

Virginia and North Carolina, which are so well calculated to produce excitement, have no better effect than to excite the belief, that the diabolical spirit which inspires the misguided wretches of our sister States to the perpetration of such abominable and heinous crimes, has been infused into a certain portion of our population through the State, which requires from every man whose duty it is to exert himself for the protection of life and property with the utmost vigilance.

Resolved, That we consider it highly expedient to form ourselves into a committee of safety and vigilance.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this meeting that negroes should be prevented from meeting together for any purpose, and that the public officers, whose duty it is to preserve the peace, are particularly requested to carry the law regularly into effect in relation to the meeting together of negroes.

Resolved, That we concur with our fellow-citizens of the third district, in the propriety of instructing our delegates to use their best exertions to procure the passage of laws to prevent such meetings and all other meetings of negroes, whether by night or by day; and they be further instructed to procure the passage of a law to prevent the manumission of negroes in this State, unless the owner or owners make provision to send them immediately beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we recommend to our delegates to procure the enactment of a law to expatriate all the free negroes from this State, unless they give good and sufficient security to the State for good conduct, &c. And for the purpose of carrying this more fully into execution, they are instructed by this meeting to procure the passage of resolutions by the General Assembly of Maryland, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to exert themselves in obtaining an annual grant in money from the United States, to facilitate their transportation to the shores of Africa.

Resolved, That John Iglehart, Thomas Hodges, Robert W. Kent, John Knighton, and John S. Sellman, be a committee to divide the neighbourhood into districts, and for other purposes.

Resolved, That the following compose the Committee of Vigilance.—James Davidson, sen. Joseph Stewart, Thomas J. Dorsett, George Stewart, Richard Stewart, John Iglehart, G. W. Kent, Richard Harwood, Thomas Davidson, John Beard, sen. John Beard, jr. John Knighton, Gassaway Knighton, Thomas Hodges, James H. Harwood, John S. Sellman, Benjamin Brown, Basil Hall, Solomon G. Chaney, James Nicholson, John Hunt, Joseph Nicholson, Francis M. Caulty, John Stockett, Richard L. Stockett, William I. Stockett, V. Sewell, Richard Brown, Robert Brown, Thomas N. Stockett, William Brown, John Tydings, Joseph Tydings, Aramus Warrap, Benjamin Watkins, Samuel Aug. Clagett, Charles Clagett, George Stockett, James R. Davis, John W. Iglehart, Nicholas Stewart, James Smith, James Davidson jr. Edward Harvey.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the chairman and secretary. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican, Annapolis.

PRESENTATION OF SWORDS.
On Monday, the 21st ultimo, in the Council Chamber, his Excellency Governor Howard presented swords to Captain GRISWOLD, Lieutenant SMOOT and Lieutenant CONTEZ, agreeably to the resolution of the last General Assembly of Maryland, in the presence of the Council, the Court and Bar of the Court of Appeals, and a respectable number of citizens and strangers—among the latter were Commodore Bainbridge, Captain Ballad and Lieutenant Mayo.

Address of the Governor.
Gentlemen.—In every age and in every country it has been customary to pay some public tribute of respect to distinguished merit. The propriety of this custom established in the early ages of the world, is confirmed by its continuance at the present day, when civilization has become extended over so large a portion of our globe, and the inventions of human genius have arrived to such a point of perfection that we are at a loss to conceive how they can be further extended. The Legislature of Maryland, in accordance with this long established custom, has, from time to time, selected from amongst her citizens, those who have signalized themselves by devotion to the public good, bestowing upon them some visible sign of her approbation. It is upon such an occasion that we have met this day. It becomes my duty in my official station, in compliance with the directions of the representatives of the people of this State to bestow upon you, the highest reward the patriot and warrior can desire—these testimonials of the approbation of your native State, of your gallantry and good conduct in defence of the rights of your country. In this public recognition of your services, your names become recorded in the archives of your native State. Having myself received the parental instruction of one who bore arms in our revolutionary struggle, I can readily conceive the feelings by which you are now agitated—feelings of pleasure mingled with that modesty natural to the brave, which would make you prefer your situation at the moment your laurels were won, to this when you are about to receive the reward of your exertions. It is a proud and gratifying fact, that I cannot refrain from mentioning, that in the generous strife, who should be foremost in deeds of valour, the names of Marylanders were not distinguished. In the records of our revolution, the names of Marylanders stand prominently—and when at a later period our country again became involved in war with the same nation with which our fathers so successfully contended, the same spirit which animated them was again amongst their sons, who nobly re-

deemed the pledge of devotion to their country, given by their sires. In the gallant band which marched to meet the foe—you were found—and that you were both, not in vain the transactions of this day are proud evidences. You fought and conquered, carrying the Star Spangled Banner into every sea, and convincing your enemy, that they were not the only nation.

“Whose march is on the mountain wave,
“Whose home is in the deep.”

The Jaws and the Guerriere—the Peacock and the Penguin—the Reindeer and the Avon—are proud trophies of this fact.

Your country is grateful to you.—Your native State is proud of you; and through me her organ, (sends to you these swords, as evidences of her feelings.

Captain Galesenger's Reply.
It is with peculiar pleasure that I receive from the hands of your Excellency the sword which is presented by the Legislature of my native State, as a mark of its approbation of my conduct during the late war.—In the actions to which you refer, I was but an humble participant, as I then only held the station of a Midshipman.—Gratifying as is this kind and encouraging remembrance of the patriotic State of Maryland, yet it is mingled with the most painful recollections. The gallant Blakely and his devoted companions never lived to receive from their country, the cheering reward of gallant deeds. I am the only survivor of the officers who shared in the actions which you have this day so kindly celebrated.

For this sword, and for the very flattering expressions with which the presentation has been accompanied, accept my heartfelt thanks, and my solemn assurance that it shall never be drawn except in the defence of justice and of the country.

Mr. Conte's Reply.
The happiness I feel in receiving this testimonial of my native State, is highly increased from being presented by your Excellency a descendant of the illustrious hero of Cowpens.

Should the fortune of war ever again place me on the military stage, may my career, like his, be crowned with victory and glory.

Lieut. Swoot's Reply.
I beg your Excellency to believe that I feel with deep sensibility the distinguished honour conferred upon me by the Legislature of my native State, in the presentation of this sword, as a reward for the feeble services rendered by me to my country, during the late war with Great Britain. It is a proud consolation to me to know (humble as my services were,) that through out that contest I felt an honest devotion to the cause of my country; and that I exerted in her service, whatever ability I possessed. I can only pledge a similar devotion in any future contest in which she may be engaged. I make my most grateful acknowledgements to your Excellency for your kindness and courtesy on this occasion.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

- | September | wind. |
|---|-------|
| 1. Cloudy, appearance of rain, rain at night moderate breeze, se | |
| 2. Cloudy, rain, moderate breeze, sa-w | |
| 3. Cloudy, cool, light breeze, heavy rain at night with thunder and lightning sa-w-sc | |
| 4. Cloudy, cool, moderate breeze, ne-n | |
| 5. Flying clouds, light breeze, pleasant nw-nw | |
| 6. Clear, pleasant, light breeze, nw-se | |
| 7. Flying clouds, warm, fresh breeze, se-se | |
| 8. Flying clouds, warm, fresh breeze, sw | |
| 9. Clear, P. M. cloudy, sprinkle rain, light breeze, sw-ne | |
| 10. Clear, extremely warm, light breeze, sw | |
| 11. Clear, warm, light breeze, n-se-sw | |
| 12. Clear, cool, moderate breeze, sw-w | |
| 13. Clear, pleasant, light breeze, n-se | |
| 14. Cloudy, pleasant, light breeze, w-nw | |
| 15. Cloudy, warm, thunder gust in evening with rain & heavy blow, w-nw | |
| 16. Cloudy, rain, moderate breeze, n-ne | |
| 17. Clear, cool, light breeze, n-ne | |
| 18. Clear, cool, light breeze, n-aw | |
| 19. Clear, cool morning, light breeze, w-sw | |
| 20. Clear, cool, light breeze, n-n | |
| 21. Cloudy part of the day, cool, light breeze, ne-n | |
| 22. Cloudy, appearance of rain, moderate breeze, n-se | |
| 23. Cloudy, cool, moderate breeze, w-nw | |
| 24. Cloudy, cool, light breeze, n-se | |
| 25. Showers, moderate breeze, ne-n | |
| 26. Cloudy part of the day, rain in evening and at night, fresh breeze, se | |
| 27. Cloudy, moderate, light breeze, nw | |
| 28. Clear, cool, light breeze, ne-n | |
| 29. Clear, cool, light breeze, n | |
| 30. Clear, cool, light breeze, n-w | |

CULTURE OF THE VINE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A gentleman near Harrisburgh is said to have made this year, from the produce of a vineyard, planted four years ago, and occupying only three acres, eighteen barrels of wine, worth \$30 each.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES.

We had a present on Friday last says the Trenton, N. J. Emporium, from Mr. George Dill, of this city, of a bunch of fine ripe strawberries—a delicious fruit in any season—and certainly very rare at this.

Earl Grey, the present head of the British government, was born 1764; he was the eldest son of Sir Charles Grey, a military officer of distinction, who was created a baron by Lord Stanour. We notice that the premier, when first Lord of the admiralty, caused his father to receive the title of Earl. In 1790, Earl Grey supported Mr. Pitt's motion for the improvement of the reeve's regulations in 1793, and forward a plan of reform which it is said to be the ground of the late reform.

THE LATE STORM.

Some particulars of the effect of the eastward of the late storm, are furnished by the late mails.

We learn from the New Bedford Mercury that the Cotton Factory of Messrs. Whelden, Smith & Co. situated in Fairhaven, about 2 miles above the Head of the River, was struck by lightning during the thunderstorm on Tuesday morning and very much injured.—The factory is a two story, stone building with gable roof but without the protection of a lightning rod. The lightning descended by the belfry, and shattered both of the ends of the building, and the interior was rendered literally a mass of ruins. Nearly 700 panes of glass were broken, and many of the window frames were completely destroyed.—What appears singularly providential is, notwithstanding large stones were forced from the walls composing the ends into the interior of the building, that of about twenty-five persons who were its occupants at the time only one or two were even slightly injured.

The Boston Daily Advertiser mentions that the Gothic Church, nearly completed, by the First Congregational Society, in Plymouth, was also struck by lightning about 8 o'clock on the same morning, and partially injured. The extent of the injury was not ascertained. The building was insured at Boston. This information was communicated by a passenger in the Plymouth stage, who also stated, that as the stage passed near Duxbury, there appeared to be two separate fires, one of which (a house) was said to be caused by lightning—the other not known.—Wednesday the 14th Dec., has been announced as the day for dedicating the Church at Plymouth.

Boston, Nov. 23.—Soon after 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, the wind blew tremendously from the eastward, accompanied with rain. About eight, there were two or three startling claps of thunder, followed by a smart shower of hail. The wind immediately subsided, and the clouds rolled off, leaving a clear sky, and a bright sun. But the calm was transient, and the storm of sunshine alternately contended for the mastery during the remainder of the day. The steamboat mail had not arrived when our paper was put to press. There are two or three schooners ashore below—one is the Empress, from Richmond, with a cargo of flour, abandoned. From the Portland Courier of Tuesday.

The wharves in Portland never before exhibited such a picture of desolation as they do at this moment. A severe rain storm commenced in the latter part of the night, the wind north east, and continued with increasing violence till about twelve o'clock to-day. The tide rose higher than was ever before known in this town, being about a foot higher than it was in the great storm, a year ago last March. The bridges in the neighbourhood have suffered more or less, and some of them we understand are very much damaged. Back Cove Bridge suffered the least, only having its plank covering thrown off. We understand the bridges are all impassable; but we do not know the extent of their damage.

Many of the vessels in the harbour went adrift, and some of them have sustained considerable damage; but in the general confusion which prevails upon the wharves this afternoon, we could get no particulars. Upon the wharves the destruction has been great—boards, planks, shingles, masts, spars, joists, timbers, hogheads, barrels, shooks, heading, hoops, staves, cordwood, &c. mingled in the most wild disorder and inimitable confusion that we ever witnessed. The harbour also, was almost covered with similar articles afloat.

Several of the wharves have been considerably damaged. On the lower end of Long Wharf three large stores twof which we believe were about an hundred feet in length, were moved nearly half way across the wharf, and so much shattered and wrecked as to be hardly worth remaining. The wharf under them was much torn in pieces. Considerable quantities of salt, molasses, fish and other goods were swept into the dock.

The first year of travelling on the Liverpool and Manchester railway has expired—during a part of the time, however, there was not full accommodation for either passengers or goods, yet it seems that 416,000 persons have travelled its whole distance, and about 54,000 persons short distances—a total of 450,000—and whose fares reach £99,600 stg.—a prodigious sum. The exact sum produced by the carriage of goods is not ascertained, but it is estimated at £90,000. This is surely a convincing proof of the utility of Rail-roads, and the favour with which they are regarded by the community. In this country we have no doubt they will prove as profitable and popular.

The Glasgow and Grankirk railway was formally opened at the end of September. The locomotive engines performed their journeys in capital style, conveying elegant carriages and barouches filled with passengers at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It presented another splendid triumph of science and art.

Norfolk, Va. Nov. 28. NAVAL.

The U. S. ship Erie, Captain Clark, bound to the West Indies, went to sea from Hampton Roads yesterday. List of Officers on board the U. S. ship Erie. Captain—John H. Clark. Lieutenants—Jacob Crowninshield, Henry A. Adams, James T. Houghs, H. H. Rhodes. Surgeon—Wm. Johnson. Purser—Henry Etting. Acting Master—Loreuze T. Bennett. Assistant Surgeon—Sam'l. Harrington. Midshipmen—Henry A. Steel, Wm. P. Jones, James Y. Miller, Jno. C. Davidson, M. D. W. Wason, Francis B. Wright, John H. North, Geo. J. Wyche.

CRIME AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

A young man attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife, at Mr. Peitner's hotel, in Cherry street, above Sixth, on Thursday morning last. The circumstances of the case, so far as we could learn them were these.—The young man, named George W. Brennan, had been entrusted with a sum of money, which he was to convey to Worcester from a neighbouring town in Massachusetts. Instead of discharging the trust, he absconded and came South. He arrived in this city on Wednesday evening, early on Thursday morning he went down to the wharf, to take passage for Baltimore; the steamboat had left a few minutes before his arrival.

On returning, he met, in Second street, the gentleman whom he had defrauded of the money, with a sheriff, who had accompanied him from Massachusetts. They went with him to the hotel in Cherry street, and the miserable young man promised to restore the money to its owners; for which purpose they both went into the chamber where the servant had conveyed the trunk, which Brennan unlocked, and seizing a penknife, cut his throat. The gentleman threw his arms around him to prevent further mischief and called for help. The young man was conveyed to the Hospital, where it is believed, he may recover—and that is the result of his crime—perhaps his first crime. Philad. U. S. Gaz.

MONUMENTS IN EDINBURGH.

There are no less than three public monuments in progress of erection in the metropolis of Scotland. One to Dugald Stewart, one to Robert Burns, and one to King George the 4th. For this last monument Chantry is to supply a bronze figure of Colossal dimensions. A monument to the Earl of Hopetown is also to be erected in Edinburgh. The Scotch are a patriotic race, and though they may sometimes neglect living genius, they never forget to do honour to their illustrious dead.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at Butler and Foggett's Tavern, on Saturday the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. all that tract or parcel of land, lying in Anne Arundel county, called

BEAR RIDGE.

Which was mortgaged by Benjamin Owens, Sarah Owens, and Eliza Owens, to Benjamin McEny, and William Owens.

This parcel of land contains about sixty acres, and is valuable being almost entirely covered with wood.

TERMS OF SALE.

Any cash to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the Chancellor. On the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.

PORTER'S TAVERN FOR SALE.

By virtue of two decrees of the High Court of Chancery, the one in which Michael Lloyd was complainant, and the heirs of Nathan Porter were defendants; the other were Jesse H. Hunter and Jane his wife were complainants, and Michael Lloyd and the heirs of Nathan Porter were defendants, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at public sale on the premises, (if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter) on Wednesday the fourth of January next at 12 o'clock, M., that long established and well known Tavern called

PORTER'S TAVERN.

and part of a tract of land mortgaged by the said Nathan Porter in his life to the said Michael Lloyd, being part of a tract of land called

DORSEY'S SEARCH ENLARGED.

containing One Hundred and twelve ACRES, more or less, situate in Anne Arundel county and on the main road leading from Ellicott's Mills to Snell's Bridge, commonly called the Montgomery Road. As a place of public resort and business it is almost unequalled, being about 14 miles from Baltimore, 24 from Washington, 30 from Annapolis, between 4 and 5 from Ellicott's Mills, and 2 or 3 from Oakland Mills, and is the place of voting for the 5th election district of said county.—The neighbourhood is healthy and most respectable. This land is well watered, with about 20 acres of good meadow. The buildings consist of a one two story Stone House and Kitchen, large, commodious and comfortable, with a large and dry cellar, a good Barn, and Stabling for 18 horses, a threshing floor and sheds for the accommodation of travellers, a Wheelwright shop, a Blacksmith's shop, a pump of good water which communicates with a cool and fine dairy, an ice house, and smoke house, and a large young thriving apple orchard of selected fruit. At the same time and place will be offered another piece or parcel of land called

Part of Howard's Fair & Amicable Settlement.

containing Ninety Three and half ACRES of land, more or less. On this latter farm is a good log house and stable—Clover and plaiter act well on both, and there is sufficient wood on both for the use of them. It is deemed unnecessary to be more minute in description, as it is expected and wished by all interested, that every one desirous of purchasing will make himself acquainted with every thing concerning the said parcels of land by an actual examination.

THE TERMS OF SALE.

Are one tenth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or the ratification thereof, and the remainder in three equal instalments of 6, 12, and 18 months with interest from the day of sale, for the payment of which, bonds or notes with good security must be given, and upon the Chancellor's ratification, and the receipt of the purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed on deeds. JAMES BOYLE, Trustee. Dec. 1.

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on Friday the 23d of December 1831, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, a tract or parcel of land called

HOLLAND PURCHASE.

Whereon Ann E. Primmer died seized, lying on the river Patuxent, and adjoining the lands of Mr. Clayton and Mr. Clayton, containing about

420 ACRES.

There are a number of buildings on this land which are in good order, and a valuable Orchard, together with a fine fishery. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the same.

TERMS OF SALE.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, or the ratification thereof, and the other half to be paid within twelve months from the day of Sale, with interest from the day of Sale, to be secured by bond with approved security—on the ratification of the sale, and payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Dec. 1. LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

SPLENDID PRIZES. \$12,500 \$3,000-10 of \$1,000 VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO 6, TO BE DRAWN 26 December, 1831—60 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots, Tickets \$4—Half \$2—Quarter \$1.

\$30,000—\$20,000—\$10,000 UNION CANAL Lottery of Pennsylvania.

Class No. 24—To be drawn the 3d December, 1831. 60 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots, Tickets \$10—Half \$5—Quarter \$2 50.

2 of \$10,000 2 of \$5,000 2 of \$3,000 GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 24—To be drawn 6th Decem'r. 1831—66 Number—10 Drawn Ballots, Tickets \$5—half \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25

\$12,000 \$5,000, NEW YORK Consolidated Lottery—Extra.

Class No 35—To be drawn 7th December, 1831—60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots, Tickets \$4—Half \$2—Quarter \$1.

\$15,000 \$10,000 \$6,000 VIRGINIA STATE Lottery—Class No 15.

To be drawn 9th December, 1831—66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots, Tickets \$5—Half \$2 50—Quarter \$1 25. For Tickets or Shares, Address E. DUBOIS, Washington City, D. C.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to take a youth as an apprentice to the Tailoring Business, he must be of good moral character, and about fourteen years of age. Dec. 1. MARTIN F. REVELL.

