about a month ago. The assassin was soon discovered to be

an Indian of the Oswitche tribe living among the Creeks, by the name of Tom, a perfect outlaw in character, even among his own people, and the same desperado who had previously killed Mr. Mayo, and shot at and wounded Mr. Thompson. We are happy to say that he has paid the penalty of his bloody crimes, and fallen by the same fell weapon with which he had done such dreadful execution upon his innocent victims.

After the death of the lamented Brady, a constant vigilance was kept up in the neighbourhood for the apprehension of the murderer, as well by the Indians as the whites.—But Tom keeping himself mostly in the woods, on this side of the river, apart from the tribe, eluded their efforts until Wednesday the 9th of this inst. when he was discovered by another Indian near Culpepper's old store, about 20 miles below this place, on this side of the Chattohochee, endeavoring to obtain a canoe with which to cross over to the nation. The Indian told him that he could not cross there, but must go down to Boykins ferry, about three miles below. He then encamped in the neighbourhood for the night, and the other Indian near him. During the night the latter got up, crossed the river, and gave information to a white man by the name of Sims, living in the nation, of the murderer's being in the vicinity, and of his intention to cross at the ferry in the morning. Sims immediately collected a party of about thirty Indians and repaired to the ferry, and they had not been there more than half an hour when the murderer made his appearance on the opposite side. Having obtained the canoe, he crossed over and was about gathering his plunder and provisions which he had with him, when Sims and his party discovered themselves to him. He evinced no emotion when he saw them, but calmly awaited their movements. Sims advanced and attempted to fire, but his rifle only snapped. The Indians then fired simultaneously, and the outlaw fell on the spot where he jumped from the canoe, pierced by about thirty bullets.—After his death the Indians threw his provisions, &c. into the river and departed, leaving the body lying on the beach. The whole affair was distinctly seen by the overseer of Mr. Boykin, from the opposite bank. Mr. B. afterwards had the body buried by his negroes.

Thus has retributive justice overtaken one of the most desperate outlaws that ever infested this country. It is said he took no care to conceal the murders he perpetrated, but rather boasted of them. It is further said that a short time ago he declared it to be his intention to kill five whites and the Indian Chief of his nation, who had several times had him whipped for his villainies. His country to the whites appears to have been without discrimination, the cause of which we do not know that he has ever divulged. The unfortunate victims of his deadly rifle were never known to have injured him, or to have done ought to excite his animosity.

The above notice is inserted in justice to the Indians, and at their request. We are assured by them that travellers may now pass the neighbourhood safely infested by this outlaw, in perfect security.

From the Philadelphia Sat. Ev. Post.

#### PLUGGING TREES.

This simple operation is a very efficient remedy for destroying caterpillars, aphides, and other insects preying upon leaves and limbs of fruit trees, ornamental and shade, fine shrubs, &c. &c.

It has often been desired to find such a remedy. Rewards have been offered to destroy early and speedily the insects of fruit trees. Our shade trees are covered every year with disgusting and voracious caterpillars. Year after year, new troublesome means are proposed, which are inefficient, while this very easy and cheap way to poison and destroy at once all the insects of any tree, is so little known that our farmers and gardeners appear to be unacquainted with it. It was discovered in France and I have verified it by actual experiment and now publish it again, request and editors friendly to agriculture to spread the knowledge of it every where.

This simple operation consists in boring a hole into a tree with a gimblet, about one third of the diameter of the tree in depth. Fill the hole with a small quantity of Flour of Sulphur, and plug the hole with a wooden peg. This sulphur is decomposed or carried in circulation by the sap, and is exhaled by the leaves in a gaseous state, while it poisons and kills all the caterpillars and insects preying upon them.

Whether boring and plugging with sulphur the roots of the peach tree, and other trees whose roots are injured by insects, will answer as well, is unknown to me, not having tried it; but it is worth while to try the experiment—the result may be favourable.

C. S. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Botany.

A lawyer, says the *Journal of Law*, engaged in a cause before Judge Peters, formented a poor German witness so much with questions, that the old man declared he was so exhausted that he must have a drink of water before he could say any thing more. Upon this the Judge called out to the teasing lawyer, "I think, sir, you must have done with the witness now, for you have pumped him dry."

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The London morning papers of March 24, were received by the ship United States, the arrival of which was mentioned yesterday. The Parliament was not dissolved on the night of the 23d, as was predicted by the Globe; but from the tenor of the article which is copied from the Morning Chronicle of the 23th, that event very probably took place within a day or two after our latest date. There is no other item of political intelligence of any moment. The general impression seems to be, that the Ministers will consent to a modification of their project whatever—that that, appealing to the People for a new Parliament, it will be carried by the next House of Commons, and rejected by the Lords. We are to see what will follow.

In regard to the affairs of Poland, we have nothing later. There are some further details of events previously known. Among our extracts will be found the Polish official account of the belligerent operations subsequent to the 20th of February, and including the great battle of the 25th and 26th.

The Polish account of Russian atrocities, is probably much exaggerated, if not altogether untrue. In the case of Belgium, every species of atrocity was attributed to the Dutch troops on entering Brussels, but they proved to be forgeries in the end, and such atrocities as were committed, were perpetrated by the lowest of the mob. At all events, we hope the Russians had not thus tarnished their character.—N. J. Jour. of Com.

POLAND.

The following important affecting address to the Polish Nation has been published by the Government of Poland:

Address to the People of Poland.

Countrymen—Already the combat for our existence, for our liberty, and for our independence, has begun; it is perhaps the last. Our first fixed purpose is gloriously to conquer or to die; and we have sworn, that if it should please Providence to permit us to be subdued, like the Jews after the destruction of Jerusalem, we will never cease to be Poles. We will swear now that we will hide our nationality deep in our hearts from the eyes of our enemies—but that never will a member of our great but unfortunate nation unite himself with our enemies, either by blood or by friendship—that never shall want or contempt bring us or our latest descendants to deny Poland—but that we will look upon one another as brothers, help one another in toil and in the midst of misfortune and in mercy, live upon the recollections of the past and present and preserve the moral presence forever, and rather disperse over the face of the earth than languish in slavery. May those Powers who are favourable to us at least obtain this much, that after our fall we may be permitted to leave the sacred land of our fathers with our possessions and goods. The Diet shall prescribe the form of our oath, and shall order it to be read from the pulpit. The Minister of Foreign Affairs shall address notes to England and France, exhorting those Powers that, in the event of a defeat, the remains of our nation, as well as the prisoners, shall be set at liberty, & permitted to leave our father land, profaned by the enemy, soaked by the blood of the Poles, and strewn with their bones—that we may sell without hindrance our possessions and goods, and carry with us what we can take away. Those Powers will not repulse the prayers of a people who for ten centuries have guarded Europe on the east and in the North, and the conqueror will rejoice to be rid of a generation which must ever hate him. If he possesses the magnanimity which he professes to the world, he will willingly do a deed contributing alike to his glory and to his interest. Those among us whom Providence shall permit to survive, or who shall be wounded and in prison, will, with eyes full of tears and with bleeding hearts, leave the land of our fathers, with the priests of our Holy Faith, and repair to those distant regions of Asia, Africa, and America, which the providence of God and hospitality shall point out—thankful to the giver of an asylum where our nationality may still be permitted to survive.

The official Journal of Warsaw to the 8th inst, contains the following narrative of the actions between the Poles and the Russians up to the 25th ult. The narrative is highly interesting, and proves decidedly that the Poles have in effect obtained a complete victory, the Russian commander-in-chief having been utterly foiled in the object which he sought to attain.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PUTOWY.

From the Official Journal of Warsaw, of the 7th inst.

We have been witnesses to the acts of barbarism, which certainly ought not to have been expected in Europe in a war in the 19th century. The Russians, who entered Putowy, pillaged the houses, set fire to the buildings, violated the women, and made prisoners of the men, and this without any thing to enrage them, the inhabitants having furnished them during their stay with all that they demanded. It is thus that the fine promises contained in their Proclamations are realised. And were these horrors committed by Kalmauc or Bokkirs, or even by irregular soldiery? Not at all; it was the regular troops who committed these excesses by the express orders of their commanders. They revenged themselves upon those who a few days previously had been witnesses to their flight when they were defeated by Col. Larowski. The next day was devoted to the completion of the ruin of the town, and the pillage of the castles but they did not long escape the vengeance of heaven, for they were completely defeated by the corps of Gen. Dwernicki, which very soon arrived.

Our columns were led by the Curato of

Wlostowice, a respectable old man, bearing a cross instead of a banner, and our young warriors fought with unexampled courage, despising every danger, and even, in the midst of a most murderous fire, making their way through the windows of the houses where their enemies had taken refuge. All the ladies who were at the Castle in the midst of this terrible combat were prepared for death; they, however, put on their ball dresses, and awaited the issue of the battle. Providence blessed our efforts—the invaders were repulsed with great loss; but previous to retreating, in order to be revenged for having been prevented from pillaging and destroying the Castle, they directed two discharges of artillery among the females who were in it. We still hear the sound of cannon. Many Russian prisoners have passed through the town, and our soldiers, who escort them, say that a dreadful alarm prevails among the whole corps of Kreutz.

General Szymbeck was thrown down with his horse, by a sudden attack made by the enemy's cavalry, but recovering himself at the instant, he fired his carbine, killed several Russians, and resumed the command of his corps, without the least wound.

Official Polish bulletin of the late action near Grochow.

After the battle of the 19th and 20th February, the enemy occupied a strong position, and covered by the forests, repaired his considerable losses by numerous reinforcements, whilst the National army encamped in the plain and the fields, which its courage had recently so bravely defended.