TAKEN UP ADRIPT.

ON Monday the 21st ult. off the mouth of Annapolis, in the Chesapeake Bay, A small Schooner measuring 18 feet in length, 3 feet in breadth, 1 foot 4 inches in depth, and a scull hole in both ends, and a chain attached 6 or 8 feet long. The owner can have the Schooner, by proving property, and paying charges, ROBERT WILLSON. Dec. 1.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale of this Office PHILIP AUGUSTUS, 2 vols. THE KING'S SECRET, 2 vols. SEWARD'S NARRATIVE, 3 vols. THE DUTCHMAN'S FIRESIDE, 2 vols. SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, Mair's Introduction, Clarke's Corderius, Ross' Latin Grammar. Oct. 27.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Primary School in Annapolis, Md. are anxious to engage a Teacher experienced in conducting a School on the monitorial system. He must be well acquainted with Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. To one possessing more ample qualifications a preference will be given. Unexceptionable testimonials of moral conduct will be required.—The salary allowed is \$500 a year, payable quarterly. Application to be made on or before the 22d of December next. The American, Baltimore, and Poston's Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, will publish the above notice a week until the above date, and forward by accounts. Nov. 24.

JUST RECEIVED.

From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press. WHATELY on St. Paul Price 75 cts SIMEON on the Liturgy. 25 THE PLAN OF SALVATION. JOHN THOMPSON. Dec. 1.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen, and Cotton Rags, at this Office. Dec. 1.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1861.

NO. 49

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

CONGRESS.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, the first session of the 35th Congress, was opened at the Capitol. In the Senate, a quorum having assembled, the chair was taken at 12 o'clock, by Mr. Serrin, the President pro tempore. After the presentation and reading of the credentials of the new Senators, whose names are given in our report in another column, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, was severally administered to them, and they took their seats. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Kirk and Ford, having been appointed to wait on the President, in conjunction with the committee of the House of Representatives, and inform him that a quorum of both Houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might make, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives upon the first call of the list, a very full attendance appeared, two hundred and one members answering to their names. Seven members only were absent—one from Massachusetts, one from Rhode Island, one from Pennsylvania, one from Virginia, one from North Carolina, one from Ohio, and one from Alabama. The return from Missouri has not yet been made, and there are five vacant seats. The House being organized proceeded to the election of Speaker, when, on the first ballot, the Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, Speaker of the House of Representatives for the two last Congresses, was re-elected to that office; the vote being for Mr. Stevenson 98, for the Hon. J. R. Sutherland 54, the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe 15, the Hon. John W. Taylor 18, and 10 scattering. On the motion of the Hon. Jesse Spaight, Mr. Matthew St. Clair Clark was unanimously re-elected Clerk of the House. A committee was appointed, on the motion of the Hon. Aaron Ward, to wait upon the President, in conjunction with a committee of the Senate, to inform him that the two Houses of Congress were assembled, and ready to proceed to business. The usual resolution respecting the supply of members with newspapers, was adopted; after which, the House adjourned till 12 o'clock this day.

THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The vote for Speaker was as follows:

Andrew Stevenson, of Va.	98
Joel B. Sutherland, of Pa.	54
Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Ky.	15
John W. Taylor, of N. Y.	18
L. Condict, of N. J.	4
Erastus Root, of N. Y.	2
Edward Everett, of Mass.	2
William Drayton, of S. C.	1
Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Pa.	1

195

It will be seen by the report of the proceedings, that there were present two hundred and one members, and we learn that Mr. Cook, of Ohio, came into the House and tendered his vote while the tellers were counting the tickets. The tellers doubted the propriety of receiving it, and he being a new member, yielded his right to vote. He would have voted for Mr. Sutherland. As it is, it is a curious fact, that there were two hundred and one members present, as appear from the report of the Clerk, and of that number Mr. Stevenson received but 98 votes, being three less than a majority. It appears, therefore, that Mr. Stevenson holds the chair by the vote of a minority of the members present.

MESSAGE.

From the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first session of the 35th Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The representation of the people has been renewed for the twenty-second time since the Constitution they formed has been in force. For near half a century, the chief-magistrates, who have been successively chosen, have made their annual communications of the state of the nation to its representatives. Generally, these communications have been of the most gratifying nature, testifying an advance in all the improvements of social, and all the securities of political life. But frequently, and justly, as you have been called on to be grateful for the bounties of Providence, in few periods have they been more abundantly or extensively bestowed than at the present time, if ever, we had greater reason to congratulate each other on the obtained and increasing prosperity of our beloved country.

Agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, has compensated the labors of the husbandman with plentiful crops of all the varied products of our extensive

country. Manufactures have been established, in which the funds of the capital and a profitable investment, and which give employment and subsistence to a numerous and increasing body of industrious and enterprising mechanics. The laborer is rewarded by high wages, in the construction of works of internal improvement which are extending with unprecedented rapidity. Justice is steadily penetrating the recesses of nature, and disclosing her secrets, while the ingenuity of free minds is multiplying the elements of the power of man, and creating such new conquests auxiliary to his comfort. By our motto, whose specific benefits are increasing, and whose routes are every day extended, the communication of public engagements and private business is rapid and certain, and the intercourse between distant cities, which it formerly took weeks to accomplish, is now effected in a few days, and in the construction of rail roads, and the application of means, we have a reasonable prospect that the various parts of our country will be so much united, and their most isolated by the elements of nature, rendered so accessible as to remove all apprehensions sometimes entertained, that the great extent of the Union would endanger its permanent existence.

If, from the satisfactory view of our agriculture, manufactures, and internal improvements, we turn to the state of our navigation and trade with foreign nations and between the States, we shall scarcely find less cause for gratulation. A beneficent Providence has provided, for their exercise and encouragement, an extensive coast indented by capacious bays, noble rivers, inland seas, with a country productive of every material for ship building and every commodity for gainful commerce, and filled with a population, active, intelligent, well-informed and fearless of danger. These advantages are not neglected; and an impulse has lately been given to commercial enterprise, which fills our ship yards with new constructions, encourages all the arts and branches of industry connected with them, crowns the wharves of our cities with vessels, and covers the most distant seas with our canvas.

Let us be grateful for these blessings to the beneficent Being, who has conferred them, and who suffers us to indulge a reasonable hope of their continuance and extension, while we neglect not the means by which they may be preserved. If we may dare to judge of His future designs by the manner in which His past favors have been bestowed, He has made out national prosperity to depend on the preservation of our liberties—our national force on our federal union—and our individual happiness on the maintenance of our State rights and wise institutions. If we are prosperous at home, and respected abroad, it is because we are free, united, industrious and obedient to the laws. While we continue so, we shall, by the blessing of Heaven, go on in the happy career we have begun, and which has brought us, in the short period of three to thirteen millions—from thirteen separate colonies to twenty-four United States,—from weakness to strength—from a rank scarcely marked in the scale of nations to a high place in their respect.

This last advantage is one that has resulted, in a great degree, from the principles which have guided our intercourse with foreign powers, since we have assumed an equal station among them; and hence, the annual account which the Executive renders to the country, of the manner in which that branch of his duties has been fulfilled, proves instructive and salutary.

The pacific and wise policy of our Government kept us in a state of neutrality during the wars that have at different periods since our political existence, been carried on by other powers; but this policy, while it gave activity and extent to our commerce, exposed it in the same proportion to injuries from the belligerent nations. Hence have arisen claims of indemnity for those injuries. England, France, Spain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Naples, and lately Portugal, had all in a greater or less degree infringed our neutral rights. Demands for reparation were made upon all. They have had in all, and continue to have in some cases, a leading influence on the nature of our relations with the powers on whom they were made.

Of the claims upon England it is unnecessary to speak, further than to say, that the state of things to which their prosecution and denial gave rise, has been succeeded by arrangements, productive of mutual good feeling and amicable relations between the two countries, which it is hoped will not be interrupted. One of these arrangements is that relating to the colonial trade, which was communicated to Congress at the last session and although the short period during which it has been in force will not enable me to form an accurate judgment of its operation, there is every reason to believe that it will prove highly beneficial. The trade thereby authorized has employed, to the 30th September last, upwards of 50,000 tons of American, and 15,000 tons of foreign shipping; on the outward voyage, and, in the inward, nearly an equal amount of American, and 20,000 only of foreign tonnage. Advantages, too, have resulted to our agricultural interests from the state of the trade between Canada and our Territories and States bordering on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes which may prove more

than equivalent to the loss sustained by the discrimination made to favor the trade of the Northern colonies with the West Indies.

After our transition from the state of colonies to that of an independent nation, many points were found necessary to be settled between us and Great Britain. Among them was the demarcation of boundaries, not described with sufficient precision in the Treaty of Peace. Some of the lines that divide the States and Territories of the United States from the British Provinces, have been definitively fixed. That, however, which separates us from the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick to the North and the East was still in dispute when I came into office. But I found arrangements made for its settlement, over which I had no control. The commissioners who had been appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent, having been unable to agree, a convention was made with Great Britain by my immediate predecessor in office, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by which it was agreed "that the points of difference which have arisen in the settlement of the boundary line between the American and British dominions, as described in the 8th article of the Treaty of Ghent, shall be referred, as therein provided, to some friendly sovereign State, who shall be invited to investigate, and make a decision upon such points of difference;" and the King of the Netherlands, having, by the late President and his Britannic Majesty, been designated as such friendly Sovereign, it became my duty to carry, with good faith, the agreement so made into full effect. To this end I caused all the measures to be taken which were necessary to a full exposition of our case to the sovereign Arbitrator; and nominated as Minister Plenipotentiary to his court, a distinguished citizen of the State most interested in the question, and who had been one of the agents previously employed for settling the controversy. On the 10th day of January last, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands delivered to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, and of Great Britain, his written opinion on the case referred to him. The papers in relation to the subject will be communicated, by a special message, to the proper branch of the Government, with the perfect confidence that its wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure an amicable settlement of the controversy, without infringing our constitutional right of the States immediately interested.

It affords me satisfaction to inform you that suggestions, made by me, in relation to the Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty, to this Government, have had their desired effect in producing the release of certain American citizens, who were imprisoned for setting up the authority of the State of Maine, at a place in the disputed Territory under the actual jurisdiction of his Britannic Majesty. From this, and the assurances I have received, of the desire of the local authorities to avoid any cause of collision, I have the best hope that a good understanding will be kept up until it is confirmed by the final disposition of the subject.

The amicable relations which now subsist between the United States and Great Britain, the increasing intercourse between their citizens, and the rapid obliteration of unfriendly prejudices to which former events naturally gave rise—concurrent to present this as a fit period for renewing our endeavours to provide against the recurrence of causes of irritation, which, in the event of war between Great Britain and any other power, would inevitably endanger our peace. Animated by the sincerest desire to avoid such a state of things, and peacefully to secure, under all possible circumstances, the rights and honour of the country, I have given such instructions to the Minister lately sent to the Court of London, as will evince that desire; and if met by a correspondent disposition, which we cannot doubt, will put an end to causes of collision, which, without advantage to either, tend to estrange from each other, two nations who have every motive to preserve, not only peace, but an intercourse of the most amicable nature.

In my message at the opening of the last session of Congress, I expressed a confident hope that the justice of our claims upon France, urged as they were with perseverance and signal ability by our Minister there, would finally be acknowledged. This hope has been realized. A Treaty has been signed which will immediately be laid before the Senate for its approbation; and which, containing stipulations that require Legislative acts, must have the concurrence of both Houses before it can be carried into effect. By it, the French Government engage to pay a sum which, if not quite equal to that which may be found due to our citizens, will yet, it is believed, under all circumstances, be deemed satisfactory by those interested. The offer of a gross sum, instead of the satisfaction of each individual claim, was accepted, because the only alternatives were a rigorous exaction of the whole amount stated to be due on each claim, which might, in some instances, be exaggerated by design, in others overrated through error, and which therefore it would have been both ingratious and unjust to have insisted on, or a settlement by a mixed commission, to which the French negotiators were very averse, and which experience in other cases had shown to be dilatory, and often wholly inadequate to the end. A comparatively small sum is stipulated on

our part, to go to the extinction of all claims by French citizens on our Government; and a reduction of duties on our Cotton and their Wines has been agreed on, as a consideration for the renunciation of an important claim for commercial privileges, under the construction they gave to the Treaty for the cession of Louisiana.

Should this Treaty receive the proper sanction, a source of irritation will be stopped, that, has, for so many years, in some degree alienated from each other, two nations, who from interest, as well as the remembrance of early associations, ought to cherish the most friendly relations,—an encouragement will be given for perseverance in the demands of justice by this new proof, that, if steadily pursued, they will be listened to—and amonition will be offered to those Powers, if any, which may be inclined to evade them, that they will never be abandoned. Above all, a just confidence will be inspired in our fellow-citizens, that their Government will exert all the powers with which they have invested it, in support of their just claims upon foreign nations at the same time that the frank acknowledgment and provision for the payment of those which were addressed to our equity, although unsupported by legal proof, affords a practical illustration of our submission to the divine rule of doing to others what we desire they should do unto us.

Sweden and Denmark having made compensation for the irregularities committed by their vessels, or in their ports, to the perfect satisfaction of the parties concerned; and having renewed the treaties of Commerce entered into with them, our political and commercial relations with those Powers continue to be on the most friendly footing.

With Spain, our differences up to the 22d of February, 1819, were settled by the treaty of Washington of that date; but at a subsequent period, our commerce with the States, formerly colonies of Spain, on the continent of America, was annoyed and frequently interrupted by her public and private armed ships. They captured many of our vessels prosecuting a lawful commerce, and sold them and their cargoes, and at one time, to our demands for restoration and indemnity, opposed the allegation, that they were taken in the violation of a blockade of all the ports of those States. This blockade was declaratory only, and the inadequacy of the force to maintain it, was so manifest, that this allegation was varied to a charge of trade in contraband of war. This, in its turn, was also found untenable, and the minister whom I sent with instructions to press for the reparation that was due to our injured fellow citizens, has transmitted an answer to his demand, by which the captures are declared to have been legal, and are justified, because the independence of the States of America never having been acknowledged by Spain, she had a right to prohibit trade with them under her old colonial laws. This ground of defence was contradictory, not only to those which had been formerly alleged, but to the uniform practice and established laws of nations; and had been abandoned by Spain herself in the convention which granted indemnity to British subjects for captures, made at the same time, under the same circumstances, and for the same allegations with those of which we complain.

I however indulge the hope that further reflection will lead to other views, and feel confident that when His Catholic Majesty shall be convinced of the justice of the claim, his desire to preserve friendly relations between the two countries, which it is my earnest endeavour to maintain, will induce him to accede to our demand. I have therefore despatched a special messenger with instructions to our Minister to bring the case once more to his consideration; to the end that if, which I cannot bring myself to believe, the same decision that cannot but be deemed an unfriendly denial of justice, should be persisted in, the matter may, before your adjournment, be laid before you, the constitutional judges of what is proper to be done when negotiation for redress of injury fails.

The conclusion of a treaty for indemnity with France seemed to present a favourable opportunity to renew our claims of a similar nature on other powers, and particularly in the case of those upon Naples, more especially as in the course of former negotiations with that power, our failure to induce France to render us justice was used as an argument against us. The desires of the merchants, who were the principal sufferers, have therefore been acceded to, and a mission has been instituted for the special purpose of obtaining for them a reparation already too long delayed. This measure having been resolved on, it was put in execution without waiting for the meeting of Congress, because the state of Europe created an apprehension of events that might have rendered our application ineffectual.

Our demands upon the Government of the Two Sicilies are of a peculiar nature: the injuries on which they are founded are not denied, nor are the atrocity and perfidy under which those injuries were perpetrated attempted to be extenuated. The sole ground on which indemnity has been refused is the alleged illegality of the tenure by which the monarch who made the seizures held his crown. This defence, always unfounded in any principle of the law of nations—now universally abandoned, even by those powers

upon whom the responsibility for acts of past rulers bore the most heavily, will unquestionably be given up by His Sicilian Majesty, whose counsels will receive an impulse from that high sense of honour and regard to justice which are said to characterize him, and I feel the fullest confidence that the talents of the citizens commissioned for that purpose will place before him the just claims of our injured citizens in such a light as will enable me, before your adjournment, to announce that they have been adjusted and secured. Precise instructions to the effect of bringing the negotiation to a speedy issue, have been given, and will be obeyed.

In the late blockade of Terceira, some of the Portuguese fleet captured several of our vessels, and committed other excesses, for which reparation was demanded, and I was on the point of despatching an armed force, to prevent any recurrence of a similar violence, and protect our citizens in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, when official assurances, on which I relied, made the sailing of the ships unnecessary. Since that period, frequent promises have been made that full indemnity shall be given for the injuries inflicted and the losses sustained. In the performance there has been some, perhaps unavoidable, delay; but I have the fullest confidence that my earnest desire that this business may at once be closed, which our Minister has been instructed strongly to express, will very soon be gratified. I have the better ground for this hope, from the evidence of a friendly disposition which that Government has shown by an actual reduction of the duty on rice, the produce of our Southern states, authorizing the anticipation that this important article of our export will soon be admitted on the same footing with that produced by the most favored nation.

With the other powers of Europe, we have fortunately had no cause of discussions for the redress of injuries. With the Empire of the Russians, our political connection is of the most friendly, and our commercial, of the most liberal kind. We enjoy the advantages of navigation and trade, given to the most favored nation; but it has not yet suited their policy, or perhaps has not been found convenient from other considerations, to give stability and reciprocity to those privileges by a commercial treaty. The ill health of the minister last year charged with making a proposition for that arrangement, did not permit him to remain at St. Petersburg, and the attention of that Government, during the whole of the period since his departure, having been occupied by the war in which it was engaged, we have been assured that nothing could have been effected by his presence. A Minister will soon be nominated, as well to effect this important object as to keep up the relations of amity and good understanding of which we have received so many assurances and proofs from His Imperial Majesty, and the Emperor his predecessor.

The treaty with Austria is opening to us an important trade with the hereditary dominions of the Emperor, the value of which has been hitherto little known, and of course not sufficiently appreciated. While our commerce finds an entrance into the South of Germany by means of this Treaty, those we have formed with the Hanseatic Towns and Prussia, and others now in negotiation, will open that vast country to the enterprising spirit of our merchants, on the North; a country abounding in all the materials for a mutually beneficial commerce, filled with enlightened and industrious inhabitants, holding an important place in the politics of Europe, and to which we owe so many valuable citizens. The ratification of the Treaty with the Porte was sent to be exchanged by the gentleman appointed our Charge d'Affaires to that Court. Some difficulties occurred on his arrival; but at the date of his last official despatch, he supposed they had been obviated, and that there was every prospect of the exchange being speedily effected.

This finishes the connected view I have thought it proper to give of our political and commercial relations in Europe. Every effort in my power will be continued to strengthen and extend them by Treaties founded on principles of the most perfect reciprocity of interest, neither asking nor conceding any exclusive advantage, but liberating as far as it lies in my power the activity and industry of our fellow-citizens from the shackles which foreign restrictions may impose.

In China and the East Indies, our commerce continues in its usual extent and with increased facilities, which the credit and capital of our merchants afford, by substituting bills for payments in specie. A daring outrage having been committed in those seas by the plunder of one of our merchantmen engaged in the pepper trade at a port in Sumatra, and the practical perpetrators belonging to tribes in such a state of society, that the usual course of proceedings between civilized nations could not be pursued, I forthwith despatched a frigate with orders to require immediate satisfaction for the injury, and indemnity to the sufferers.