The numerous corps with Prince Szachowski, which arrived on the 25th from Boroch, attacked our left wing commanded by General Matachowski and Sanskowsky, and obtained possession of the village of Biotulzha. General Kruhowski, commanding the left wing, arrived towards the evening with the brigade of General Getgul. The attack of the enemy was checked by a combat which lasted till the evening. The next morning, the 25th a very obstinate contest took place upon our left, where General Kruchowicki attacked Prince Szachowski. At nine the corps of Rosen, and of Pahlen, under the command of Field Marshal Diebitsch, supported by a numerous artillery, commenced a general attack on our right wing, commanded by Gen. Chlopicki. This wing comprised on the right the division of Gen. Shrynecki; in the rear and a little to the left, were stationed parties of cavalry under Gen. Uminski and Lubirski. In front of the attack the brigade of Gen. Rohland, occupied an important post in a small wood, and it was reinforced by a part of the division of General Symniski, and the artillery of Generals Szymbeck and Shrynecki, in order to be enabled the better to sustain the fire of the enemy's artillery, which was very superior in number to ours, and had its batteries on the ramparts raised three feet in height, which were constructed during the night.

The enemy, sustained by the fire of his whole artillery, directed all his attacks toward the wood, which in the two former actions had been courageously maintained by our troops. After a combat of two hours, General Rohland was obliged to give way, and he retired with his division to the rear, where it formed a corps de reserve. General Symniski had his arm carried away by a bullet, and died shortly afterwards. General Shrynecki recommenced the contest, his division taking the place of the other which had retired.

General Chlopicki ordered the retaking of the wood, which was occupied by numerous masses of the enemy. General Shrynecki formed his brigade in columns of attack, penetrated the wood under a shower of bullets, and, after a sanguinary contest, which was several times renewed, he regained possession of the left part of the wood. In order to sustain this contest, General Chlopicki, who was always to be found where there was the greatest danger, formed columns of attack with the grenadier regiment of General Milberg, and leading them himself by beat of drum, against the enemy, he obtained possession of the rest of the wood, and extended his infantry on the right.

The contest was now converted into a massacre; our troops seized the enemy's cannon, enclosed them and returned to the charge.—The action lasted till two. General Chlopicki had two horses killed under him by grenades, and himself was wounded in the leg by a ball from a carbine. Fate at length deigned to deprive us of the unity of command, directed another grenade under his horse, which killed the animal, and wounded Chlopicki in both legs, who was thrown to the ground by the falling of his horse.

The enemy had now moved up his corps de reserve, and the fire of his innumerable artillery was continued along his whole line.—New batteries, sustained by new corps, which had arrived from Kawgezy, renewed the attack in the rear of the wood, and penetrated it a second time; the consequence was, that the wood could be no longer maintained, and it was abandoned. General Uminski, in spite of all his efforts, had not sufficient troops to occupy the space between our right wing and our left wing, commanded by Gen. Kruchowicki, and he ordered a new corps from Kawgezy and Nabko; our army in consequence, was obliged to content itself with taking up a position at Praga. The divisions of Generals Szymbeck and Shrynecki accomplished this movement in an orderly manner, and without ceasing to keep up a contest.

The enemy, deceived by this movement, tho't the victory would be accelerated by causing to defile from both sides of the wood his last reserves, consisting of the corps of cavalry of Witt, and a numerous horse artillery. On the left, our artillery alone repulsed this attack. To the right, on the road to Mitorno, a column, composed of Cuirassiers and Husars, in spite of the fire of our artillery, which played on their large masses and caused them

a great loss, still advanced and threatened to break our ranks. Already the head of this column had begun to pass our lines, when the company of Ebauissiers of Captain Skalski fell on its flank, and by its fire, checked for a moment its advance. The infantry of Generals Szymbeck and Shrynecki, and the cavalry of Colonels Kicki and Shrynecki Casimer, who, in this decisive movement, distinguished himself by his coolness and his courage, lost not so favourable an opportunity.—The whole fell together upon the flank and front of the enemy's cavalry, which sustained a very considerable loss and retreated in the greatest disorder. The whole regiment of Cuirassiers of Prince Albert, which formed the head of this column, was annihilated—a part of it remained on the field of battle, and another portion of it fell into our hands with two pieces of cannon.

On the left wing, General Kruchowicki, after a most obstinate combat, drove the corps of Prince Szachowski, from all these points, causing considerable loss, and taking two pieces of cannon; three other pieces of cannon, which could not be removed for want of horses, were spiked, and thrown into a ditch.

The state of things, on the right wing, where the enemy had displayed a very powerful force, did not permit General Kruchowicki to pursue the corps of the Prince, and by this means alone it was preserved from utter destruction.

The enemy, weakened by so many fruitless and calamitous attacks, slackened towards evening, and finished the day by continued discharges of artillery along the whole line, which were answered by our artillery, which had been so much distinguished during the battle for its courage and coolness.

After all was quiet, our army began to retire to its entrenchments under Praga, in order to pass the night, when the Commander in Chief, observing a considerable opening in the ice, which was breaking up in the river, and considering it requisite to take the advantage of the bridge, which was already rather insecure, in order to prevent the army from being separated from the Vistula, and from magazines, he issued orders to pass the bridge and enter Warsaw, which were carried into execution during the remainder of the night with the greatest order, and without the least movement on the part of the enemy.

Our loss in men has been considerable.—Since the commencement of the war we have had 9000 killed and wounded, but 6000 of whom, now in the hospitals, may be enabled to return to the rank. The loss of the enemy is, doubtless, much more considerable.—The whole army has gloriously done its duty; even the corps newly formed, such as the 20th regiment of infantry of the line, the 3th of Husars, bearing the name of Zamoyaki, and also the regiment of Posen, rivalled in the contest the oldest soldiers. The conduct of our artillery, in particular, was above all praise, especially the batteries under the command of Colonel Pizeki, and of Capt. Rzecki, two officers, who for their great services, have been promoted. We lost only three pieces of cannon, which were dismounted, and could not be brought away from the field of battle.

We believe that these three memorable actions, fought under the walls of Grochow, during the last few days, have convinced the enemy that it is not enough to have merely innumerable forces in order to conquer the Polish soldiers, who defend so holy a cause, with the device, "Let the nation be restored or perish gloriously forever," and who fight like heroes. These contests may also convince Europe that Poland possessed of such children and such heroes, is capable of serving its friends as the bulwark of Europe, and worthy of resuming its rank in the midst of European Powers.

The Polish army now assembled round Warsaw guards the bridge over the Vistula, and defends the entrance to Praga. It awaits the order of the Chief to recommence hostilities.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

From the Washington Globe of Wednesday the 27th inst.

It will appear, by the publication in our columns of to day, that the Secretary of State has tendered his resignation to the President, who has accepted it. The grounds upon which this step was taken are so fully and distinctly stated in the correspondence, that comment on our part is unnecessary. On the 7th the Secretary of War tendered his resignation to the President; and yesterday, the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the Navy handed in theirs; all of which have been accepted. From this it is inferred that a new organization of the Cabinet is to take place.

WASHINGTON, April 11th, 1831.

Dear Sir: I feel it to be my duty to retire from the office to which your confidence and partiality called me. The delicacy of this step, under the circumstances in which it is taken, will, I trust, be deemed an ample apology for stating more at large, than might otherwise have been necessary, the reasons by which I am influenced.

From the moment of taking my seat in your Cabinet, it has been my anxious wish and zealous endeavour to prevent a premature agitation of the question of your successor; and, at all events, to discountenance, and if possible repress the disposition, at an early day manifested, to connect my name with that disturbing topic. Of the sincerity and the constancy of this disposition, no one has had a better opportunity to judge than yourself. It has, however, been unavailing. Circumstances, not of my creation, and altogether beyond my control have given to this subject a turn which cannot now be remedied except by a self-disfranchisement which, even if dictated by my individual wishes, could hardly be reconcilable with propriety or self respect.

Concerning the injurious effects which the circumstance of a member of the Cabinet's occupying the relation towards the country to which I have adverted, is calculated to have upon the conduct of public affairs, there cannot, I think, at this time, be room for two opinions. Diversities of ulterior preference among the friends of an Administration are unavoidable; and even if the respective advocates of those thus placed in rivalry be patriotic enough to resist the temptation of creating obstacles to the advancement of him to whose elevation they are opposed, by embarrassing the branch of public service committed to his charge, they are, nevertheless by their position, exposed to the suspicion of entertaining and encouraging such views: a suspicion which can seldom fail in the end, to aggravate into present alienation and hostility the prospective differences which first gave rise to it. Thus, under the least unfavourable consequences, individual injustice is suffered, and the Administration embarrassed and weakened. Whatever may have been the course of things under the peculiar circumstances of the earlier stage of the Republic, my experience has fully satisfied me that, at this day, when the field of selection has become so extended, the circumstance referred to, by augmenting the motives and sources of opposition to the measures of the Executive, must unavoidably prove the cause of injury to the public service, for a counterpoise to which we may in vain look to the peculiar qualifications of any individual; and even if I should in this be mistaken, still I cannot so far deceive myself as to believe for a moment that I am included in the exceptions.

These objections to the successful prosecution of public affairs, when superadded to that opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions and which every administration must expect, present a mass to which the operations of the government should at no time be voluntarily exposed:—the more especially should this be avoided at so eventual a period in the affairs of the world, when our country may particularly need the utmost harmony in her councils.

Such being my impressions, the path of duty is plain; and I not only submit with cheerfulness to whatever personal sacrifices may be involved in the surrender of the station I occupy; but I make it my ambition to set an example which, should it in the progress of the Government be deemed notwithstanding the humility of its origin, worthy of respect and observance, cannot, I think, fail to prove essentially and permanently beneficial.

Allow me, Sir, to present one more view of the subject:—You have consented to stand before your constituents for a re election. Of their decision, resting as it does upon the unbought suffrages of a free, numerous, and widely extended people, it becomes no man to speak with certainty. Judging, however, from the past, and making a reasonable allowance for the fair exercise of the intelligence and public spirit of your fellow citizens, I cannot hesitate in adopting the belief that the confidence, as well in your capacity for civil duties as in your civic virtues, already so spontaneously and strikingly displayed, will be manifested with increased energy, now, that all candid observers must admit their utmost expectations to have been more than realized.