Few changes have taken place in our connections with the independent States of America since my last communication to Congress. The ratification of a commercial treaty with the United Republics of Mexico, has been for some time under deliberation in their Congress, but was still undecided at the date of our last despatches. The unhappy rival

COURT OF APPEALS—ADJOURNED TERM.

Thursday, Dec. 1st.—Present as yesterday. The argument in No. 210, Houston and wife vs Archer, et al. was continued by Speed and Martin, for the Appellants, and Johnson, for the Appellees.

Friday, Dec. 2.—Present as yesterday. No. 210, Houston and wife vs Archer, et al. The argument of this case was concluded by Martin, for the Appellants, in reply.

No. 144, John B. Stimmel vs John Underwood, this case was argued by F. A. Schley, for the Appellant, and Palmer, for the Appellee.

Saturday, Dec. 3.—Present as yesterday. No. 172, Philip Blessing vs John House's case, the argument of this case was commenced by Ross, for the Appellant. William Schley, and F. A. Schley, for the Appellee, and Palmer, for the Appellant.

DECEMBER TERM, 1831.

Monday, Dec. 5.—Present as on Saturday. The argument of No. 172, was concluded by Palmer, for the Appellant.

No. 103, Joshua Cockey vs Jonathan Forest, this case was argued by Ross, for the Appellant, and Palmer, for the Appellee.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.—Present as yesterday. No. 146, Trasher, Garnialue of Shaun vs Herbert, A.M'r. D. B. N. C. T. A. of Waltman, the argument of this case was commenced by Palmer, for the Appellant.

Thursday, Dec. 7.—Present as yesterday. Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in No. 103, Robinson, et al. vs Greenhead and wife. Decree Reversed, and dismissed with costs.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in Nos. 120, 121, Barber vs Matias Hammond's heirs, and Charles Hammond and Charles Waters vs Hammond, guardian of Hammond's heirs. Appeals Dismissed.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court, in No. 147, Guither and Warfield vs Welch's estate. Order of the Chancellor Reversed, with costs.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court, in No. 112, The City Bank of Baltimore vs James Smith. Decree Reversed, with costs.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court, in No. 422, John Roberts, et al. vs Libbury, et al. Appeal Dismissed.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court, in No. 106, Patrick L. Watts vs Jesse Barrett. Judgment Reversed, and Proceedings awarded.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in No. 100, David Arnold vs Gen. St. Judgment Affirmed.

The argument of No. 146, Trasher, garniee of Shaun vs Everhart, A.M'r. D. B. N. S. A. of Waltman, was concluded by Wm. Schley, for the Appellee, and Palmer, for the Appellant.

No. 2 and 3, Millard and Sotheron vs Gustus and Georg Weems, the argument of this case was commenced by Stonestreet, for the Appellants.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.—Present as yesterday. The argument of the above cases was concluded by Stonestreet, Scott, and A. C. Mader, for the Appellants, and C. Dorsey, for the Appellees.

In the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Canal Company, (appeal to the present term,) a motion was made by Magruder, on the part of the appellants, that a day should be assigned for the hearing of this term—Johns, Counsel for the appellees, opposed the motion, upon the ground of the unavailability of Taney, (Attorney-General U. S.) also of Counsel for the Appellees.

The motion was held over for a fuller Court. No. 4, Gough and Binny vs Thos. F. Ward. The argument of this case was commenced by Dorsey, for the Appellant, Stonestreet and Magruder, for the Appellees.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. GREEN. The inclement weather we have had since commencement of winter, forcibly impresses the necessity of a land carriage for the Baltimore merchandise arriving at the port of Annapolis. And the advantage of rail roads, over every other species of international communication, induces me to commend to the Baltimoreans the expediency of procuring a rail-way to be made, by another winter surprises them by an earlier visit than has been paid by the present. A little of the enterprising spirit of Baltimore will be sufficient to effect this desirable object.

MARYLAND.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

On Tuesday the 22d inst. Thomas B. Loughton, Esq. Chowan county, N. C. left Plymouth with three valuable and favourite negro men, in an open boat, during the heaviest of wind on that day, and horrible melancholy to relate they were all drowned. Nothing has yet been heard of the boat, but Mr. L's trunk and the boat have been found.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL.

We learn, says the Newburyport Advertiser of Wednesday, that a gang was fired at the Southern and Eastern Mail Stage, at a place called Long Lane, about three miles S.W. of Portsmouth, about three o'clock yesterday morning. It is reported that one of the leaders was hit, and that both were

turned from their course but were set right and driven on by the presence of wind and skilful management of Mrs. Annandale, the driver. There were eleven passengers and two coaches, which would have rendered any attack not sustained by a considerable armed band, highly dangerous to the robbers.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

It will be recollected, that a committee was recently appointed by the House of Commons, in consequence of the loss of the Rothsay Castle, to take into consideration the frequent calamities by steam navigation, and the best means of guarding against their recurrence. This committee are said to have paid the most diligent attention to the subject, having had frequent meetings, and examined a great number of witnesses; and among them, one of those who escaped from the Rothsay Castle. They have been furnished by the Admiralty with a Government Steamboat, for the purpose of instituting some important experiments. It is singular that, notwithstanding the repeated accidents of the kind above referred to which have taken place in this country, so little public inquiry has been made into the causes of those accidents. It is by no means improbable, that the information which would be obtained by a close investigation, might be of inestimable value for the preservation of property and life.

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAIL ROAD.

Yesterday morning, ground was broken by one of the Engineers, near the Black Horse Tavern in Woburn, for the commencement of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road, and the work will be prosecuted with vigour by the Company. Col. Gay, of Vermont, has obtained the contract to level the road, on this section of 4 or 5 miles.

SIXTY MILES OF THE RAIL-ROAD OPEN.

We enjoyed the gratification yesterday of witnessing the interesting ceremony of the formal opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to Frederick, and after dining there, of returning home last night, having in the interval performed a journey of one hundred and twenty miles. The Board of Directors, accompanied by the Governor of Maryland, the Hon. Judge Baldwin of the Supreme Court, the Mayor and Members of the City Council, and other gentlemen, left the three Taverns in Pratt street about a quarter after seven in the morning, in four carriages, each drawn by a single horse. The harness and horses of the Governor were also in the train, on a suitable car. The new carriage "Frederick" led the way. Notwithstanding the ground was covered with snow which had fallen on the previous night, the speed of the carriages appeared to be in no wise impeded. In about four hours the party reached the foot of the Inclined Planes, the ascent of which was surmounted with ease and celerity, by the addition of two horses with an outrider to each carriage. On the summit level of the Ridge, a decorated arch, with inscriptions, was thrown over the road. In the descent down the two western plans, the extra horses were dispensed with, and additional breaks applied to the wheels. On reaching the Monocacy, some time was spent in the examination of the fine viaduct over that stream. The main road here diverges to the south west, while the branch road to Frederick preserves a westerly course. On the main road, near the viaduct, a banner was planted, bearing the significant motto, "To the Ohio—extra—extra!" After the train had all arrived at the Monocacy, the party again moved forward, at half speed, with the carriages at regular intervals. In this order, with the "Frederick" in front surrounded by the American flag, and followed by the "Maryland," "Virginia" and "Ohio," the train approached the city of Frederick between one and two, P. M. The entrance into that city was truly a gratifying spectacle, the road for some distance being lined with citizens, amidst whose cheers, the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon, the party at length reached the Depot. Soon after they alighted, a happily conceived and eloquent address was delivered by Richard Potts, Esq. Chairman of the committee of Arrangements, to which a suitable reply was made by the President of the Rail Road Company. A procession was then formed, in which the citizens of Frederick, headed by a band of music escorted their guests to the City Hotel, where a sumptuous table for a company of two hundred persons, was prepared. Nearly the whole of the party remained for the public dinner, and were to return to-day, leaving Frederick at half past nine, A. M.

Thus have the bold enterprise and untiring perseverance of the Board triumphed over obstacles and difficulties whose number and magnitude might well have appalled less resolute and patriotic minds. No one can traverse the road between the two cities without being struck with the various nature of those obstacles, and without being impressed with astonishment and admiration at the labour and skill which have been so happily applied in surmounting them. Not less worthy of remark and praise is the style in which the entire line of road has been constructed. Solidity and durability are every where apparent, and imparts to the work a character of permanency perfectly appropriate to an enterprise truly national in its plan, objects and results. We sincerely congratulate the Board, the Company, the State, and, indeed, the nation on the triumphant accomplishment of this first great link in the important chain of communication

which is destined to unite the East and West by an indissoluble tie. To show immediate community, which thinks so largely the honour of projecting and prosecuting the work, and which will enjoy in a like degree the vast benefits resulting from it, we would offer our warmest congratulations. The beneficial influences arising from the circumstances of the commencement of the enterprise, and, subsequently, of the completion of the nearer divisions, have been for some time past manifested in a striking manner; and now, that the road is extended to a point which forms the centre of a populous, fertile and wealthy district, these happy influences will begin to display themselves still more decidedly. A short time must necessarily elapse before the people of the interior will be able to conform their arrangements to the perfect revolution which the rail road will effect in transportation; but interest will render the conformity of easy and ready attainment, and each succeeding month will witness a regular increase of the trade and travel of the road. The great saving of time and expense in transportation will operate as favourably on the business of the city merchant and mechanic who furnishes supplies for the interior, as it will on that of the farmer and the manufacturer, who bring their products to market on the road. The benefits will be reciprocal, and the effect invigorating to all classes within the range of its influence.

The same energy which has brought the road between Baltimore and Frederick to completion within the promised time, will be applied to finishing within the present year the line to the Point of Rocks. Should the weather continue propitious, the communication to the Potomac will certainly be opened by Christmas. This will form an additional channel of trade which, there is no doubt, will greatly benefit our city. The proximity of the termination of the road to a rich and productive section of Virginia will inevitably be the means of drawing its trade in this direction, where a better and more certain market may always be found. We learn that measures are already in contemplation to send the coal of Cumberland down the Potomac to the Point of Rocks, and thence to this market by the rail road. We are confident that the experience of the ensuing twelve months will show that the road to Frederick and the Potomac will pay a fair interest on its cost; and, as we doubt not the legal obstacles to the extension of the road up the Potomac will, in the mean time, be satisfactorily removed, the Company will, therefore, be enabled to push forward with renewed energy and perseverance towards the Ohio. Balt. Adver.

THE RATTLE SNAKE.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Most of our readers have doubtless seen the account published in our paper of the 2d inst. of a Rattle Snake in the keeping of Mr. John H. Bobbit, at Person Court House. During the last week the editor of this paper in company with several respectable gentlemen at Person Superior Court, visited on Tuesday morning, the house occupied by Mr. B. for the purpose of seeing that which was a natural curiosity. Mr. Bobbit willing to gratify us took the reptile out of the cage with his hand and held it by the neck. On account of the approach of cold weather, it had all most arrived at its torpid state and appeared quite docile, which to its keeper was mistaken for tameness. After having been cautioned by one of the company of the danger to which he was exposing himself, we left him. In the evening, standing not far from the shop of Mr. Bobbit, the editor was informed that the snake had bitten its keeper in a few minutes we went to Mr. B's shop, and found him in great agony: this was near sunset, before midnight Mr. B. was a corpse. We are indebted to a kind friend who was one of the attending physicians for the following particulars of this melancholy affair. "The deceased was not bitten by the snake as was at first supposed, by those who were not present, he told our informant (at the time when his mouth and tongue were so much swollen that he could scarcely articulate) that the snake did not bite intentionally." Those who were present say that Mr. Bobbit had the snake out showing it to them, holding it in his left hand, rather loosely, that by an effort of the snake to draw his head back, one of his fangs came in contact with Mr. B's fore finger, about half an inch below the upper joint; he dropped the snake, but immediately picked it up, put it in the cage and commenced sucking the wound. A physician was called in and saw the deceased in three minutes after the accident his eyes were then red—his lips swollen and quivering—he said he should die, and was in the act of falling, when he was assisted to bed. In ten minutes afterwards every muscle in the system appeared affected with a twitching which continued until he died. Vomiting commenced in ten minutes after the accident and continued for an hour. No pulse was discovered after thirty minutes from the time the occurrence took place. He appeared to be sensible of all that was passing until about two hours before his death at which time his breathing became more difficult, which continued to increase until he breathed his last. He died in six and a half hours from the time the poisonous fang entered his flesh—a melancholy instance of human folly.

The deceased was a native of Franklin county, by trade a tailor, about twenty-eight years of age, without a family, and was much respected by the community in which he lived. His last efforts at talking were spent in requesting those around him not to slight the

advice of friends as he had done, to view the situation that he was then in, and never handle a snake. No occurrence that we ever witnessed wrought more powerfully on our feelings; the recollection of it even at this time, strikes us with terror; it is indeed a melancholy instance of the uncertainty of human existence.

IN CHANCERY,

3d December 1831.

ORDERED, That the sale of the Real Estate of Ann R. Plummer, deceased, made and reported by the Trustee, Louis Gasaway, be ratified & confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, before the 3d day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in a newspaper before the 3d day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$2,000 00.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

SPLENDID PRIZES,

\$15,000 \$10,000 \$6,000

VIRGINIA STATE Lottery—Class No. 35—To be drawn 9th December, 1831—66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

Ticket \$5—Half \$2 50—Quarter \$1 25.

\$12,000—\$5,000—\$1,270—5 of \$1,000—5 of \$500.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—For the benefit of the Drama Swamp Canal Company—To be drawn at Norfolk, on Monday 12th December 1831.—Extra Class No. 3, for 1831.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

Ticket \$4—Half \$2—Quarter \$1.

\$10,000—\$3,000—\$2,000—\$1,830—5 of \$1,000—5 of \$500.

DELAWARE & NORTH CAROLINA CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—Class No. 21 for 1831—To be drawn at Wilmington (D. C.) on Tuesday, 15th of December 1831.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

Ticket \$4—Half \$2—Quarter \$1.

\$40,000—\$20,000—\$10,000—\$5,080—2 of \$4,000.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—Class No. 12 for 1831.—To be drawn in the City of New York on Wednesday, December 14th 1831.

60 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

Ticket \$10—Half \$5—Quarter \$2 50.

For Tickets or Shares, Address E. DUBOIS, Washington City, D. C. Dec. 8.

PORTER'S TAVERN

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of two decrees of the High Court of Chancery, the one in which Michx Porter was complainant, and the heirs of Nathan Porter were defendants; the other were Jesse H. Hunter and Jane his wife were complainants, and Michx Lydy and the heirs of Nathan Porter were defendants, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at public sale on the premises, on Monday the fourth of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., that long established and well known Tavern called

PORTER'S TAVERN:

and part of a Tract of Land mortgaged by the said Nathan Porter in his title to the said Michx Lydy, being part of a tract of land called

DORSEY'S SEARCH ENLARGED.

containing One Hundred and twelve ACRES, more or less, situate in Anne Arundel county and on the main road leading from Elliott's Mills to Snell's Bridge, commonly called the Montgomery Road. As a place of public resort and business it is almost unequalled, being about 14 miles from Baltimore, 24 from Washington, 50 from Annapolis, between 4 and 5 from Elliott's Mills, and 2 or 3 from Oakland Mills, and is the place of voting for the 5th election district of said county.—The neighbourhood is healthy and most respectable. This land is well watered, with about 20 acres of good meadow. The buildings consist of a one and a half story Stone House and Kitchen, large, commodious and comfortable, with a large and dry cellar, a good Barn, and Stabling for 18 horses, a threshing floor and sheds for the accommodation of travellers, a Wheelright shop, a Blacksmith's shop, a pump of good water which communicates with a cool and fine dairy, an ice house, and smoke house, and a large young thriving apple orchard of selected fruit. At the same time and place will be offered another price or parcel of land called

Part of Howard's Fair & Amicable Settlement.

containing Ninety-three and half ACRES of land, more or less. On this latter farm is a good log house and stable—Clover and plainer act well on both, and there is sufficient wood on both for the use of them. It is deemed unnecessary to be more minute in description, as it is expected and wished by all interested, that every one desirous of purchasing will make himself acquainted with every thing concerning the said parcels of land by an actual examination.

THE TERMS OF SALE.

Are one tenth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or the ratification thereof, and the remainder in three equal instalments of 6, 12 and 18 months with interest from the day of sale, for the payment of which, bonds or notes with good security must be given, and upon the Chancellor's ratification, and the receipt of the purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed or deeds. JAMES QUYLE, Trustee. Dec. 8.



From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Prorogation of Parliament, King's Speech, Riots in England—articles of a Treaty between Belgium and Holland—Official Russian account of War in Poland—Cholera Morbus at Hamburg.

The packet ship York, Capt. Burdley, arrived last evening, has brought us our files of English papers from the 16th to 30th October, Shipping Lists and Commercial advices to the same date.

The King of England has prorogued the British Parliament, announcing at the same time, his intention of again bringing before that body at the ensuing session, the question of a constitutional reform in the representative body. The Speech of the King is highly eulogised in most of the London journals.

The previous rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Peers, has called forth unqualified marks of the strongest disapprobation in every part of England and Scotland. Meetings have been held throughout those countries, expressive of indignation at the vote of the Lords—approbatory of the conduct of Government and urging Ministers to persevere in their project of reform.

Some disturbances have taken place in London, and that the Marquis of Londonderry had been severely hurt. Great excitement has prevailed, particularly against the Bishops, in consequence of their votes against Reform. Mr. Hunt has presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying for the disfranchisement of those individuals of all political power, but it was withdrawn, the Speaker declaring that it involved a question of privilege belonging to the other branch of the Legislature and a comment upon their proceedings, and that it was therefore not proper the House should take cognizance of it.

In France, perfect tranquility seems to reign. We were already informed that the Chamber of Deputies had by a large majority declared against the peerage remaining hereditary, but the attempt to limit the selection of peers by the King and other amendments proposed by the liberal party have failed. We see not therefore that much has been gained. It strikes us that this holy emanating entirely from the King, will be a more pliant machine in the hands of the monarch than it was before.

At last the conference at London have laid the basis of an arrangement between Belgium and Holland. The Belgians express the utmost dissatisfaction at the terms which are imposed on them; but, as in resisting them, they can look for neither countenance nor aid from France or England, or indeed from any other power, we have little doubt that they will eventually be compelled to submit.

In relation to Poland the accounts before us complete the picture of the total subjugation of that heroic nation to the autocrat of Russia; we were already in possession of the outlines.

The cholera morbus, we lament to add, has reached Hamburg. When the proximity of that city to England and its frequent intercourse with that country is considered, it can hardly be expected that it will not be carried thither, and indeed throughout all Europe. It is consoling, however, to find, that as it extends to the most civilized part of the continent, it assumes a more lenient character. Additional precautions had been adopted against its introduction into England. The King of Holland had opened a session States General by a speech which contains notions particularly important.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will, on Wednesday the 21st inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, offer at Public Sale, on the Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Philip Thomas, Esq. some valuable

HORSES, CATTLE, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of 10 dollars and under, the cash to be paid, and for all sums above ten dollars a credit will be given to the 1st day of September next. Bonds or notes, with good and sufficient security, will be required for all credits, with interest from the day of sale, until paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS J. BRICE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at Butler and Fugate's Tavern, on Saturday the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. all that tract or parcel of land, lying in Anne Arundel county, called

BEAR RIDG'.

Which was mortgaged by Benjamin Owens, Sarah Owens, and Elizabeth Owens, to Benjamin M. Cony, and William Owens.

This parcel of land contains about sixty acres, and is well adapted for raising sheep, and is covered with wood.

TERMS OF SALE.

Are cash to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the Chancellor. On the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser.

SOMERVILLE PINNEY, Trustee. Dec. 8.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1837.

NO. 50

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Edinburgh Literary Journal.
BELOVED! WHEN I AM DEAD.
Beloved! when I am dead,
Oh! do not weep for me in festal hours,
When thro' the glittering dance thy footsteps tread
On mimic flowers—
Nor by the blazing hearth,
When mingled voices swell in sinless glee—
Oh! chequer not that hour of holy mirth,
With thoughts of me!
Beloved! when I am dead,
Think not of me in bright and vibrant bowers—
When the fall pride of summer's noon is shed,
On all its flowers—
When the rich rose's breath
Is caught in every aspiration, there;
When the laburnum's bloom illumines
The glowing air!
For, 'mid the festal glee,
By the glad hearth, and where the roses bloom,
No spirit, love, would sympathize with thee
In kinder gloom.
But, where the low sweet strains
Of winds and waters, blended with the sound
Of village echoes, borne from distant plains,
Are breathing round—
If thro' thy feet should rove,
When twilight dimly falls on flower and tree,
Oh! then my first—my last—my only love!
Remember me!
Glasgow, Aug. 22d, 1831.

From the Englishman's Magazine. CONFESSIONS OF A TIPLING PHILOSOPHER.

Let us suppose, most indulgent and incomparable reader, that an interval of five years has passed. This arrangement will be more convenient to me than a long and particular account of each individual twelve month—indeed, I am persuaded that such an effort would be above my powers, for the pleasures of that blissful period are so blended in my memory into one harmonious whole, that I fear I should find it a vain and unprofitable task to endeavor to separate or define them. I may, therefore, merely state to thee, that for five years I have been in London;—that my home has been an humble tavern called the Owl and Magpie; and that, though not rich, I have contrived to supply my wants without being indebted to charity or compassion. My wants, indeed, were few. For food I had seldom any desire; from one storehouse my aliment was drawn, my body refreshed to a pitch of superhuman strength, my mind invigorated to a degree of preternatural power. And this elysium could be entered,—this intellectual feast enjoyed for so paltry a sum as twopence per glass! Oh! ye who, wallowing in this world's riches, waste your time on the mastication of animal food, whose dreams are polluted by the oppressive substantiality of beef and mutton, how did I scorn the earth-born enjoyments of your inferior natures, as in the highest vain of philosophy and imagination, I let my spirit revel free, through the wide expanse of creation, and at the same time stretched my corporeal energies by the inhalation of a shilling's worth of gin! And herein is my existence, during that period, proved to have been happy, that my recollection does not furnish me with a single incident worthy of commemoration,—for the breaking in upon the Epicurean quietude of my life of any event, pleasant or otherwise which would have impressed itself so strongly upon my mind, as to be remembered after so considerable a lapse of time, would prove that my felicity had been deprived as it were of its totality, and that it had been broken for a season, at least, into fragments; a state of things inconsistent with a perfect, continuous, and uninterrupted philosophical calm. In this manner, for five years, was my time spent. I never experienced a lack of auditors, for the succession of guests in that house of entertainment was rapid and continual. My voice was raised upon all occasions, and on all occasions it was listened to with deference and respect. My learning was duly appreciated by the frequenters of the room where I usually sat; and gradually, a place became appropriated to own peculiar occupation, a pipe was reserved in the sanctity of its brownness, for me alone, and the auditory thronged, impatient for the exordium of my monologue, at a particular hour.—In the course of this monologue, my glass was frequently replenished by the admirers of my eloquence, my pipe was frequently re-filled from the pouches of the by-standers, and frequently the last sounds which awakened a perception in my understanding, were the shouts of applause, or the ejaculations of wonder and admiration. Nor unmindful all this time was I of the cultivation of my intellect—no, indeed, according to the usual mode, by perusing dusty books or dry dissertations, but by mixing equally and familiarly with my fellow men. From lips unlearned in the doctrine of the schools, I have heard the purest philosophy; and even over the coarsest and commonest expressions of unlettered humanity, have I traced a film of delicacy and refinement, which alleviated the vulgarity it could not altogether conceal. But, more than all; I sharpened my dialectic power by entering into contest with myself. I went through every question which suggested it—

self to my mind with the acuteness of a sophist, and according to all the rules of the syllogistic scheme. If my opinion were asked on the quality of certain tobacco, I ransacked my mind to discover in what way I might most logically, and ergo, correctly, pronounce the judgment of my understanding,—and I answered according to the accurate and defined phraseology of a meditative man. I have always entertained a contempt, and I sincerely believe, a well-founded contempt for any one whose copia fandi is so limited as to constrain him to give a response to the simplest interrogation within the compass of one sentence. A monosyllabic answer is what no one can accuse me of having rendered upon any occasion. My ideas diverge into unnumbered radii, all tending to one common centre; and my mind, ere it settles into the declaration of opinion on the point submitted to it, perambulates every subject with which the question is nearly or remotely connected by contrast, analogy or resemblance. But here it may be advisable to stop in my confession of my happiness. Up to this point I found no inconvenience, intellectual or corporeal, resulting from my use of English gin. I had limited myself on the average, to a bottle a day. This, taken at intervals, had no perceptible effect upon my nerves, till its accumulated powers overthrew, for a season, the subtlety of my apprehension, to which I was only restored by the agency of sleep. But about this period my woes began,—and to that enchanting state of ease and satisfaction, the remorseless agonies which succeeded, made me look back with a feeling of sorrow, how deep and fearful; and regret how unavailing!

The first feelings by which I became sensible of the deleterious effects of my mode of life, were unsupportable vertigo and head-aches in the morning; but these, after an hour or two, and a recurrence to the poisonous drug which caused them, wore off, and left me to pursue the same course with the same enjoyment as before. But every succeeding week added to the atrocity and duration of my sufferings. Gin, instead of alleviating my pains, increased them, till the quantity taken overpowered body and soul together, and rendered me forgetful of corporeal suffering, only because benumbed in the understanding. Up to the pitch of inebriety to which throughout the day, I looked forward as the haven of my hopes, my body was racked with aches, my head torn to pieces by agonies too great for words; I have sat with my burning forehead, clammy with the dews of pain, feebly supported on my trembling hands, and marvelled if life could long stand these devastating attacks. My mind became callous, and even memory forsook her throne. The commonest events were huddled together in my recollection, with no distinctness of time or place. My couch was haunted with most terrifying dreams, so vivid and truthlike, that in a short time I could not accurately define whether they were phantoms or appalling realities; my nerves were entirely shattered, my stomach powerless and even my eloquence exerted no more. All the cells of my mind seemed out in one vast arena, in which the different powers struggled for the mastery. But imagination in this combat was generally the victor, and, after profligating all his antagonists, he left me a place of cold and darkness, and I heard at my ear the low growl of the tiger. Terror ere he made his fatal spring upon my covering spirits;—and he sprang, and fearful was the agony of his clutch! Before me, as I wreathed in his embrace, rose visions of appalling horror; and all this not while I slept, but while, in a state of lassitude and despondence, I sat awake in solitude and silence. I found it impossible, by any effort, to dispel these illusions from my mind, and fear was my constant companion, by day as well as by night; if I had occasion to cross any of the great thoroughfares, such as the Strand or Holborn, I found all my endeavours to summon courage for the attempt unavailing; every carriage, however remote, which I saw approaching, appeared to my weakened apprehension, as the appointed minister of my death; I stood and looked upon it, and trembled as its wheels whirled past; and I have wept at the pusillanimity to which I was reduced, with a mixture of many feelings, over all of which immeasurably preponderated hatred to myself. This I plainly perceived could not last long; the employment (humble enough, and not necessary here to be particularized) by which I had hitherto earned a scanty subsistence, was above my powers; and, in addition to the misery of my mind, and the agony I experienced from the consciousness of my degraded nature, I saw approaching me poverty in its worst, most hopeless form; and poverty came—and how many evils, thou dread avenger, didst thou not bring in thy train! There was cast on me the scowl of malice; the philosopher, in which name I had delighted, was now muttered by brute lips, as a bye-word of contempt; and what I felt more than all was sometimes thrown upon me,—on me the gifted, the intellectual, the learned,—the glance of pity! All these I sometimes did perceive, but more generally they were lost upon me, as I sat involved in my own bitter and absorbing contemplations. Often there rose upon me the recollections of my youth; the village of—my nurse, and she, the young girl who had been my only friend. Then there came on me darker dreams; I struggled with the dog, and was vanquished in the struggle; his

hot breath came perceptibly upon my neck, and I saw his white teeth grinding with rage and hunger as he plunged them fiercely into my excruciated flesh! Then the gipsy returned upon the scene, his wild expressive features the same, but his eye, all this time with the scowl of murder; he dashed me on the ground, and held a glittering knife before my eyes, and then forced it—and I felt the weapon as vividly as if it had entered me in reality—into my breast! and then I would start from my reverie with horror, and beg, in an agony of supplication, for one glass of that abominable beverage which I was now too poor to purchase.

At this period of my career, my whole mind was in a state of complete confusion; my ears, to be sure, were preternaturally awakened to sound; I could hear whatever was said, nay, I could recall with the utmost distinctness, whatever had been said, though, at the same time, without the power of comprehending the meaning of any of the expressions. I could see an object, and the moment it was withdrawn I could not tell whether I had seen it that instant, or dreamt of it a month before, or been acquainted with it in some previous state of existence. In short, I was sunk into what is commonly called a state of maudlin imbecility. But cheer up my kind and sympathizing reader, for I shall not much longer detain you with the story of my woes. This much I have thought right to reveal, as a sort of penance inflicted on my pride, by showing to the eyes of all, that talent of the highest order, learning of the most varied kind, and every good and intellectual quality which can strengthen and adorn the human mind, are insufficient to retain their pristine vigour, when beset by the Arch Enemy, vainly typified by Milton under the form of a fallen angel, but more intelligibly represented to my imagination in the shape of a Cask of Gin! Chill penury, as I have said, had marked me for her own. I experienced again, often, and for considerable lengths of time, the attacks of actual hunger. But these I pass over, as I have elsewhere related my sensations in a similar situation; my wardrobe, scanty at first, was now entirely exhausted, and in short I was reduced to the lowest state that even England ever suffered an unpolitical and purely literary man to fall into. Yet strange as it may appear, even in the abject condition there sprung up at times, hope,—transient, and to leave me in deeper dejection,—but still for the moment, soothing and divine. Yet, never in the dreams of hope and fancy paint to me a lot so happy as that which love, and generosity, and faith had prepared for me. Never to be forgotten by this heart, which now overflows with gratitude and gladness, are the efforts by which my happiness was procured; and blessings, many, and deep, and tender, rest upon thy head, thou minister to a mind diseased, of health, of strength, and above all, of quietude and peace!

The Owl and Magpie was a house of universal hospitality. Its doors were not shut to the sons and daughters of affliction, provided, as the poet says, they could pay; but the reader may conceive the miscellaneous nature of the company which was indiscriminately drawn from one of the least fashionable of the districts of the city of London. Men of all kinds were there, the housebreaker, the thief, and, I doubt not, the murderer also. Women, from whom a course of profligacy and vice had taken all the softness and delicacies of their sex, and even children squalid in wretchedness, age, and in crimes, were mingled in the motley group. I have stood and watched their various countenances as the miserable beings leant across the counter for the accursed draught, and I have seen, through all the ruin and wreck of their situation, faces of surprising beauty—faces that must have glowed with indecipherable and more than Grecian lustre, when to all the charms of bloom and feature, there was added the crowning gift—the gift that gives even to the plainest face an attraction impossible to be resisted—modesty! And though my own mind was obfuscated by a continual course of dissipation, my faculties were still acute enough to see female loveliness, and to admire it. A small narrow passage conducted from the tap or room in which the more respectable portion of the company usually sat, to a range of out-buildings, in which several lodgers, as they were denominated, were allowed to sleep. My head racked with great pain, I was standing under the deep shadow of the house wall, almost unconscious of every thing but my intense physical sufferings, when I saw a woman, young and apparently beautiful, loitering in the passage, as if waiting for somebody to join her. Presently from the house there issued a man of notoriously ferocious character, tall, dark, and resembling very nearly the idea I had conceived of an Italian bandit. They spoke in low whispers for some time, and both seemed greatly agitated; at last I heard her say, and her voice trembled as she said it, "I can carry the dreadful secret no longer. It haunts me, the old man's gray hairs."

Her companion interrupted her with an impatient "Pshaw!"

"No! no!" she continued, "it will not do any longer to say pshaw,—my conscience rebels against me day and night, and come what will, I will make a confession of the whole."

"And be hanged for your pains," said the man. "You had a hand in it as well as I—

you watched at the door while I did the trick within."

"But did I think it was murder you intended? that you would dip your hands in the kind old man's blood!—Oh, from that hour I have ceased to be human; heaven and earth are calling out incessantly for revenge, and to-morrow I shall tell all; and die if they will have it so, happy, ay, happier than I have ever been since that dreadful time!"

"You'll tell, will you," exclaimed the villain; "then tell this at the same time, that after he had stolen the grandchild, and murdered the grandpapa, Jack Teedale stooped the tongue of a tell-tale."

There was a short struggle after this the man rushed into the house, and the woman, after sobbing two or three times convulsively, fell down almost at my feet. I was sufficed with horror as well as with the quantity of drink which I had taken to procure me a relief from my pains, and with palsied hands, and blood shot eyes, but without moving an inch, I stood and gazed upon the murdered woman. Soon lights began to move, a bustle took place in the tap, and many men rushed out into the little passage. I found myself violently laid hold of, and I heard many clamorous voices crying out for vengeance upon me as the perpetrator of the terrible crime; and I was tongue tied, and make no attempt to speak, and hung down my head, and gave way to strange fancies that crowded into my brain, and thought the whole scene was but a fearful dream; or that I was finally or irrevocably mad, and had done the deed, the ineffaceable deed, myself! All night long I lay in darkness and chains; but whether or not I slept I cannot tell, for my thoughts at that time, and for many a day before and after, were so confused, that I seldom knew whether they visited me in sleep or in my waking moments. But round me were the sound of blasphemy and profaneness, and though the felons with whom I was confined were inured to profligacy and crime, they shrank from me in abhorrence as from a pestilential polluted thing, when they heard I had imbrued my hands in blood. Thus sanctified, even in the most corrupted breast, shines the glory of the image of God. In the morning I was placed at a bar surrounded by many officials, and before me sat the Man of Power, looking fiercely and grimly upon me from beneath his shaggy brows, as if he had ascertained already that I was guilty. But my spirit, though still fighting amidst a chaos of the disjointed fragments of my past experiences, was now less clouded than on the previous night. In answer to the question of what was my name, I commenced a dissertation on the nomenclature of all ages, from the Egyptian Menes downwards, but was rudely interrupted by the uncultivated Theban on the bench, and warned against any superfluous responses. On this my blood began to boil, and I vowed a vow within me to maintain inflexible silence. But this did not avail me. The landlord and other individuals to whom I was known, were summoned to identify my person; they proved me to have been discovered near the body of the woman, and that on being arrested, I had about me all appearances of guilt. They asked me if I wished to say any thing in opposition to this evidence against me, and in spite of the resolution I had formed to be silent, I gave vent to my indignation in a strain of eloquence that thrilled to the heart of that stone breasted magistrate.

"In me, thus abject in my attire, thus surrounded with the suspicions of an appalling crime, you behold a philosopher!—From my earliest years endowed with an acute understanding, which raised me above the debasing circumstances of my birth; strengthened in the vigour of my mind by holding converse with the mighty dead, to me the ages Latinum speak a language which goes directly to the heart; over my spirit is poured the sonorous grandeur of the Great of Old; and my soul exhales with rapture the Dactylic and Spondaic harmonies of the Hexameter verse!"

Thus far had I proceeded, when from the midst of the crowd a voice exclaimed, "Tis he! I have found him! found him at last, after years of misery and despair!" and pushing impetuously through the assembly, there rushed into my arms a female form, and as she lay fainting, with her head upon my bosom, I looked down upon her pale, and alas! emaciated features, and recognized Camilla! The magistrate demanded who was that female, and ordered her to be removed, but she seemed to cling closer than ever to my breast, though she was sensible, apparently, to all that passed. A policeman came forward, and stated he had found her sleeping on some stair or other in the city; as she could give no account of herself, he had brought her up for examination. They had searched her, and the only thing they had discovered in her possession, carefully deposited in her bosom, was a book in an unknown tongue,—and he showed it to the magistrate as he spoke, and I saw it was the volume of Cornelius Nepos I had given her seven years before, and as a perception of her truth and her affection, rushed into my heart, I bent down, and kissed her cheek as she still lay motionless in my arms, and as I raised my head again my eyes were dimmed with irremediable tears. With brute grasp they tore that miserable and loving girl from my embrace, and as she was hurried from me, she gazed on my countenance with a long and passionate gaze, and her lips moved, and

she said, "A murderer! no, no, no!" and shuddering with fearful horror, she fell senseless in the arms of the ruffian who had her in charge. It all passed so suddenly, that I almost believed it was a dream; and on looking round that assembly of scowling and abhorrent faces, to reassess myself of the reality of my situation, my eyes rested on the savage and demoniac features of the man who had done the deed.

"The murderer is in court," I exclaimed, and I pointed to where he stood; "There, in the grimness of undiscovered crime, stands that *dos fur atque sacerdos*." He was seized upon, and searched; a bloody knife was found in his possession, and overcome by conscience he confessed the fearful truth; then turning to me, he gazed for some time upon me, as I stood in the renewed consciousness of innocence, and in a moment the features struck me as being previously known to me, and the dark scowl, the gaunt figure, and wild appearance altogether of the man, rushed upon my memory, and I knew that before me, in the degradation of guilt & misery of approaching death, stood the Gipsy who had first destroyed my happiness by flooding my senses in gin!—Oh! just retribution—Oh! satisfaction soothing and consolatory to my ruined and exasperated spirit. Murmurs of congratulation on the proof of my innocence run round the court, and even that man of callousness and power released from his pride and coldness, as he told me I was free.—Free!—word which to the miserable does in general produce a sensation of the liveliest joy, but in me who had no hope, no home, awakened no sentiment of happiness; how coldly didst thou fall upon my heart! Free!—free, indeed, from the bonis and gyves of the prisoner and the slave,—but in the shackles of pain and misery, and inebriety and weakness, how bound—how irrevocably bound!—Yet, not so,—for was I not free to pour into thy bosom, oh! friend of my earliest days! the pent-up fondness of a bruised, yet not a broken heart? Free, at least in fancy, to roam with thee through our own romantic valley, to gaze with thee upon the ocean, as we had often done in the sunny hours of childhood, and to forget the hopelessness of our present lot? Again was Camilla placed before the bar, and she told her story to those hardened menials of magistrical power, till they were softened by the recital of her griefs. In search of me she wandered for many years, amidst poverty and all its woes, to recall me to the home of my youth, to happiness and contentment. She told them that after I had left my house it had been found that ample means for my support were left in my nurse's will; that the clergyman of the parish had secured the money for my use, if at any future period I should be discovered; and that she, on foot, and unprotected, had set off to trace me out, and inform me of my good fortune; and at last worn out and sick at heart, and penniless and weary she had found me in the appalling form of a suspected murderer.

"Stop!" said the magistrate, and taking down a file of newspapers, he turned to one and read some passages in it, looking at the same time attentively on me, "I think," he said, "this advertisement must have reference to you. You left—on the first of June, 1816?"

"I did."

"You talk a great deal about Aristotle and Logic, and the Eton Grammar?"

"With all these I am intimate; my aspirations since my youth have been only after books and philosophy."

"You are five feet three inches in height."

"I know not,—the altitude of my body is beneath my care."

"Well, read the advertisement yourself."