If this promise, so auspicious to the best interests of our common country be fulfilled, the concluding term of your administration will, in the absence of any prominent cause of discord among its supporters, afford a most favourable opportunity for the full accomplishment of those important public objects, in the prosecution of which I have witnessed on your part such steady vigilance and untiring devotion. To the unfavourable influence which my continuance in your Cabinet, under existing circumstances, may exercise upon this flattering prospect, I cannot, Sir, without a total disregard of the lights of experience, and without shutting my eyes to the obvious tendency of things for the future be insensible. Having, moreover, from a deep conviction of its importance to the country, been among the most urgent of your advisers to yield yourself to the obvious wishes of the People, and knowing the sacrifice of personal feeling which was involved in your acquiescence, I cannot reconcile it to myself to be in any degree the cause of embarrassment to you during the period which, as it certainly will be of deep interest to your country, is moreover destined to bring to its close, your patriotic, toilsome and eventual public life.

From these considerations, I feel it to be doubly my duty to resign a post, the retention of which is so calculated to attract assaults upon your administration, to which there might otherwise be no inducement—assaults of which, whatever be their aim, the most important as well as most injurious effect is, upon those public interests which deserve and should command the support of all good citizens. This duty, I should have discharged at an earlier period, but for considerations, partly of a public, partly of a personal nature, connected with circumstances which were calculated to expose its performance then to misconstruction and misrepresentation.

Having explained the motives which govern me in thus severing, and with seeming abruptness, the official ties by which we have been associated, there remains but one duty for me to perform.—It is to make my profound and sincere acknowledgments for that steady support and cheering confidence which, in the discharge of my public duties, I have, under all circumstances, received at your hands; as well as for the personal kindness at all times extended to me.

Rest assured, Sir, that the success of your administration, and the happiness of your private life will ever constitute objects of the deepest solicitude with

Your sincere friend and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1831

Dear Sir, Your letter resigning the office of Secretary of State was received last evening. I could indeed wish that no circumstance had arisen to interrupt the relations which have for two years, subsisted between us, and that they might have continued through the period during which it may be my lot to remain charged with the duties which the partiality of my countrymen has imposed upon me. But the reasons you present are so strong that, with a proper regard for them, I cannot ask you, on my own account, to remain in the Cabinet.

I am aware of the difficulties you have had to contend with, and of the benefits which have resulted to the affairs of your country, from your continued zeal in the arduous task to which you have been subjected. To say that I deeply regret to lose you, is but feebly to express my feelings on the occasion.

When called by my country to the station which I occupy, it was not without a deep sense of its arduous responsibilities, and a strong distrust of myself, that I obeyed the call; but, cheered by the consciousness that no other motive actuated me, than a desire to guard her interests, and to place her upon the firm ground of those great principles which, by the wisest and purest of our patriots, have been deemed essential to her prosperity, I ventured upon the trust assigned me.

I did this in the confident hope of finding the support of advisers, able and true; was laying aside every thing but a desire to lay new vigor to the vital principles of our Union, would look with a single eye to the best means of effecting this paramount object. In most, this hope has been realized to the utmost. In the most difficult and trying moments of my administration, I have always found you sincere, able and efficient—always at all times to afford me every aid. I, however, from circumstances in your judgment sufficient to make it necessary, the official ties subsisting between us must be severed. I can only say that this necessity is deeply lamented by me. I part with you only because you yourself have requested me to do so, and have sustained that request by reasons strong enough to command my assent.

I cannot, however, allow the separation to take place, without expressing the hope, that this retirement from public affairs is but temporary; and that if, in any other station, the government should have occasion for services, the value of which has been so sensibly felt by me, your consent will not be wanting.

Of the state of things to which you allude, I cannot but be fully aware. I look upon it with sorrow, and regret it the more, because one of its first effects is to disturb the harmony of my cabinet. It is, however, but an instance of one of the evils to which free governments must ever be liable. The only remedy for these evils, as they arise, lies in the intelligence and public spirit of our common constituents. They will correct themselves in this there is abundant consolation. I cannot quit this subject without adding that the best opportunities for observing and judging, I have seen in you no other desire than to move quietly on in the path of your duty, and to promote the harmonious conduct of public affairs. If on this point you have had to encounter detraction, it is but another proof of the utter insufficiency of innocence and worth to shield from such assaults.

Be assured that the interest you express in my happiness is most heartily reciprocated—that my most cordial feelings accompany you, and that I am, very sincerely your friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. It is understood that you are to continue in office until your successor is appointed.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, Secretary of State.

The Telegraph contains the following correspondence between the President and Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1831.