In that vile print I saw myself registered, as 'one rather weak in the understanding, but harmless and good-natured, talking almost incessantly, and striving to introduce quotations from the Eton Grammar; and the base advertisement concluded by saying, 'if I would apply to the Rev. Obadiah Gubbins, Rector, I should hear of something to my advantage. I indignantly stamped upon the contemptible libel, and shouted, I of a weak understanding, who can conjugate every verb in the immortal Grammar. I of a weak understanding, to whom Aristotle has been a playfellow from his childhood!

But here I found I had been hustled out of that Boston court, and that I was standing in the open air alone,—yet not alone, for what gentle hand is that which is softly laid upon my arm, and what tearful eyes are those which are turned upon me with such a soft and beseeching expression—thine, thine, dearest and best beloved, whose home hereafter shall be my fond devoted heart, whose shelter from the storms of an unkindly world shall be ever in my arms! But a dream of horror glided into my heart.

"Camilla," I said, "how is it you have lived? this is a most wicked, sinful town."

The warm blood rushed into the pale face of that bright eyed creature, she let go my arm, and looked proudly in my face.

"I have fared but poorly since I saw you last, a thought of vice never cast its shadow on the heart of your affectionate Camilla."

"Blessings, blessings be upon thee, thou sister of a philosopher's woes, thy soul is purer than a mirror; let us haste to our own dear valley,—we shall live in the nurse's cottage,—come, come, come, my life, my happiness!—let us quit London for ever!"

Report of the Postmaster General.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
28th November, 1831.
To the President of the United States:
 Sir: The following report of the progress and condition of this Department is respectfully submitted.

The revenues of the Department, being the amount of postages within the year, commencing on the 1st of July, 1830, and ending the 30th of June, 1831, were

81,997,811 54

The expenditures of the Department, within the same period, were

1,935,539 36

Being for compensation to postmasters

2635,028 48

For transportation of the mail

1,252,226 44

For incidental expenses

48,504 44

Leaving an excess of revenue beyond the expenses of the Department, amounting to

62,252 13

Of this sum there have been paid into the Treasury (being irregularly deposited by collecting officers)

563 51

Showing a balance in favour of the Department, of

61,688 67

The surplus of revenue on the 1st July, 1830, as stated in the report of last year, amounted to

148,724 23

Thus the surplus revenue at the disposal of the Department on 1st of July, 1831 was

2210,412 89

This surplus, reported as available, and at the disposal of the Department, is founded on the statement in the report of the late Postmaster General, of 1828, and on the assumption that all the postages which have accrued since my first report in 1829, will have been collected. Of the postages returned within that time, it is confidently believed the losses, in collection will not amount to one fourth of one per centum.

The whole amount of postages from July 1st, 1828, to July 1st, 1829, was

81,707,418 42

From July 1st, 1829, to July 1st, 1830

1,850,363 10

From July 1st, 1830, to July 1st, 1831

1,997,811 54

The increase of postages within the year ending July 1st, 1830, above the amount of the year preceding, was

2108,540 47

The increase of the year ending July 1st, 1830, above the amount of the year preceding, was

143,164 68

The increase of the year ending July 1st, 1831, above the amount of the year preceding, was

147,222 44

The expenses of the Department for the year preceding July 1st, 1828, exceeded its revenues in the sum of

225,015 80

For the year preceding July 1st, 1829

74,714 15

For the year preceding July 1st, 1830

82,124 85

But for the year preceding July 1st, 1831, the revenues of the Department have exceeded its expenditures in the sum of

62,252 18

The favourable terms upon which the contracts were last year made for the transportation of the mail in the southern division, commencing on the 1st day of January, last, have assisted in producing the result exhibited by the following fact:—The revenue of the Department for the half year beginning with the 1st of January last, exceeded the expenditures for the same period in the sum of

273,473 91

Whereas for the half year preceding the 1st January, 1831, the expenditures exceeded the revenue in the sum of

13,228 73

The difference in which results constitutes the excess of revenue over disbursements for the year now reported, of

62,252 18

From the 1st of July, 1830, to the 1st July, 1831, the transportation of the mail was increased in stages equal to

834,450 miles a year

On horseback and in sulkies

135,232 miles a year

Making an annual increase of transportation equal to 968,702 miles beyond the amount of any former period.

Many routes have also been improved, by substituting stages for horse mails, to the annual amount of 362,321 miles.

The total annual increase of stage transportation from July 1, 1830, to July 1, 1831 was

1,196,771 miles

The annual decrease of transportation, on horseback, within the same time, by substituting stages, was

228,069 miles

Making the annual increase as above, equal to

968,702 miles

On the 1st of July, 1831, the annual transportation of the mail was, in stages and steamboats

10,748,348 miles

On horseback and in sulkies 4,740,344 miles

Making the whole annual transportation equal to 15,488,692 miles

Other improvements are also determined on, in which remote parts of the country are immediately interested; among them are, the establishment of a regular steamboat mail on the river Ohio, between Guyandotte, in Virginia, Cincinnati, in Ohio, and Louisville, in Kentucky; to form a daily connexion with the line of post coaches from this place, and from Richmond, in Virginia, to Guyandotte; and the improvement of the route to a daily line between Macon, in Georgia, Mobile, in Alabama, and New Orleans, so as to constitute a daily intercourse between New Orleans and the Atlantic cities, with a despatch of twelve days between New Orleans and this city.

These two improvements are already in a state of progress, and it is expected will soon be in complete operation.

The contracts for transporting the mails in the middle division of the Union, comprising the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Ohio, and the Territory of Michigan, will end with the present year. In renewing the contracts, for this division, provision has been made for stage accommodation over 560 miles of post roads, on which the mail had before been carried on horseback, and on which the annual transportation in stages will from the 1st of January next, amount to 62,365 miles. On 1,803 miles of post roads, where the mail is already carried in stages, the frequency of trips will also be increased to the annual amount of 407,324 miles. By these arrangements an annual increase of stage transportation is secured from the 1st of January next, of 469,889 miles in that section. The value of these improvements, at the lowest estimate, is as follows:—

469,889 miles of stage transportation, at 9 cents per mile, \$42,290 01
Decrease of 62,365 miles of horse mail transportation, at 4 cents per mile, 2,494 60
Net value of the improvements, \$39,795 41

The acceptances for the new contracts, besides the securing of these improvements, are not so great as the amount now paid for the transportation of that division, by \$31,787 18. The renewal of the contracts, therefore, saves in money to the Department, the sum of

51,787 18

Which added to the value of the improvements, effects a saving of

91,582 63

Other improvements, highly important in their character, are proposed for further consideration. It is, however, anticipated from the saving which has been effected in renewing the contracts, that the Department will possess the ability to make some further improvements in this division of mail routes.

There were, on the 1st of July last, 6,866 post offices. To the plan adopted for their supervision, and the vigilance with which it is observed, together with the system of finance which is strictly adhered to, may be attributed, in no small degree, the increasing prosperity of the Department.

I have the honour to be,
 With high regard,
 Your obedient servant,
 W. T. BARRY.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.
WRECK OF THE CHARLESTON PACKET PRESIDENT.

The fact that the ship President, from Charleston, which arrived below on Sunday, had gone ashore in the gale on the East Bank, was noted in the shipping intelligence of this paper last evening. The ship has been totally wrecked, as will be seen by the following interesting narrative of the catastrophe, by one who shared in the perils he describes.

WRECK OF SHIP PRESIDENT, CHARLESTON LINE PACKET.—It is always highly satisfactory to record acts that reflect credit upon humanity: But when officers are rendered by which the lives of fellow beings are rescued as it were from death, and under circumstances that might with less virtue and generosity be offered as a palliation, or excuse, for their omission, it is no less due to benevolence and humanity, than accordant with sincere feelings of gratitude, to give to the public the names of those who have thus eminently distinguished themselves, and the attending circumstances under which they acted.

The wreck of the ship President, Captain Wilson, on the east branch of the Roper breakers, on Sunday night, was accompanied with circumstances truly of an appalling and almost hopeless nature. The wind had been, and was blowing violently from the N. W. and although every precaution was used by the pilot (who was taken on board in the afternoon) to get a sure and safe anchorage, the violence of the tempest increased to that degree by three o'clock Monday morning that she drifted with two anchors for some distance, and then first struck. The night was remarkably cold and dark, and the deck, rigging, spars, and sails, were entirely covered with ice. At about 4 o'clock, the water burst through the bottom, and in the space of half an hour, the cabin was filled to the sky lights, and every individual on board (twenty in number) was driven to find safety on deck, and seek protection from the inclemency of the weather under the roof over the stern part of the ship. By this time, the main mast and foremast had been cut away; they

had fallen with a crash, the effect of which, at a period so perilous and awful, cannot possibly be described, and at which the stoutest heart would have trembled. The wind continued unabated; the deck was one complete sheet of ice; the spar & rigging that remained increased in bulk tenfold by the thick incrustation with which the severity of the weather had loaded them, and nearly every individual, benumbed with cold, standing statue-like, with clothes entirely frozen and covered with sleet and ice, under the roof upon the quarter deck, anxiously gazing towards the eastern horizon, and ready to catch the first light of the morning. The light of the rising sun was never more ardently and sincerely anticipated; for it was hoped that a discovery of the wreck early in the morning, would bring immediate relief.

The only remaining hope under Providence during this period of intense anxiety, was the substantial character of the ship, and that she would not part until all on board could be rescued. Thank Heaven, the hope was realized. Although the wind had rather increased than diminished, and wave after wave had tumultuously rolled over the ship for several hours, plunging her more upon the breakers, and with a violence that seemed to force even the timbers from their places, she still kept together, but her sides were breaking in on her larboard and starboard quarter. The situation of the individuals on board at this time was truly awful. The violence of the wind; the darkness of the night; the occasional crashing of spars; the continual sweeping of the sea over the whole length of the ship, and that indescribably moaning sound of the wind as it swept through the ice-bound rigging, can only be appreciated by those who have experienced similar situations. When day-light broke, the reality was indeed realized; the danger could now be conceived: the wreck was truly such a one that with less than the miraculous interposition of a kind Providence, all must inevitably have perished.

At about 10 A. M. the jolly boat was got ready, and a party of seven embarked and made for the land, which fortunately, they reached. It was perilous but equally so to remain on the wreck. In the boat were Captain Wilson, Mr. Chisholm, passenger, and several of the crew. It is due to Captain Wilson to state, that his whole object in leaving the ship, and I can add, a praiseworthy object, was to hasten to the city, should the boat succeed in reaching the shore; and to despatch with all possible speed some efficient means to rescue those remaining on the wreck. The conduct of Captain Wilson was throughout every way commendable, and actuated by a deep sense of the responsibility that devolved upon him during this critical period.

The situation of those remaining on board, became every moment more perilous; the wind increased, the sea was incessantly dashing violently over the ship; and the weather was becoming if possible more cold and severe. The only hope that could reasonably be entertained was relief from the city. This state of feeling continued until nearly 2 o'clock P. M. and until nearly hope itself could no longer be sustained. When it is considered how much was suffered under several trying circumstances of the wreck from its commencement, it could hardly be expected that much physical or mental energy could be exercised. As the "last fond hope" was glimmering to its final extinguishment, a sail was soon discovered bearing down for wreck, from Staten Island. The effect was electric; a moment before almost every one seemed more ready to yield, to fall without a struggle, than make one effort to be saved. The havoc and tumult around had been gazed upon with a peculiar apathy. But now every thing appeared to renew life and animation. At about 3 o'clock P. M. the schooner anchored within three quarters of a mile of the ship, as near as she could possibly venture, among the breakers and shoals. By one of those extraordinary efforts that in trying times can sometimes be accomplished, the long boat was launched at nearly the same time the schooner cast her anchor. In the morning with all assistance on board, it could not be accomplished. Every individual was soon embarked in the boat, and with continued bailing out the water she was enabled to reach the schooner at about 5 o'clock P. M.

To Mr. Neal the mate of the ship, and who was the last to leave the wreck, much is due, for his perseverance, coolness and judgment, during the most hopeless period of this disaster.

The schooner, that came to the relief of the shipwrecked, at such a propitious moment, was the Major G. Howard, capt. Sylvia, accompanied by capt. Seaman of Staten Island; who, with a generous humanity that cannot be too highly appreciated, and under circumstances that would have intimidated many from such an attempt, rescued at their own hazard, a number of their fellow beings from a watery grave. Gratitude for such acts of disinterested humanity and kindness is lasting. Every individual who has thus been rescued from a death which would have been inevitable in a few more hours, but for such benevolent and generous exertions, is deeply impressed with a sense of the obligation they owe to their deliverers.

The individuals rescued from the wreck by the exertions of Captain Sylvia and Seaman are—

The Pilot, Mr. —
 Mr. Neal, the Mate of the President,
 Lieut. John Pickell, U. S. A. passenger,
 J. W. Wilkinson, Charleston, S. C. do.
 J. Lewell, New Brunswick. do.
 J. Carr, do.
 The Steward and nine of the crew of the ship.

The passengers and crew were all safely landed at the foot of Roosevelt street wharf in the steamboat Bellona, which was met on her way to the wreck, at 8 o'clock, Monday night.

We learn from a morning paper, that the ship is insured at two offices in this city for \$7000; was worth \$8000 or \$9000. She had a cargo of rice and cotton; 200 barrels of the former, which will be totally lost. The cotton will probably be saved in a damaged state. The amount we cannot state, as the captain left his papers in the cabin, which is full of water. Part of the rice was insured.

THE SECRET OF THE FIRE-EATER.
 From the New York American.

Astonishing powers of the animal system in resisting the influence of heat, as well as the wonderful mechanical inventions which have for some time past excited the curiosity and wonder of the old world, are now eliciting almost an equal degree of wonder and amazement with us; but when submitted to the penetrating scrutiny of the western hemisphere, are soon divested of their apparently supernatural phenomena, and as soon meet with successful imitations. The automaton chess player encountered a rival from the land of steady habits, ere his reign had fairly commenced; and our attention has recently been directed to an American Fire King, who offers to perform all the wonderful feats of this imported potentate, and may, perhaps, cap the climax by proposing to devour Monsieur Chabert, himself; be that as it may, whatever he may have on his person, it is clearly evident he would relish a slice of his profits.

The power of the animal frame in bearing with impunity high degrees of temperature, has been the frequent subject of experiments and observation, entertainments, have been given in ovens, where the guests have remained with impunity, while the process of cooking the meals was going on in the more extensive baking establishments on the continent children, having on woolen shoes, are in the practice of carrying and depositing the loaves of bread in the different parts of the oven. Drs. Forrye and Blagden, without any previous preparation, endured the temperature of an oven heated almost to redness; and the latter exposed himself in an oven to a heat of 257°, in which water boiled through covered with oil.

This power of resisting great degrees of heat, seems to depend upon a law of all substances—viz: that the temperature of living bodies cannot be raised above a definite limit. Certain animal functions—the most important in the causes is, perhaps, the free and copious perspiration that is induced, preserve the body at a certain equilibrium as it regards its temperature, and to prevent the accumulation of heat; water, if confined in a close vessel, may be raised to a red heat; but if the steam or vapour be suffered to escape, its temperature is limited.

The secret of fire eating was made public, it seems, by a servant to one Richardson, an Englishman, who appeared in France about the year 1667, and was the first performer of the kind who ever exhibited in Europe. According to his statements it consists in rubbing the hands and thoroughly washing the mouth, lips, tongue, and other parts that are to touch the fire, with pure spirits of sulphur;—this burns and cauterizes the epidermis, or upper skin, till it becomes as hard as thick leather, and every time the experiment is tried it is easier than before. But if, after many repeated trials, the upper skin should grow so callous and horny as to become troublesome, washing the parts affected with very warm water or hot wine will bring away all the shrivelled or parched epidermis; the flesh, however, will continue tender and unfit for further experiments until it has been frequently rubbed over again with the same spirits.

In broiling veal cutlets, in his mouth, he first laid another very thin slice immediately on his tongue, then the red hot charcoal, and upon that the cutlet, to be broiled, so that the coal could not burn him before it was extinguished, on the under part, by the saliva. This preparative may be rendered much stronger and more efficacious by mixing equal quantities of spirits of sulphur, sal ammoniac, essence of rose mary, and juice of onions. The bad effects which swallowing red hot coals, melted sealing wax, brimstone, phosphorus, and other calcined and inflammable matter, might have had upon his stomach, were prevented by drinking plentifully of warm water and oil both before and after swallowing the substance. As soon as he left the company, he vomited all up again.

My author further asserts, that any person who is possessed of this secret may safely walk over burning coals, or red-hot ploughshares, (as Queen Emma is said to have done) and strengthens his assertion by the example of blacksmiths and forge-men, many of whom he says acquire such a degree of calosity, by often handling hot substances that they will carry a glowing bar of iron from the furnace to the anvil, in their naked palms without a ny pain.

M.
 *Spirit of sulphur is a combination of crude sulphur, essence, alcohol, and oil.

A SCENE IN THE WEST.

The Arkansas Gazette of the 2d ult. presents what its editor calls a case of "high handed legislation." Some dispute had taken place between him and Mr. Menefee, a member of the Legislature. The latter had attacked the former in a speech upon the floor. The editor retorted in his paper. It was the liberty of the press against the liberty of debate. The editor published the member's conduct as "mean and contemptible." Here the argument ceased; and the next resort was to arms. We let the editor tell his own story:

"The hall of the house in which the original attack was made, was selected as the theatre for carrying our punishment into execution. Accordingly, on Saturday last, (the twenty-ninth day of October,) while we were

quietly engaged in copying the journals at the clerk's table of that house, and by permission of the house, too, the house took a recess for half an hour, but for what purpose we do not exactly understand, and the members left the hall, leaving us alone to pursue our copying. The last of the members, however, had scarcely left the room, when Menefee returned with a heavy cane in his hand, and, after surveying the room, (and finding us alone, with the exception of Major Owen, the door-keeper, who was standing at some distance from us,) advanced in a threatening manner towards the table at which we were sitting. Seeing him approach, we arose from our seat, and when he was within five or six feet of us, bade him keep off. He hesitated a moment, and at the same time raised his cane in a threatening attitude. We then drew a pistol, cocked it, and carelessly suspending it by our side, waited to see what further movement he would make. At this instant, he thrust his left hand into his bosom, and seized his dirk.—Seeing this movement, and believing his object to be our assassination, we attempted to raise the pistol, and in doing so, bore too hard on the trigger, and discharged it on the floor. Simultaneously with the discharge of the pistol, we received a blow on the head from his stick, which produced a slight contusion. A clench then ensued, but before either party had received any further injury, several of the members interfered and parted us; and thus the affair ended."

We have received no farther accounts of the combatants. The dispute is bad enough, but it is still more unfortunate that the hall of the legislature, itself, should have been selected as the theatre of the assault. We are unacquainted with the parties. It is a subject of much regret that so many quarrels, in many acts of violence, should have exhibited in the Arkansas territory. Her citizens may be assured that such scenes are calculated to keep quiet people at a distance, and to retard the population and prosperity of their territory. Arkansas already boasts of many men of talents, of spirit, and of high honour. If they would only unite their influence to give a new tone to her feeling upon this subject, it would be of great advantage to the territory. [Rich. Compiler.]

FEMALE FASCINATION.

The following is the concluding paragraph of an article on the "Great Snake" Anconda and Boa, (now in Boston, but exhibited a few days since at Northampton,) that appeared in the Northampton Courier.

But the woman—ah! there is no charm like woman! we have read in Holy Writ, the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head, but we have never heard, or conceived of her washing their mouths or wiping them out with a napkin! The keeper's wife, with a dish of water, opened the cage door, and taking successively the head of each snake in her hand, thrust it into the water, afterwards opening their mouths and wiping them dry from the liquid; during this time, she continued a strain of soothing interrogatories, in which their snakeships made no other rejoinder than the thrusting out of their fangs, and their eyes flashing unutterable vengeance. Then again, the process by which they were enclosed in a trunk for the night; imagine reader a pleasant smiling female, embracing a most hideous great snake, as large as the base of an engine, with her arms, he all the while darting out his barbed tongue, and twining and twisting his large folds about her neck and shoulders, and yet no harm resulting, thus practically taking a serpent to one's bosom! Surely, if the sex can charm a Bo-Constrictor, it is no matter of surprise that susceptible mortals fall victims to her fascination.

Salem, (Mass.) Nov. 22.

A curious incident occurred at Newbury during the storm on Tuesday last. The wind was very violent there, and blowing with great force against a building occupied by Mr. Josiah Adams late of this town, as a Variety Store, actually removed it back from its foundation three or four feet. It cast a little into the cellar, but fortunately nothing was injured in the store, except a few bottles of wine, which were broken. Mr. Adams was in the store at the time with three other persons.

Little Rock, (Ark.) Oct. 25.

On Saturday last, the proposals for the delivery of 1,080,000 lbs. fresh Beef at the mouth of Kiamichia, for the use of the emigrating Indians, (which have been advertised for by Capt. Clark, for several weeks past) were opened at this place, and the contracts adjudged to three distinct companies, each for 350,000 lbs.—2 of which are \$3,740 per cwt., and the other at \$3,80. The contractors are all citizens of the Territory, and the proceeds of their contracts will throw into circulation among us, upwards of \$60,000 for Cattle, the growth of our country.

One of the most singular celebrations of the Coronation was that of Mr. Tilsone, a son of Congleton, England, who had a party of 60 women, mothers of 832 children; 12 of the dames alone having given birth to 202 of the number! One of them was the mother of 31 children!!!

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

The schooner Industry, arrived at Provincetown, Mass., on the 22nd instant, having on board the body of Capt. Thomas Cornwall, of Yarmouth, late master of the Industry. Capt. C. was killed on the morning of that day in Barnstable Bay, by lightning striking the vessel, when it was standing by the foremast, when it was struck and much shattered. The electric fluid passed from the mast, to the head of the deceased, down one side, burning the skin, and from the leg.

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HYMENEAL.

Married on Sunday last, (North Side of Severn) by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, M.A. RICHARD WALTON, to Miss MARGARET CROWELL, both of this county.

The Patapsco and Potomac are bound in icy fetters, while Severn (including the Harbour of Annapolis) is open for navigation.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

THOMAS RANDALL, of Florida, to be Judge of the United States for the District of Middle Florida.

The National Republican Convention has unanimously recommended the Hon. HENRY CLAY as the most suitable person to be recommended to the people as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

A committee of seven was appointed to prepare an Address to the people. The Committee was appointed by the Chair, and consists of Messrs. Everett, of Mass. Staudard of Virginia; Doidis, of New Jersey; Hawk of Indiana; Johns, of Delaware; Cummins, of Maine; and Wilson of New Hampshire.

COURT OF APPEALS, Dec. Term 1851.

Thursday, Dec. 8th. Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Judge Earle.

No. 11. State use of Wilson and Wife, vs. Jamison. This case was argued by Brawner, and Magruder for the Appellants, and C. Dorsey and Stonestreet, for the Appellee.

No. 12. Edward Simms, vs. John Barnes. This case was argued by Stonestreet, for the Appellant, and C. Dorsey, for the Appellee. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

No. 20. Morau ad. of Morau vs. Hooper, Broome and wife. This case was argued by Stonestreet for the Appellant, and C. Dorsey for the Appellee.

Friday, Dec. 9th.—Present as yesterday. The Court affirmed the decree of St. Mary's County Court, in No. 4, Gough and Dwyer, vs. Thos. F. Ward.

Dorsey J. delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 93, Yates and McIntire vs. O'neal and Smith. Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

The Court reversed the Decree of Charles County Court in No. 20, Morau ad. of Morau vs. Broome and wife.

Dorsey, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Nos. 113 and 114, Winder and wife vs. Diffenderfer et al., and Diffenderfer et al. vs. Winder and wife, reversing the decree of the Chancellor on the appeal by Winder and wife, and affirming his decree on the appeal by Diffenderfer et al.

No. 13. Nottingham's lessee vs. Jno. Drakins. This case was argued by Brawner for the Appellants.

In the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company against the Balt. and Ohio Rail Road Company, the motion for a hearing at this term was argued by Jones and Magruder for the Appellants, and Johnson for the Appellees.

On Monday the 19th of the present month, they will hear the appeal in the above case.

No. 15. 16. 17. 18. Diggs ad. of Manning vs. Manning adm'r. D. B. N. of Manning vs. Diggs, adm'r. of Manning. Cross appeals from the Orphans Court of Charles county.—The appeals in these cases were dismissed by consent.

No. 19. Green Ex'r. of Green vs. Johnson and wife.—This case was argued by Stonestreet for the Appellant, and Brawner for the Appellees.

No. 25. Nathan Waters vs. Charles Duval.—The argument of this case was commenced by Alexander for Appellant.

MONDAY, Dec. 12th. The argument of the above case was concluded by Johnson and Magruder for the Appellee, and Stonestreet for the Appellant.

No. 26. Diggs vs. Hatton.—The judgment in this case was affirmed by consent.

No. 28. Wm. Anderson vs. Jno. Anderson.—The court dismissed the appeal in this case.

The court affirmed the judgment nisi in No. 29.—Davidson use Forrest, use Bank of Columbia vs. Semmes and Johns Ex'r. of Johns.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13th. No. 31. Turner vs. Walker.—the argument of this case was commenced by Magruder, for the Appellant, and C. Dorsey for the Appellee.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14. The argument of the above case was concluded by C. Dorsey and Johnson for Appellee, and Stonestreet and Magruder for the Appellant.

COMMUNICATED. RAIL ROAD ESSAY.

Human invention, it appears, had attained its utmost limit, in originating a species of international communication, that can be resorted to at all seasons of the year. The contrivance alluded to, is of a character surpassing any that ingenuity has devised, to render the mode of travelling, safe and expeditious. All that has been projected within the reach of science, so far as its regions have been explored, illustrates the position, that Rail Roads possess advantages beyond

any other description of conveyance; of all the improvements yet developed in mechanics, that of the Rail Road system—strikingly predominates, since the progress of the way farer is not obstructed, while journeying on a Rail Road, by wind or tide, rain, hail or snow, ice or thaw, but he, on the contrary is enabled to travel, at the rate of ten, fifteen, or twenty miles an hour.

Until recently, the indications of public opinion in regard to rail-ways, were of a distrustful nature, and apprehensions of incurring expense, and a fear of failure, occasioned many, even of their advocates, to hesitate to assume the responsibility of recommending their commencement. They, however, became, at length, awakened to the expediency of those stupendous and certain sources of wealth, prosperity, and improvement. It coincided with that spirit of enterprise, so congenial to the Baltimoreans, not to slumber over their interests, but to be active in promoting the construction of a railway between their city and Annapolis. Encouraged by the success of a work already in rapid progress, and of national consequence, we hope to accomplish the present undertaking without much difficulty.

VIATOR.

CASE OF JOHANNAH CLUE.

The United States Gazette contains the opinion pronounced by the Chief Justice, GIBSON, in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against Johannah Clue, who was indicted for the murder of her husband by poison, and tried at the Oyers and Term held in Philadelphia in April last. The Jury then could not agree, and on being brought up again for trial at the present term of the same Court, she pleaded the discharge of the Jury as amounting to an acquittal. To this plea there was a demurrer, and the case was argued by the Attorney General Michael W. Aah, and C. J. Jack, Esq. for the Commonwealth, and by J. Swift and J. Randall, Esqrs. for the prisoner. The Court ordered her to be discharged, considering the principle as established by the case of the Commonwealth vs. Cook, that in Pennsylvania the rule is that no citizen shall be twice put in jeopardy of life on the same accusation; and that the right thus secured is not to be interpreted away by the arbitrary discretion of tribunals, in that state, whatever may have been the decisions in others. The imposition of the Jurors, which led to their discharge in this case, was induced without the prisoner's assent, and the Court held that they should have been kept together, and recruited by proper medicine and nourishment. The technical plea of autre fois acquit was held not to be sustained, but her former special plea was considered as being available.

N. Y. Con. Adv.

A BOUNCER.

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 27th ult. has this paragraph.—On Thursday last a lad named Manuel Ellicott, about 14 years of age, fell from a house upon the Levee, opposite the Vegetable Market, a distance of about 55 feet. He fell head foremost, and struck a pile of broken bricks. His head was very much injured; but we have been informed by one of the relatives that Dr. Lacroix, the attending physician, gives the family great hopes of the lad's recovery.

TALIACTOTIAN OPERATION.

This operation, which has hitherto been so rare in this country, having never, we believe, until a few years ago introduced by Mr. Liston, been known in Scotland, seems likely to become sufficiently common. With in these few days, two patients (a man and a woman) have been discharged from the Edinburgh Infirmary, and another will shortly be discharged, in whom the olfactory organ has been completely renovated. Another female, whose nose is almost entirely lost, is at present under treatment, and within the last few months three more have had different slighter repairs made upon their nasal protuberances. The materials for the new nose, as our medical readers will be aware are derived from the forehead, and it is surprising as it is pleasing to observe how rapidly these, at first, flexible parts become consolidated and adapted to their new situation.—The whole of these cases have been under the care of Mr. Liston, who, in this operation, as in many other departments of surgery, has introduced considerable improvements. Instead of taking the columna or septum, as it is technically called, from the, he takes it at a period subsequent to the first operation, from the upper lip—a practice which, we believe surgeons, now generally allow, has considerable advantages. Edinburgh Paper.

A London paper gives the following account of a simple invention, which may be the means of saving many lives.

On Wednesday afternoon an interesting experiment of a new but simple mode of assisting the inmates of a house when on fire to escape from impending destruction, took place in Bridge road Borough, near the Police station. The apparatus is the invention of Mr. Weeks, the brewer of Stockwell, and consists of a broad sheet of canvas, with numerous loop holes at the border, to admit the grasp of persons in attendance in the stretching of the sheet.—The fireman and fire-men of the Protector Fire Office, as also numerous police constables, were in attendance, and a considerable number of scientific and other persons were present. The canvas, being stretched by the assistance of the firemen, policemen and passengers, a young man named Norris, a sergeant of police, and several other persons, leaped several times from the roof and other parts of the house, and alighted in perfect safety. Several magistrates and other distinguished persons witnessed the proceedings, and seemed convinced that, of every means of rescuing the inmates of houses, when on fire, from the

risk of perishing in the flames, this simple canvas sheet is the most effective, the most portable, and the most certain of being adopted as an efficient life preserver.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The African Repository for November which has just come to hand, is full of interest. The accounts from Liberia, as communicated in three letters from Dr. Mechlin, the Colonial Agent, and in several numbers of the Liberia Herald, afford unquestionable evidence of the extraordinary prosperity of the Colony, and of its immense and increasing influence upon the surrounding population. 'Internal improvement,' says Dr. Mechlin, 'have been carried to an extent scarcely to be credited, and places a few months since covered with a dense forest, are now occupied by commodious dwellings.' And in respect to the climate he remarks, 'To those emigrants who have had the fever and are in a great measure acclimated, Africa proves a more congenial climate than any part of the United States; here, they enjoy greater immunity from disease—pulmonary affections so rife among our coloured population, are almost unknown. Young children, however, are very apt to have repeated attacks of cholera infantum, but this readily yields to judicious medical treatment.' The trade of the Colony is rapidly increasing. During the year ending about the 1st of July, 40 vessels arrived at the port of Liberia, of which 21 were American, and a majority of the remainder English. The exports of the Colony during the same period, amounted to \$88,911. Already the blessings of civilization have been diffused, to some extent, among thousands of the native inhabitants, and there is reason to believe that the highest hopes of the philanthropist in this respect will be eventually realized.

Many of those in our immediate vicinity (says Dr. Mechlin) have to a considerable extent adopted our manners and habits—and mechanics tolerably skilful who have acquired a knowledge of their trade, during their residence in the Colony, may be found among them. It is impossible for one not on the spot, and witnessing the daily evidences of the fact, to imagine the influence we have acquired over the inhabitants of this country; they never undertake to settle an affair of consequence without first asking our advice; or attempt to retaliate on any neighbouring tribe, for any injury they may have sustained at their hands without enquiring if 'Governor will make plaver' provided they do themselves summary justice.

A few days since, I was waited upon by a deputation from King B. Konka, offering me the choice of lands to any extent, provided I would make a settlement in his neighbourhood, he stated they could never feel themselves secure until they were in the immediate vicinity of our people, and as the whole of the country was in our power, we ought to protect them from the incursions of hostile tribes; he expressed himself as perfectly willing to surrender all authority into our hands, and had not the slightest objection that the laws of the Colony should supersede the customs and usages of the country hitherto in force among them. Similar requests are made almost daily, and was it prudent, we could in a short time receive the submission of nearly all the neighbouring tribes on the same terms; but sound policy, forbids that we should in all cases accede to their requests, as it would in all probability involve us in troublesome and destructive wars with some of the powerful tribes more in the interior—but whenever it can be done with safety, or where they are near enough for us to afford them efficient support, their request shall be attended to.

We wish we had room to present these letters in detail. Written, as they manifestly are, without the least attempt at display,—communicating as they do both the favourable and unfavourable circumstances of the Colony with an impartial hand,—no person can rise from the perusal without feeling that the efforts of the Society have been eminently successful, and that it lays claims of no ordinary kind, upon the confidence and co-operation of the American people.—This confidence and this co-operation it is beginning to receive, in a manner altogether new and unprecedented. Various letters from the Southern, as well as the Middle and Northern States, are recorded in this number before us, expressing an interest in the subject, which, if more generally diffused, would accomplish wonders both for the society and the nation. A gentleman in N. Carolina writes that he has determined to place his slaves, 14 in number, at the disposal of the Colonization Society, and to delay their removal to the place of embarkation. He also states that 13 or 15 free negroes in the vicinity have resolved to accompany them. A gentleman in Georgia has left 49 servants free, upon condition of their removal to Liberia.—For this purpose they will be delivered over to the Colonization Society about the 25th of December. The board have authorized the charter of a vessel to receive them and others, (not exceeding 100) which will sail about the 1st of January.—We have already mentioned that the schooner Orlop sailed from Baltimore on the 26th of October with 30 or 40 emigrants for Liberia, and that the ship James Perkins is about to sail from Norfolk for the same destination with a much larger number. An expedition is also fitting out at New Orleans, for the conveyance of 80 or 100 emigrants from the Western States. A letter from Southampton County, Va., the scene of the late horrible massacre states that not less than 245 in that county alone have made application for a passage, and that the number will, probably, be increased to 300. A new schooner, built expressly for the Colony, sailed from Philadelphia on the 18th October, manned by a coloured crew, and carrying out, besides, two families of emigrants. 'One of these families was liberated by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, late of Shepherd's town, Va., and

now President of a literary institution in Indiana. This venerable man incurred an expense of four hundred dollars to secure the freedom of his husband, that he might not be separated from his companion, who was a servant in the family of Dr. M.

Such are a few of the circumstances which indicate a growing interest in the cause of African Colonization. But if we were asked to point out the most promising indications of the day in reference to this whole subject, we should refer at once to the movement which is going on in the State of Virginia.—It is thus described in the 'African Repository':—

There is a great, perhaps a general movement of public sentiment in the State of Virginia, as well as in some other States, favourable to the cause of African Colonization. We have heard of several distinguished men in Virginia, who have heretofore felt no interest in the cause, perhaps deemed it visionary, whose mature reflections have placed them among its friends. In the ranks of these, we believe we may now reckon the able editors of the Richmond Whig and Richmond Enquirer. A Friend in Richmond writes, 'The Colonization Society is becoming quite popular amongst political men.' Another writes, 'The recent events in the lower country have produced a strong impression on the people here.—Petitions are circulating in the country, and I think the Legislature will feel the necessity of adopting some decisive measures. Many of our public men, I am told, are converts to the cause.'—From another part of the State a Friend writes, 'I have no doubt, that during the ensuing session of the Virginia Legislature, steps will be taken which will greatly promote the removal of the free persons of colour from our State. Public sentiment imperiously demands it. But humane and reflecting men perceive that this cannot be done, without paying the expense of their removal and providing a place to which they may be sent.' A gentleman from another part of Virginia observes, 'Your attention is too habitually directed to the condition of our free coloured people for you to have overlooked the extent to which it has become the subject of speculation, and the consequent probability, that further changes of that condition will be introduced by the next General Assembly of the States.' He then expresses his belief that the purpose of such legislation will be then a gradual or immediate removal to another land, and adds 'if so, where, but to Africa? and where but to Liberia!'

The subject is one which deserves, and we doubt not will receive, the deep and solemn deliberation of the wisest and best men in Virginia.—N. J. Jour. Com.

The Boston papers announce the death of Wm. H. Elliot, Esq. on the afternoon of Tuesday last. He died of the prevailing influenza, in the 36th year of his age. He was one of the wealthy and enterprising citizens of Boston, whose hospitality and good sense prove them not unworthy of the favours of Fortune. He was the principal projector and proprietor of the Tremont House, and was held up a candidate for the Mayoralty of the city of Boston during the ensuing year. The report of the committee appointed at a meeting held with a view to his nomination, is a just tribute to his worth as a man, and his practical utility as a citizen. It appears in the same column which contains the record of his sudden death, by that, at all times, melancholy disorder, which is now probably more fatal in its ravages than it has been in any previous year.

Mr. H. S. Tanner is preparing for publication a new General Atlas, which will embrace distinct Maps of every Empire, Kingdom and State in the known World, together with separate Maps of each State and Territory of the United States. It will contain at least sixty Maps in imperial quarto, and will be sold at the moderate price of ten dollars. The recent changes in Europe, and the innumerable discoveries in various quarters of the world, render a new work, such as is now proposed, almost indispensable to a clear understanding of modern geography; and we feel persuaded, from Mr. Tanner's well known and very successful devotion to the science in which he has been so long employed, and the facilities for obtaining fresh information which an extensive correspondence affords him, that this new Atlas will fully sustain that reputation as an accurate geographer, which his American Atlas, Maps of the United States, World, &c. have acquired for him. Nat. Gaz.

Mr. Luther Munro, cautions the public, through the Warren (R. I.) Star, against purchasing partridges at this season, as on the 1st inst. he bought one in that market, which had in its craw seven striped snakes, the largest eight and a half inches long.

G. J. GRAMMER, JR.

RESPECTFULLY notifies his friends and the public, that he has just opened, at the residence of his father, nearly opposite the large brick building formerly occupied as a Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson. A choice and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash. Dec. 15.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

AN EXAMINATION of the Students in this Institution, will commence at the College, on Monday the 19th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. and be continued till the 24th day following. Literary Gentlemen, and the friends of the College, generally, are respectfully invited to attend. HECTOR HUMPHREYS, President. Dec. 15.

DUBOIS'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE.

ODD & EVEN. MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 10, for 1851. To be drawn in Baltimore, on THURSDAY the 29th of December.

Table with columns for prize amounts and ticket counts. Includes entries like '1 of \$6,000 is \$6,000' and '12,025 Prizes. \$60,000'.

Half Ticket \$2—Quarter \$1. N. B.—Incurrent Money bought at moderate Discount. E. D. Dec. 15.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

12,000 \$2,500 \$1,100. VIRGINIA STATE Lottery—Class No. 2—To be drawn on Friday 16th December, 54 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$4—Half \$2—Quarter \$1.