Sir—In communicating to me this morning, the information of the resignation of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, together with the reasons which had induced the former to take this step, you were pleased to observe that this proceeding was well known to me as one of those whom you had associated with you in the administration of the Government, and you suggested that I would, after a few days reflection, have a further conversation with you on this subject. But in recurring to the brief remarks made at the time, as well as to the letter of resignation of the Secretary of State, which were good enough to submit for my perusal, I have not been able to ascertain what particular matter was intended to be proposed by my reflection, as connected with this case. Under these circumstances, and being desirous of avoiding the possibility of misapprehension as to your views, I would respectfully inquire whether the measure adopted by the Secretary of State and of War, is deemed to involve considerations on which you expect a particular communication from me, and, if so, of what nature.

I have the honour to be, Respectfully, your obt servant,

R. D. INGHAM

To the President of the U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1831

Sir—I am gratified to find myself entirely relieved, by the distinct explanations at the interview to which you invited me, to dispel from the uncertainty as to the object of your communication yesterday, which I had referred to in my note of last evening, and to make my acknowledgments for the kindness with which you have expressed your satisfaction with the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the station to which you had thought proper to invite me, and your conviction of the public confidence

my administration. I beg to assure you that I have no objection to the publication of the above communication, and that I am, very sincerely, your friend.



**ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS.**

REV. HECTOR HUMPHREYS, A. M. Principal, and Professor of Moral Science.  
 EDWARD SPARKS, M. D. Professor of Ancient Languages.  
 THOMAS E. SUDLER, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.  
 REV. JOHN DECKER, A. M. Professor of Grammar.  
 CHARLES T. FLUSSER, Professor of Modern Languages.  
 Present number of Students, 63.

**COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.**

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have his classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

**PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.**

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetic; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Aesop's Fables; Erasmus; Cicero's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues; and first six books of the Aeneid of Virgil; Mar's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz.

- FRESHMAN CLASS.**
- 1st Term: Folsom's Latin, (Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.) Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.
  - 2d Term: Horace, (Odes) - Virgil's Georgicks.
  - 3d Term: Graeca Majora. (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.) Algebra, with Arithmetic revised. Horace, (Satires and Epistles.) Graeca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabilia, Plato.) Algebra completed. Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.
- SOPHOMORE CLASS.**
- 1st Term: Juvenal, (Levrett's.) Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.) Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.) Fermat's Corollaries, or Quintilian's Grammar, (Oliverson & Henslow.) Solid Geometry, (Legendre's.)
  - 2d Term: Rhetorick and Belles Lettres. - (Blair.)
  - 3d Term: Graeca Majora - (Tregedians.) Logarithms: Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.
- JUNIOR CLASS.**
- 1st Term: Graeca Majora. (Minor Poets.) Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c. Moral Philosophy.
  - 2d Term: Tacitus - (History.) Conic Sections. Chemistry, with Lectures. Tacitus - (Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.) Natural Philosophy, with Lectures. Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts. Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year.
  - 3d Term: Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures. Horace's De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin. Logic, and philosophy of the Mind. Astronomy - with Lectures. Political Economy - with Lectures. Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.
- SENIOR CLASS.**
- 1st Term: Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States. Butler's Analogy. Civil Engineering - (construction of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
  - 2d Term: Mineralogy and Geology. Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.
  - 3d Term: The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

in Rhetorick and Oratory; and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal; and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

**PUBLIC WORSHIP.**  
 The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter; with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honors of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

**DISCIPLINE, &c.**  
 A record of all delinquencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanor, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this impunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large - the situation is central - its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States - access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

**ADMISSION.**  
 Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dismissal.

**EXPENSES, &c.**  
 It has not been thought advisable to establish any common Board, including bedding, washing, and room rent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance -

English Department, - - - \$24 per annum  
 Preparatory Classes, - - - \$40 do. do.  
 Freshman and Sophomore Classes, - - - \$40 do. do.  
 Senior and Junior Classes, - - - \$50 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

**COMMENCEMENTS.**  
 The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and to the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

**VACATIONS.**  
 The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September - from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January - from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes

of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.  
 St. JOHN'S COLLEGE, was founded and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co-operation of the alumni of their alma mater, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existence and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board,  
 A. C. MAGRUDER, President.  
 March 3.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
 BY virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr. John W. Hammond to the subscriber, and in pursuance of an agreement between John Glenn, Esq. trustee of the said Hammond, and the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on Friday, the 23d day of April next, at the court house door Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

**A FARM,**  
 Situated on the Anne-Arundel county side of Patuxent river, opposite Fort Mifflin, and adjoining the Farm of Rd. Cromwell, Esq. containing about

**480 ACRES.**  
 This farm is well wooded, and from its situation, being distant about two and a half miles from Baltimore, and convenient to the water, offers a desirable and advantageous mode of investment for capitalists.

**THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,**  
 One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Notes with sufficient endorsers will be required to secure the payment of the two last instalments.  
 SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.  
 March 31, 1831.

The Editor of the Baltimore Gazette will publish the above twice a week until sale.

**Just Received**  
 McMAHON'S History of Maryland, 1st vol. WEBSTER'S SPEECHES, 1 vol. 8vo. PHILIP'S Acute and Chronic Diseases FOLSOM'S LIVY.  
 And For Sale at this Office, by  
 J. THOMPSON.  
 March 17.