\$20,000—\$10,000. UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Class Number 25—To be drawn on Saturday 17th December. Ticket \$5—Half \$2 50—Quarter \$1 25.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY Class 25—54 Number Lottery—8 draw Ballots. \$12,000 2,500

To be drawn Tuesday, 20th of December. Ticket \$4—Half \$2—Quarter \$1. \$20,000 \$5,000—2 of \$1,600.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—Extra Class No. 36—To be drawn on Wednesday, 21st December. Ticket \$5—Half \$2 50—Quarter \$1 25. 40 Prizes of \$1,000—42 of 500.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—Class No. 22—To be drawn 22d of December. Ticket \$10—Half \$5—Quarter \$2 50. 20 Prizes of \$1,000—20 of 500.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—Extra Class No. 6.—To be drawn Monday 26th December. 60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots. Ticket \$5—Half \$2 50—Quarter \$1 25. For Tickets or Shares, Address E. DUBOIS, Washington City, D. C. Dec. 15.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court. Dec. 15th, 1851. Application by petition of Mortimer Dorsey, Administrator of Anne Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Will. A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Anne Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of December, 1851. MORTIMER DORSEY, Adm'r. Dec. 15.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court. Dec. 15th, 1851. Application by petition of John A. Grammer, Administrator of Henry E. Mayer, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Will. A. A. County.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Henry E. Mayer, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of June next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 13th day of December, 1851. JOHN A. GRAMMER, Adm'r. Dec. 15.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of twenty five cents per share, for the last six months, on the Capital Stock of said Company. The same will be paid on or after Monday, the 24 day of January next, to Stockholders in person, or to their order. By order of the President and Directors. THOMAS FRANKLIN, Treas'r. Dec. 15.

From the New York Enquirer.
MURDER.

It is now long since the public papers announced, that a female had been apprehended at Bremen on a charge of having committed murders of unparalleled atrocity. The slow progress made in criminal proceedings there, as is common through all Germany, has prevented her from being brought to trial and sentenced until lately. Our last papers from Europe contain the following account of the proceedings in the case of this woman, Marguerite Timm received a tolerably good education, her father, a tailor at Bremen, lived in easy circumstances. In 1808, at the age of 20 years, she married one Mettemberg, a saddler, who also possessed some property. Seven children were the fruit of this marriage, three of them survived their father, at whose decease the widow found herself in possession of an ample fortune. In 1815, in the space of a few months after the decease of her husband, death also carried off her mother and her three remaining children. The following year her only brother also died, on his return home after a long absence, and when the property of the father was about to be divided.

In 1817, the widow entered into a second marriage with a Mr. Gottfried, with whom she, by her own confession, had carried on an illicit intercourse during the life of her first husband. Some days after the marriage, Gottfried died suddenly. Six years elapsed, and she was on the point of marrying a Mr. Zimmerman, when he was attacked by a severe illness, and died. In 1826, the widow sold her house to a Mr. Rumpf, a cartwright, retaining, however, one apartment in it, for her own use. Some months expired, and the wife of Rumpf died in childbirth, when the widow Gottfried took charge of the household of Rumpf. He was attacked from time to time with violent vomitings. On the 6th March, 1828, he perceived that a piece of bacon which had been cooked by the widow Gottfried, was covered with some strange substance. He caused it to be examined by his physician, who immediately declared that there was a large quantity of arsenic on it. On information given by the physician, the widow Gottfried was apprehended.

The police then received considerable information from different persons, in relation to the conduct of this woman. It was proved on the trial, and she confessed, that she had given arsenic to a number of persons, 15 of whom died in consequence, and seventeen others survived. On the trial, circumstances came out which justified a belief that she had given poison to other individuals, to whom it had not been fatal. In consequence of the number of murders proved against her, it was, however, thought necessary to go into an investigation of these cases.

The woman confessed that she was induced by motives of interest to commit some of these murders, but as to others, she could only attribute her conduct to an irresistible desire to give poison, and to see her victims perish. The counsel, in her defence, endeavoured to avail himself of this latter declaration, to show that she was labouring under monomania and in consequence, that there was no criminal intention. Medical men who were examined on this point, declared that they could discover in her no physical cause which could give rise to such a monomania, and the defence in consequence did not succeed. The following is the judgment given by the criminal court of Bremen, on the 17th September, 1830.

In the trial held on Marguerite Timm, widow of the late Michael Christopher Gottfried, accused of poisoning and of other crimes, the Court declares the widow Gottfried, (who has besides committed sundry thefts, acts of swindling and perjury, as well as attempted to cause abortion,) convicted and guilty—

1st. Of having assassinated, by means of poison, her father and mother, her three children, her first, and second husband, her brother, her betrothed Paul Thomas Zimmerman, Mrs. Anne Louisa Meyerholz, Mrs. John Moses, the wife of the cartwright, John Christopher Rumpf, the wife of the cooper, Frederick Schmidt, and lastly, the wife of the locksmith, Frederick Kleine, at Hanover; as also of having besides caused the death, by poison, of Miss Eliza Schmidt, daughter of the said Frederick Schmidt, which last act, however was not premeditated.

2d. Of having administered poison to the said John Christopher Rumpf, at diverse times, with the intention of killing him, after having by the same means destroyed his health.

3d. Of having administered poison to a great number of other individuals, with premeditation, but without intention to kill them, though it proved extremely pernicious to the health of those individuals.

In consequence, and conformably to the 150th article of the criminal code, the court condemns the widow Gottfried for the crimes she has committed, and as a useful warning to those who might be tempted to imitate her, to have her head cut off with the sword, and that the expenses of trial, judgment and execution, shall be defrayed from the property of the condemned person.

The execution of the widow Gottfried took place on the 21st April, 1831, on the Cathedral square, at Bremen. The Protestant clergyman who had attended her during her imprisonment only quitted her at the last moment. Her hair was cut off, and she was then clad in a white under dress, decorated with black ribbons. A white cap, with the same coloured ribbons was placed on her head. She showed the utmost resignation, and entered the fatal cart, which passed through a number of streets, with the greatest coolness; but when she reached the foot of the scaffold, she had hardly strength to descend from the cart.

An officer of justice here again read her sentence, and she was then placed in an arm-

chair, and fell. She begged the executioner to cause her death with as little suffering as possible. He performed his office, and at one single blow separated her head from her body.

There were more than 55,000 spectators to witness the execution.

Foreign Wool is now shipping from this port to England, the prices there being better than can be procured here, under the present rate of duty. N. Y. Mer. Ad.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at Butler and Foggett's Tavern, on Saturday the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. all that tract or parcel of land, lying in Anne Arundel county, called

BEAR RIDGE.

Which was mortgaged by Benjamin Owens, Sarah Owens, and Eliza Owens, to Benjamin McCeny, and William Owens.

This parcel of land contains about sixty acres, and is valuable being almost entirely covered with wood.

TERMS OF SALE.

Accrue cash to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the Chancery. On the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.
Dec. 1.

The above Sale is postponed until Wednesday the 28th instant.
Dec. 15.

IN CHANCERY.

3d December 1831.
ORDERED, That the sale of the Real Estate of Ann R. Plummer, deceased, made and reported by the Trustee, Louis Goswami, be ratified & confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, before the 31st day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper before the 3d day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$2,000 00.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Res. Cur. Can.

PORTER'S TAVERN FOR SALE.

BY virtue of two decrees of the High Court of Chancery, the one in which Michael Lloyd was complainant, and the heirs of Nathan Porter were defendants, the other were Jesse H. Hunter and Jane his wife were complainants, and Michael Lloyd and the heirs of Nathan Porter were defendants, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at public sale on premises, (if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter), on Wednesday the fourth of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., that long established and well known Tavern called

PORTER'S TAVERN:

and part of a tract of land mortgaged by the said Nathan Porter in his life to the said Michael Lloyd, being part of a tract of land called

DORSEY'S SEARCH ENLARGED.

containing One Hundred and twelve ACRES, more or less, situated in Anne Arundel county and on the main road leading from Edlith's Mills to Swell's Bridge, commonly called the Montgomery Road. As a place of public resort and business it is almost unequalled, being about 14 miles from Baltimore, 24 from Washington, 30 from Annapolis, between 4 and 5 from Edlith's Mills, and 2 or 3 from Oak and Mill, and is the place of voting for the 5th election district of said county.—The neighbourhood is healthy and most respectable. This land is well watered, with about 20 acres of good meadow. The buildings consist of a one and two story Stone House and Kitchen, large, commodious and comfortable, with a large and dry cellar, a good Barn, and Stabling for 18 horses, a threshing floor and sheds for the accommodation of travellers, a Wheelright shop, a Blacksmith's shop, a pump of good water which communicates with a cool and fine dairy, an ice house, and smoke house, and a large young thriving apple orchard of selected fruit. At the same time and place will be offered another piece or parcel of land called

Part of Howard's Fair & Amicable Settlement.

containing Ninety-three and half ACRES of land, more or less. On this latter farm is a good log house and stable—Clover and plaster act well on both, and there is sufficient wood on both for the use of them. It is deemed unnecessary to be more minute in description, as it is expected and wished by all interested, that every one desirous of purchasing will make himself acquainted with every thing concerning the said parcels of land by an actual examination.

THE TERMS OF SALE.—Are one tenth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or the ratification thereof, and the remainder in three equal instalments of 6, 12, and 18 months with interest from the day of sale, for the payment of which, bonds or notes with good security must be given, and upon the Chancery's ratification, and the receipt of the purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed or deeds.

JAMES BOYLE, Trustee.
Dec. 1.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN SMALL FAMILY.

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, who can cook well recommended, that understands cooking, washing and ironing well, for such a person a liberal price will be given. Inquire at this Office.
Nov. 17.

GEORGE W. WATERS.
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are

Patent Finished Cloths

of various qualities and colours, with CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons. He requests his friends and the public 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.
Sept. 29, 1831.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER.

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.
HENRY MATHEWS.
June 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Luke White Barber late of the county aforesaid deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, in the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 1831.

CORNELIUS BARBER, Adm'r.
Nov. 24.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, fit 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 would 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.
December 15, 1831.

JUST RECEIVED.

From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press. WHATLEY on St. Paul Price 75 cts. SIMON on the Liturgy, 25 THE PLAN OF SALVATION. JOHN THOMPSON.
Dec. 1.

THOMAS DUCKETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his Dwelling, fronting the Market House.
Sept. 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters Testimentary on the Personal Estate of John M. Boscoe, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of November, 1831.

LANGLEY BACOR, Esq.
Nov. 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will, on Wednesday the 21st inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, offer at Public Sale, on the Farm belonging to the heirs of the late Philip Thomas, Esq. some valuable

HORSES, CATTLE, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of 10 dollars and under, the cash to be paid, and for all sums above ten dollars a credit will be given to the 1st day of September next. Bonds or notes, with good and sufficient security, will be required for all credits, with interest from the day of sale, until paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
THOMAS J. BRICE.
Dec. 6

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN AND EASTON.

THE Steam Boat Maryland, leaves Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday Mornings at seven o'clock for Annapolis, leaves Annapolis for Castle Haven and Easton, at 11 o'clock. Returning leaves Annapolis for Baltimore, at one o'clock.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Capt.

GEORGE SCHAFER.
PAINTER.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the favour he has heretofore received of the public, and respectfully invites a continuance of their kindness. He is determined to use every effort to accommodate his customers, and will provide the best of materials in his line of business. Parties can be furnished with

POUND CAKES, &c.

at the shortest notice, in any style required, and at the lowest BALTIMORE PRICES. Retailers furnished with Bread and Cakes as usual, at Baltimore prices.
Nov. 24

Anne Arundel County, &c.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of John Gallagher, now in actual confinement for debt, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, 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 John Gallagher having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided the two last years in the State of Maryland, and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance in Anne Arundel county court, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be made against him, and I have appointed Joshua Lilly trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Gallagher, and the said John Gallagher, having executed a deed to his said trustee, I do, therefore, order and adjudge that the said John Gallagher be discharged from his confinement, aforesaid, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed and published in Anne Arundel county, once a week for three months successively, before the third Monday of April next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before said county court, at the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Gallagher should not have the benefit of the aforesaid act and the several supplements thereto, and the said John Gallagher then and there taking the oath prescribed by law. Given under my hand this seventh day of September, 1831.

THOMAS B. DORSEY
Nov. 10.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.
Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. LECHLITNER, at Cape Sable.
May 5.

TAKEN UP ADRIFT.

ON Monday the 21st inst. off the mouth of Annapolis, in the Chesapeake Bay, A small Sloop, measuring 13 feet in length, 3 feet in breadth, 1 foot 4 inches in depth, and a scull hole in both ends, and a chain attached 6 or 8 feet long. The owner can have the Sloop, by proving property, and paying charges.
ROBERT WILLSON.
Dec. 1.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office, THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols. THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols. HAVERHILL, 2 vols. MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols. MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols. TEACHER'S GUIDE. ANNUAL REFLECTOR. MACKENZIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS. THE CHRISTIAN ALTAIR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.
J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of WRITING PAPER, Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of James Gardiner 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 24th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 1831.

CHARLES MASSKY, Adm'r.
Nov. 24

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration, de bono non, on the Personal Estate of William Raley, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of November, 1831.

CHARLES MORGAN, Adm'r. D. B. N.
Nov. 17.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office PHILIP AUGUSTUS, 2 vols. THE KING'S SECRET, 2 vols. SEWARD'S NARRATIVE, 3 vols. THE DUTCHMAN'S FIRESIDE, 2 vols. SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, &c. &c. &c. Main's Introduction, Clarke's Geography, Ross's Latin Grammar.
Oct. 27

A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER

SCHOOL.

On Monday the 5th of September for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of instruction are—
Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Head Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystallizing and Wax Work—Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Corn-Hill street, three doors below the State-House.
Sept. 1, 1831.

AUCTION ROOM.

THE Subscriber having determined to open, for the accommodation of those who may be disposed to contribute to its advancement, an

AUCTION ROOM

in the Front Room of his Dwelling, announces it open for the reception of

Furniture, Books

And such other articles as are usually disposed of at VENDUE Persons sending articles to his Room, may be assured of their having the greatest care taken of them, and every exertion used to dispose of them to the best advantage. Sales at a distance and in the city, attended to as usual. Also—Goods received on Commission.
N. B.—All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice. He will be grateful for the patronage of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM MCNEIL.
Annapolis, Oct. 20.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS recently taken the Shop that he formerly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs Williams and Swan's Hotel, where he intends keeping a very Superior Assortment of Cloths Cassimers, & VESTINGS,

All of which he will sell very low, and make up at the shortest notice and in the BEST MANNER.
Sept. 29.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to take a youth as an apprentice to the Tailoring Business, he must be of good moral character, and about fourteen years of age.
MARTIN P. REVELL.
Dec. 1.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Primary School in Annapolis, Md. are anxious to employ a Teacher experienced in conducting a School on the monitorial system. He must be well acquainted with Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. To one possessing more ample qualifications preference will be given. Unexceptionable testimonials of moral conduct will be required.—The salary allowed is \$500 a year, payable quarterly. Application to be made on or before the 22d of December next.

The American, Baltimore, and Poulson's Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, will publish the above twice a week until the above date, and forward their accounts.
Nov. 24

NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters Testimentary on the Personal Estate of Mary Boscoe, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1831.

CHARLES MORGAN, Esq.
Nov. 17.

ANNAPOLIS THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Annapolis Theatre will be opened for the winter season, under the management of the subscriber, on Monday, December 12th. An excellent stock company is engaged, and arrangements have been made with many of the first performers in the country, who will appear in the course of the season.
C. A. LOGAN.
Nov. 24.

JUST RECEIVED

From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press, THE HOLY BIBLE, Price, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 75.

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC,

For 1832—Price 64 Cents.
For Sale at this Office, by J. THOMPSON.

RAST RAGS BAGA!

CASH will be given for clean Rags and Cotton Rags, at this Office.
Dec. 1.

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The Maryland Gazette.

OL. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1831.

NO. 51

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary to the Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following REPORT:

1. Of the Public Revenue and Expenditures.

The receipts into the treasury, from all sources, during the year 1829, were

\$24,827,627 58

The expenditures for the same year, including payments on account of the Public Debt, and including \$9,035 58 for awards under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, were

\$25,044,358 40

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1830, was 5,755,704 79

The receipts from all sources during the year 1830, were 24,844,116 51

VIZ:

Customs, 21,022,391 59

Land, (Statement D.) 2,329,356 14

Dividends on Bank Stock, (E.) 490,000 00

Incidental receipts, (E.) 102,368 98

Making with the balance, an aggregate of \$30,599,821 30

The expenditures for the same year, were \$24,385,281 53

VIZ:

Civil List, Foreign Intercourse and Miscellaneous 5,227,416 04

Military Services, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Affairs, Pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements 6,752,688 66

Naval Service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy 3,250,428 63

Public Debt 11,555,748 22

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1831, of 6,014,539 75

The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated at 20,653,677 69

VIZ:

Customs 17,354,291 58

Land (G.) 2,479,658 90

Bank Dividends (H.) 490,000 00

Incidental receipts (H.) 111,987 25

and the indemnity under the Danish Convention 217,739 95

The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at (including indemnity under the Danish Convention) \$7,346,735 18

Making the total estimated receipts of the year \$28,000,412 87

and with the balance on the 1st of January, 1831, forming an aggregate of \$34,014,952 62

The expenditures for the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated at (I.) \$21,159,778 97

VIZ:

Civil List, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous 2,507,614 44

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Affairs, arming the militia and internal improvements 5,640,017 23

Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy 3,019,667 87

Public Debt 9,983,179 45

The expenditures for the fourth quarter, including \$5,205,810 21, on account of the public debt, are estimated on data furnished by the respective departments at 9,807,422 28

Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 30,967,201 25

and leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan., 1832, an estimated balance, including \$439,475 13, on account of indemnity under the Danish Convention, of \$3,047,731 37

Which, however, includes the funds estimated at \$1,400,000, heretofore reported by this department as not effective.

The appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year, are estimated at \$4,598,235 13, but of this amount, it is estimated by the proper Departments,

1. That the sum of \$3,423,525 87, only will be required for the objects for which they are appropriated:

2. That the sum of \$501,102 78, will not be required, and may therefore be considered an excess of appropriation, and is proposed to be applied, without being re-appropriated, to the service of the year 1832, as will more fully appear when the estimates for the appropriations for that year are presented.

3. That the sum of \$215,194 43 will be carried to the Surplus Fund, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because these moneys will not be required for, or will be no longer applicable to them.

2. Of the Public Debt:

The payments on account of the Public Debt, during the first three quarters of the year, have amounted, as has been already stated to \$9,983,479 46

VIZ:

on account of Principal, \$8,891,049 97

and of Interest, 1,092,429 49

and it is estimated that the payments to be made in the 4th quarter of the year will amount to 6,205,810 21

VIZ:

on account of principal, \$5,908,810 21

and on interest, 297,000 00

Making the whole amount of disbursements on account of the debt in eighteen hundred and thirty-one, \$16,189,289 67

This sum will be increased by purchases of stock which have been authorized, but which have not yet been fully reported.

Of the amount disbursed for the debt, \$10,000,000 were applied from the appropriation made for the year under the 2d section of the Sinking Fund Act of 1817, and the remaining \$6,189,289 67, were applied with the sanction of the President under the authority of the 2d section of the act of 24th May, 1820.