**FOR RENT,**  
 THE office opposite the Court House, and adjoining the office of Nicholas Brewer, (of John Esquire) For terms apply to  
 WILLIAM BISHOP, Jr.  
 March 31, 1831.

**FOR SALE,**  
 A HOUSE AND LOT in the City of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mrs. Ann Boone, deceased.  
 This property fronts on East street 70 feet, and binds on the Public Circle 47 1/2 feet, and on Cornhill street 70 1/2 feet.  
 The buildings are a frame Dwelling House (nearly new) in good repair, in which is a passage and two rooms below, and three rooms above stairs, and a framed house 14 1/2 feet square fronting on Cornhill street.

**THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,**  
 A credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale.  
 If the above property is not sold at private sale before the first day of August next, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock A. M. on the premises.

WILLIAM BROWN, of Ben.  
 April 23th, 1831.

**AMERICAN GARDENER:**  
 Containing ample directions for working a Kitchen Garden, every month in the year, and copious instructions for the cultivation of Flower Gardens, Vineyards, Nurseries, Hop Yards, Green Houses, and Hot Houses.  
 Just received and For Sale by  
 J. THOMPSON.  
 April 14.

**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 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, Capt.  
 March 31, 1831.

**RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!**  
 CASH will be given for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.  
 Jan. 6, 1831.

**BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!**

**J. THOMPSON**  
 RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a Book Store in the room adjoining the Post Office, in Church street, where he offers Books on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in Baltimore, among which are the following:

- Say's Political Economy
- Chalmers's Works
- Burrs's Works
- Carey's Miscellaneous Essays
- Mrs Carey's Letters
- Arts of Life
- Day's Consolations
- Deaules of Kirk White
- Campbell's Poems
- Sterne's Works, in 5 vols.
- Bennett's Letters
- American Chesterfield
- Don Quixotte, in 4 vols.
- Bowdell's Life of Johnson in 5 vols.
- Captain Hall's Travels in America
- Galt's Life of Byron
- Nursery Morals
- Cowbecks
- Western Songster
- Form Book
- Blair's Sermons, in 2 vols.
- Christian Offices
- Companion for the Altar
- Christian's Companion
- Pilgrim's Progress
- Practical Manual
- Rise and Progress
- Lady of the Manor 7 vols.
- History of the Reformation
- M'Ever on Types
- American Constitution
- Scientific Dialogues 3 vols.
- Life of Washington
- Keop's Fables
- Lady's Lexicon
- Greenleaves's Lexicon
- Buck's Theological Dictionary
- Walker's Dictionary
- Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary
- Cicero Delphini
- Virgil Delphini
- Ovid Delphini
- Horace Delphini
- Sallust Delphini
- Graeca Minora
- Graeca Majora, in 2 vols.
- Smith's Cicero
- Mair's Syntax
- Clarke's Homer
- Days Algebra
- Playfairs Geometry
- Simpson's Algebra
- Lebrun's Telamaque
- Greek Testament
- Valpy's Greek Grammar
- Blair's Lectures
- Shay's Book-keeping
- Plint's Surveying
- Whelpley's Compendium
- M'Intyre on the Globes
- Tooke's Pautheon
- Goldsmith's Home
- Grimshaw's Greece
- Grimshaw's England
- Grimshaw's Rome
- Gyler's History
- Murray's Sequel
- Murray's Reader
- Scott's Lessons
- Lady's Preceptor
- Morse's Geography & Atlas
- Adam's Geography & Atlas
- Smiley's Arithmetic
- Pike's Arithmetick
- Stoughton's Church Music

**THE LIFE OF BISHOP HEBER,**  
 BY HIS WIDOW.  
 In Two Volumes.  
 Dec 16

**ATKINSON & KIRBY, TAILORS.**  
 RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that they will thankfully receive, and faithfully execute all orders in their line, in a style which they flatter themselves will be found superior, and at prices very moderate. Their stand is nearly opposite to the Post-Office, and next door to Mr. James Holland, in Church street. All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and every article made by them, put up so as to insure a safe and proper conveyance of the same to the sender.  
 April 7. Sw.

**South River Bridge Company,**  
 NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine directors to manage the affairs of said company for the ensuing year, will be held at the Hotel of Williamson and Swann in Annapolis on Monday the 2d day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.  
 THOMAS FRANKLIN, Treasurer,  
 April 7th, 1830. Sw

**NOTICE.**  
 THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April next, for the purpose of approving Constables bonds, hearing appeals and making transfers, and such other business as may be necessary for them to transact.  
 Bushrod W. Marriott, Clk. C. A. C.  
 March 31.

**\$175 REWARD.**  
 RAN AWAY from the Subscriber's Farm on the fifth instant,

**Three Negro Men.**  
**WILL,**  
 About thirty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, dark complexion, stout built in proportion to his height.

**CHARLES,**  
 About twenty-two years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, dark complexion, tolerably well built, rather awkward, and is in the practice of raising his hat when spoken to.

**BUCK,**  
 About eighteen or twenty years of age, five feet six or eight inches high, light complexion, rather a down look when spoken to, no particular marks about him recollected.

**NELL,**  
 About forty years of age, five feet high, light complexion, talks as if she had a very bad cold, and is remarkably broad across the hips. I have reason to suspect she is lurking about the District of Columbia. The clothing which they have taken with them is not recollected.  
 I will give Fifty Dollars for either of the Men taken out of the State, and District of Columbia, and Twenty-Five Dollars no matter where taken.

FRANCIS HILL, P. George's county.  
 April 21.

**JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, LAW'S TWO LETTERS**  
 To Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor.  
 Price Twenty-five Cents.  
**THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC,**  
 For 1831 - Price 6 1/2 Cents.

**Lottery & Exchange OFFICE.**

**EDWARD DUBOIS** respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis and its vicinity, that he has entered into the LOTTERY BROKERS BUSINESS, and has taken an office just below Messrs. Claude & Hammond's Store, lately occupied by Charles T. Flusser, Esq. as an Attorney's Office, where he is keeping a constant supply of Lottery Tickets on hand, of the most approved and splendid schemes persons inclined to venture will please to give him a call. He now has for sale, tickets in the following splendid scheme.

**\$5000 FOR \$150**  
**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,** No. 10 to be drawn on the 23th April, 1831, on the terminating system; five tickets secure 2 prizes, and may draw 7.

| SCHEME.     |        |             |       |
|-------------|--------|-------------|-------|
| 2 prizes of | \$5000 | 8 prizes of | \$500 |
| 2 of        | 1000   | 20 of       | 200   |
| 2 of        | 500    | 40 of       | 100   |
| 2 of        | 300    | 200 of      | 50    |
| 2 of        | 200    | 800 of      | 25    |
| 4 of        | 100    |             |       |

8282 Prizes amounting to \$34,000.  
 Tickets \$1 50 - no share.  
 Orders for Tickets by mail or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize, will meet with prompt attention.  
 Address,  
**EDWARD DUBOIS.**

**FARMERS BANK STOCK FOR SALE**  
 He also informs the public, that all instruments of writing, such as Deeds, Bonds, Insolvent Papers, &c. will be drawn, and copies of any instruments of writing, will be neatly executed on the most moderate terms.  
 April 21.

**DRAGS WEEK AFTER NEXT.**  
 Clark draws the highest capital prize of \$3,000 in the last Lottery. At Clark's also have been sold most of the capital prizes drawn for years past.

**MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,** No. 10 for 1831, to be drawn in Baltimore. A pack of tickets is sure of two prizes and may draw seven.  
 Tickets only \$1.50 each - no shares.

**SCHEME:**

|             |        |             |       |
|-------------|--------|-------------|-------|
| 2 Prizes of | \$3000 | 8 Prizes of | \$500 |
| 2 of        | 1000   | 20 of       | 200   |
| 2 of        | 500    | 40 of       | 100   |
| 2 of        | 300    | 200 of      | 50    |
| 2 of        | 200    | 800 of      | 25    |
| 4 of        | 100    |             |       |

Tickets to be had at

**CLARK'S**  
 N. W. corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets, N. E. corner of Charles and Baltimore streets, N. W. corner of Gay and Baltimore sts.

Where the highest Prize in the State Lotteries, has been oftener sold than at any other office!  
 Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize will meet the most prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.  
 Address  
**JOHN CLARK,**  
 April 21. Lottery Vendor, Baltimore.

**POSTPONED PUBLIC SALE.**  
 THE SALE of the following property, which was to have taken place on Friday the 19th of April, is postponed on account of the weather, until the 17th day of May next, when it will take place on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
 BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a Tract of Land lying in Montgomery county, known by the name of Starr's Fancy, and the Resurvey on Starr's Fancy supposed to contain about

**NINETY ACRES,**  
 Now in the possession of the heirs of Ephraim Etcheson, deceased. This land adjoins the residence of the late Ephraim Etcheson, and the land of Col. Lyde Griffith; it is well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c. The terms prescribed by the decree, and the residue in nine months from the day of sale, with interest on both payments from the day of sale. On the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers.

**MORTIMER DORSEY, Trustee.**  
 April 21.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
 BY virtue of a decree of the court of chancery, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday the 23d April instant, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises,

**THE REAL ESTATE**  
 Of Edward Baldwin, deceased, consisting of a tract of land, containing 113 acres, more or less lying in Broad Neck, north side of Severn river. There is on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, Tobacco House, and other necessary buildings. It is deemed necessary to give a minute description of the land, as it is presumed, persons willing to purchase will examine the premises, which will be shown by the subscriber living in the neighbourhood.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
 As prescribed by the Chancellor, twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money and ratification of the sale, a good and sufficient deed will be given. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M.  
**GRAFTON B. DUVAL, Trustee.**  
 April 19.