The stocks redeemed, by the application of that portion of the above sum disbursed on account of the principal, are as follows, viz:

1. Of the Funded Debt.

The residue of the five per cents, created under the act of the 10th April, 1816, in payment of the U. States subscription for the shares owned in the Bank of the U. States, \$4,000,000 00

The Exchange four and a half per cents, per act of the 3d of March, 1825, 1,539,336 16

The four and a half per cents, per act of 26th May, 1824, 5,000,000 00

The five per cents, per act of 15th May, 1820, 999,999 13

and a part of the four and a half per cent, of the 24th of May, 1824, 3,260,473 93

Which being deducted from the estimated receipts, will leave a balance of \$16,754,797 84

2. Of the Unfunded Debt, (exclusive of \$228 64 converted into 3 per cent Stock.)

The old Registered Debt, 40 90

Treasury Notes, 8 00

Mississippi Stock, 685 00

After these payments the public debt on the 2d of January, 1832, will be as follows, viz:

1. Funded Debt.

Three per cents, per act of the 4th of August, 1790, redeemable at the pleasure of Government, 13,296,626 21

Five per cents, per act of 3d of March, 1831, redeemable after the 1st of January, 1835, 4,735,296 30

Five per cents, (Exchanged) per act of the 20th April, 1822, one third redeemable annually after the 31st of December, 1830, '31, and '32, 56,704 77

Four and a half per cent, per act of the 24th May, 1824, redeemable after the 1st day of January, 1832, 1,739,524 01

Four and a half per cent, (Exchanged) per act of the 26th May, 1824, one half redeemable after the 31st day of December, 1832, the residue after the 31st day of December, 1833, 4,454,727 95

\$24,282,879 24

2. Unfunded Debt.

Registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1793, for services and supplies during the Revolutionary War, 27,919 83

Treasury Notes, 7,116 00

Mississippi Stock, 4,520 09

\$39,555 94

Making the whole amount of the public debt of the U. States, \$24,322,435 18

3. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1832.

The great commercial activity prevailing in the United States has contributed not only to enlarge the revenue from Customs, for the present year, beyond the estimates, but will probably carry that of the next year to a still higher amount. The importations for the year ending on the 30th of September last, are estimated at \$97,032,838, and the exports at \$80,372,366; of which \$62,048,235 were domestic, and \$18,324,533 foreign products.

The duties which accrued during the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at \$27,319,000, and those for the fourth quarter at \$6,000,000. Some deduction, however, will be made from these, before they can reach the Treasury, on account of the reduction in the duties on coffee, tea, cocoa and salt, by the acts of the 20th and 29th of May, 1830, and which may be estimated to affect the duties on those articles remaining in store on the 1st of January, 1832, to the amount of about \$750,000.

The receipts from the public land during the present year, it will be perceived, have likewise exceeded the estimates, and indeed have gone beyond all former example. It is believed that, notwithstanding the large amount of scrip and forfeited land stock that may still be absorbed in payment for lands, yet, if the surveys now projected be completed, the receipts from this source of revenue will not fall greatly below those of the present year.

From all the information which the Department has been able to obtain, the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1832, may be estimated at \$30,100,000

viz:

Customs, 26,500,000

Public Lands, 3,000,000

Bank Dividends, 490,000

Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, 110,000

The expenditures for the year 1832, for all objects other than the public debt, are estimated at 10,365,202 10

viz:

Civil, Foreign Intercourse, and Miscellaneous, 2,809,484 26

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Affairs, arming the militia and Internal Improvements, 6,648,099 19

Naval Service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy, 3,907,618 71

Which being deducted from the estimated receipts, will leave a balance of \$16,754,797 84

An exhibition of the transactions of the Treasury will show that this Department has endeavored to carry into effect the policy indicated by the laws and the views of the President in regard to the early extinguishment of the public debt.—Upwards of forty Millions will have been applied to that object from the 4th of March, 1829, to the 2d of January, 1832, inclusive, of which about sixteen millions and a half will have been drawn from the Treasury during the present year.

The occasion is deemed a propitious one to bring before the Legislature the subject of the debt, with a view to its redemption, at a period not only earlier than has been heretofore anticipated, but before the termination of the present Congress.

The entire public debt on the 2d of January next, as has been already shown, will amount to \$24,322,435 18

The amount of the receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1832, after satisfying all the demands of the year, other than on account of the public debt, are estimated as above, at 16,754,797 84

To this may be added the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1832, estimated (exclusive of the ineffective funds and the Danish indemnity) at 1,208,276 24

From this aggregate of 17,943,074 08

After deducting the amount of the unsatisfied appropriations already estimated at 3,423,525 87

There will remain a surplus in the year 1832, of \$14,519,548 21

Which unless Congress should enlarge the appropriations for other objects, may be applied to the public debt.

The interest on the debt, during the year 1832, may be estimated at 500,000 00

Leaving for the principal in that year \$14,019,548 21

Which being applied to that object, will leave the total amount of the public debt at the close of the year 1832, \$10,302,686 97

The Government, however has other means which if Congress see proper may be applied towards the payment of the debt, viz: the shares in the Bank of the United States, amounting at par to \$7,000,000; but which, as will be presently explained, may be estimated at not less than \$8,000,000 00

In that event the amount of the debt on the 1st of Jan. 1833, would be but \$3,302,686 97

Which sum, together with a fair allowance for the cost of purchasing at the market price, the stocks not redeemable in the course of the proposed operation, might be supplied in the months of January and February, 1833 by the application of the revenues of that year of a sum equal to 2-12th of the amount applied from the ordinary revenues to the debt in the year 1832, say \$2,503,258 02

It may be further observed, that should any diminution take place in the estimated revenue, or should the expenditure exceed the estimated amount, the deficiency which either event might produce in the means of the Treasury applicable to the debt, would be supplied by the amount reserved in this estimate for the unsatisfied balances of appropriations. For, although that sum constitutes a legal charge on the Treasury, to be met as occasion requires, yet, in any estimate of present means, it may be considered rather as a nominal than a real charge.

It will be thus perceived that the Government has the means, if properly employed, of reimbursing the whole of the public debt by

purchase or otherwise on or before the 3d of March, 1833.

The moral influence which such an example would necessarily produce throughout the world, in removing apprehension and inspiring new confidence in our free institutions, cannot be questioned. Seventeen years ago our country emerged from an expensive war, encumbered with a debt of more than one hundred and twenty-seven millions, and in a comparatively defenceless state. In this short period it has promptly repealed all the direct and internal taxes which were imposed during the war—relying mainly upon revenue derived from imports and sales of the public domain. From these sources, besides providing for the general expenditure, the frontier has been extensively fortified, the naval and maritime resources strengthened, and part of the debt of gratitude to the survivors of the revolutionary war discharged. We have, moreover, contributed a large share to the general improvement, added to the extent of the Union by the purchase of the valuable Territory of Florida, and finally acquired the means of extinguishing the heavy debt incurred in sustaining the late war, and all that remains of the debt of the revolution.

The anxious hope with which the people have looked forward to this period, not less than the present state of the public mind, and the real interests of the community at large, recommend the prompt application of these means to that great object, if it can be done consistently with a proper regard for other important considerations.

Of these means, as has already been above shown, the shares owned by the Government in the Bank of the U. States are an indispensable part; and, that for the reimbursement of the debt within the period contemplated, it will be necessary to effect a sale of them for a sum not less than eight millions of dollars.

The Stock created by the United States for their subscription to the Bank having been actually paid previously to the 1st of July last, their interest in that institution has ceased to be nominal merely, and the shares form a part of the fiscal resources applicable to the public demands.

The objects connected with the early reimbursement of the public debt are more important than the interest of the Government as a mere Stockholder; and it is therefore respectfully recommended to Congress to authorize the sale of those shares for a sum not less than \$8,000,000.

A sale of so large an amount in the public market, could not be expected to produce more than the par value; and if attempted under circumstances calculated to shake public confidence in the stability of the institution, would, in all probability, prove wholly abortive. For these reasons, it is deemed advisable to effect a sale to the Bank itself—a measure believed to be practicable on terms satisfactory both to the United States and that institution.

In submitting this proposition to the wisdom of Congress, it is not intended that its adoption should be founded on any pledge for the renewal of the charter of the Bank. Considering, however, the connection of the proposition with the Bank, and viewing the whole subject as a necessary part of the plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and for the support of public credit, the undersigned feels it his duty to accompany it with a frank expression of his opinions.

The act of Congress to establish the Treasury Department, makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to digest and prepare plans for the support of public credit, and for the improvement and management of the revenue. The duties enjoined, as well by this act as by the subsequent one of the 10th of May, 1800, requiring the Secretary "to digest, prepare, and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every Session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving or increasing the revenues, from time to time, for the purpose of giving information to Congress, in adopting modes of raising money requisite to meet the public expenditure," have been supposed to include, not merely the application of the resources of the Government, but the whole subject of the currency, and the means of preserving its soundness.

On this supposition, the first Secretary of the Treasury, in his memorable reports of January and December, 1790, recommended a National Bank as "an institution of primary importance to the operations connected with the support of public credit," and various communications since made to Congress, show that the same views were entertained of their duties by others, who have succeeded him in the Department.

The performance of the duties thus enjoined by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury, implies, however, no commitment of any other Department of the Government, each being left free to act according to the mode pointed out by the Constitution.

The important charge confided to the Treasury Department, and on which the operations of the Government essentially depend, in the improvement and management of the revenue, and the support of public credit, and of transferring the public funds to all parts of the United States, imperiously requires, from the Government all the facilities which

Washington Gazette

Vol. LXXXVI

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1832.

No. 41

REPORT ON THE FINANCES.

In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the Act to establish the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following REPORT:

1. Of the Public Revenue and Expenditures.

The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, during the year 1832, were

\$24,827,687 56

The expenditures for the same year, including payments on account of the Public Debt, and including \$9,035 38 for awards under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, were

\$23,044,358 40

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1830, was

\$7,335,704 79

The receipts from all sources during the year 1830, were

\$24,844,116 51

VIZ:

Customs 21,932,591 59

Lands (Statement D.) 2,329,356 14

Dividends on Bank Stock (E.) 490,000 00

Incidental receipts (E.) 102,368 98

Making with the balance, an aggregate of

\$30,599,821 50

The expenditures for the same year, were (F.)

\$24,585,281 53

VIZ:

Civil List, Foreign Intercourse and Miscellaneous 3,237,416 04

Military Services, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Affairs, Pensions, arming the militia, and internal improvements 6,752,688 66

Naval Service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy 3,239,428 63

Public Debt 11,353,748 22

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1831, of

\$6,014,539 73

The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated at

\$20,653,677 69

VIZ:

Customs 17,354,291 58

Lands (G.) 2,479,638 90

Bank Dividends (H.) 490,000 00

Incidental receipts (H.) 311,987 23

and the indemnity under the Danish Convention 217,739 93

The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at (including indemnity under the Danish Convention)

\$7,346,735 18

Making the total estimated receipts of the year

\$28,000,412 87

and with the balance on the 1st of January, 1831, forming an aggregate of

\$34,014,952 62

The expenditures for the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated at (I.)

\$21,159,776 97

VIZ:

Civil List, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous 2,507,614 44

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, arming the militia and internal improvements 5,640,017 28

Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy 3,019,667 85

Public Debt 9,983,479 46

The expenditures for the fourth quarter, including \$5,205,810 21, on account of the public debt, are estimated on data furnished by the respective departments at

\$9,807,422 28

Making the total estimated expenditure of the year

\$30,967,201 25

and leaving in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan., 1832, an estimated balance, including \$439,375 13, on account of indemnity under the Danish Convention, of

\$3,047,751 57

Which, however, includes the funds estimated at \$1,400,000, heretofore reported by this department as not effective.

The appropriations remaining unsatisfied at the close of the year, are estimated at \$4,139,823 15, but of this amount, it is estimated by the proper departments,

2. Unfunded Debt.

Registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798; for services and supplies during the Revolutionary War, 27,919 83

Treasury Notes, 7,116 00

Mississippi Stock, 4,520 09

\$39,555 94

Making the whole amount of the public debt of the U. States,

\$24,322,235 18

3. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1832.

The great commercial activity prevailing in the United States has contributed not only to enlarge the revenue from Customs, for the present year, beyond the estimates, but will probably carry that of the next year to a still higher amount. The importations for the year ending on the 30th of September last, are estimated at \$97,932,838, and the exports at \$80,372,566; of which \$62,048,235 were domestic, and \$18,324,333 foreign products.

The duties which accrued during the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at \$27,319,000, and those for the fourth quarter at \$5,000,000. Some deduction, however, will be made from these, before they can reach the Treasury, on account of the reduction in the duties on coffee, tea, cocoa and salt, by the acts of the 20th and 29th of May, 1830, and which may be estimated to affect the duties on those articles remaining in store on the 1st of January, 1832, to the amount of about \$750,000.

The receipts from the public land during the present year, it will be perceived, have likewise exceeded the estimates, and indeed have gone beyond all former example. It is believed that, notwithstanding the large amount of scrip and forfeited land stock that may still be absorbed in payment for lands, yet, if the surveys now projected be completed, the receipts from this source of revenue will not fall greatly below those of the present year.

From all the information which the Department has been able to obtain, the receipts into the Treasury during the year 1832, may be estimated at

\$30,100,000

viz:

Customs, 26,500,000

Public Lands, 3,000,000

Bank Dividends, 490,000

Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, 110,000

The expenditures for the year 1832, for all objects other than the public debt, are estimated at

\$13,365,802 10

viz:

Civil, Foreign Intercourse, and Miscellaneous, 2,809,484 26

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Affairs, arming the militia and internal improvements, 6,648,099 19

Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy, 3,007,918 71

Which being deducted from the estimated receipts, will leave a balance of

\$16,734,797 84

4. Of the Unfunded Debt (exclusive of \$323 63 converted into 3 per cent Stock.)

The old Registered Debt, 40,000 00

Treasury Notes, 3,000 00

Mississippi Stock, 685 00

After these payments, the public debt on the 2d of January, 1832, will be as follows, viz:

1. Funded Debt

Three per cents, per act of the 4th of August, 1790, redeemable at the pleasure of Government, 13,296,626 21

Five per cents, per act of 3d of March, 1831, redeemable after the 1st of January, 1835, 4,735,296 30

Five per cents (Exchanged) per act of the 20th of May, 1822, one third redeemable annually after the 31st of December, 1830, '31, and '32, 56,704 77

Four and a half per cent, per act of the 24th May, 1824, redeemable after the 1st day of January, 1832, 1,739,524 01

Four and a half per cent (Exchanged) per act of the 26th May, 1824, one half redeemable after the 31st day of December, 1832, the residue after the 31st day of December, 1833, 4,454,727 95

\$24,282,879 24

2. Unfunded Debt.

Registered debt, being claims registered prior to the year 1798; for services and supplies during the Revolutionary War, 27,919 83

Treasury Notes, 7,116 00

Mississippi Stock, 4,520 09

\$39,555 94

Making the whole amount of the public debt of the U. States,

\$24,322,235 18

5. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1832.

The great commercial activity prevailing in the United States has contributed not only to enlarge the revenue from Customs, for the present year, beyond the estimates, but will probably carry that of the next year to a still higher amount. The importations for the year ending on the 30th of September last, are estimated at \$97,932,838, and the exports at \$80,372,566; of which \$62,048,235 were domestic, and \$18,324,333 foreign products.

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The receipts from the public land during the present year, it will be perceived, have likewise exceeded the estimates, and indeed have gone beyond all former example. It is believed that, notwithstanding the large amount of scrip and forfeited land stock that may still be absorbed in payment for lands, yet, if the surveys now projected be completed, the receipts from this source of revenue will not fall greatly below those of the present year.

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The expenditures for the year 1832, for all objects other than the public debt, are estimated at

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viz:

Civil, Foreign Intercourse, and Miscellaneous, 2,809,484 26

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Affairs, arming the militia and internal improvements, 6,648,099 19

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Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian Affairs, arming the militia and internal improvements, 6,648,099 19

Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy, 3,007,918 71

Which being deducted from the estimated receipts, will leave a balance of

\$16,734,797 84

An exhibition of the transactions of the Treasury will show that this Department has endeavored to carry into effect the policy indicated by the laws and the views of the President in regard to the early extinguishment of the public debt. Upwards of forty Millions will have been applied to that object from the 4th of March, 1825, to the 2d of January, 1832, inclusive, of which about sixteen millions and a half, will have been drawn from the Treasury during the present year.

The occasion is deemed a propitious one to bring before the Legislature the subject of the debt, with a view to its redemption, at a period not only earlier than has been heretofore anticipated, but before the termination of the present Congress.

The entire public debt on the 2d of January next, as has been already shown, will amount to

\$24,322,235 18

The amount of the receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1832, after satisfying all the demands of the year, other than on account of the public debt, are estimated as above, at

\$16,734,797 84

To this may be added the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan. 1832, estimated (exclusive of the ineffective funds and the Danish indemnity) at

\$17,943,074 08

After deducting the amount of the unsatisfied appropriations already estimated at

\$3,423,525 87

There will remain a surplus in the year 1832, of

\$14,519,548 21

Which unless Congress should enlarge the appropriations for other objects, may be applied to the public debt.

The interest on the debt, during the year 1832, may be estimated at

\$500,000 00

Leaving for the principal in that year

\$14,019,548 21

Which being applied to that object, will leave the total amount of the public debt at the close of the year 1832,

\$10,302,686 97

The Government, however has other means which if Congress see proper may be applied towards the payment of the debt, viz: the shares in the Bank of the United States, amounting at par to \$7,000,000; but which, as will be presently explained, may be estimated at not less than

\$8,000,000 00

In that event the amount of the debt on the 1st of Jan. 1833, would be but

\$2,302,686 97

Which sum, together with a fair allowance for the cost of purchasing at the market price, the stocks not redeemable in the course of the proposed operation, might be supplied in the months of January and February, 1833 by the application from the revenues of that year of a sum equal to 2-12th of the amount applied from the ordinary revenues to the debt in the year 1832, say

\$2,505,258 69

It may be further observed, that should any disintention take place in the estimated revenue, or should the expenditure exceed the estimated amount, the deficiency which either event might produce in the means of the Treasury applicable to the debt, would be supplied by the amount reserved in this estimate for the unsatisfied balances of appropriations. For, although that sum constitutes a legal charge on the Treasury, to be met as occasion requires, yet, in any estimate of present means, it may be considered rather as a nominal than a real charge.

It will be thus perceived, that the Government has the means, if properly employed, of reimbursing the whole of the public debt by

purchase or otherwise on or before the 3d of March, 1833.

The moral influence which such an example would necessarily produce throughout the world, increasing apprehension and inspiring new confidence in our free institutions, cannot be questioned. Seventeen years ago our country emerged from an expensive war, encumbered with a debt of more than one hundred and twenty-seven millions, and in a comparatively defenceless state. In this short period it has promptly repealed all the direct and internal taxes which were imposed during the war—relying mainly upon revenue derived from imports and sales of the public domain. From these sources, besides providing for the general expenditure, the frontier has been extensively fortified, the naval and maritime resources strengthened, and part of the debt of gratitude to the survivors of the revolutionary war discharged. We have, moreover, contributed a large share to the general improvement, added to the extent of the Union by the purchase of the valuable Territory of Florida, and finally acquired the means of extinguishing the heavy debt incurred in sustaining the late war, and all that remains of the debt of the revolution.

The anxious hope with which the people have looked forward to this period, not less than the present state of the public mind, and the real interests of the community at large, recommend the prompt application of these means to that great object, if it can be done consistently with a proper regard for other important considerations.

Of these means, as has already been above shown, the shares owned by the Government in the Bank of the U. States are an indispensable part; and that for the reimbursement of the debt within the period contemplated, it will be necessary to effect a sale of them for a sum not less than eight millions of dollars.

The Stock created by the United States for their subscription to the Bank having been actually paid previously to the 1st of July last, their interest in that institution has ceased to be nominal merely, and the shares form a part of the fiscal resources applicable to the public demands.

The objects connected with the early reimbursement of the public debt are more important than the interest of the Government as a mere Stockholder; and it is therefore respectfully recommended to Congress to authorize the sale of those shares for a sum not less than \$8,000,000.

A sale of so large an amount in the public market, could not be expected to produce more than the par value; and if attempted under circumstances calculated to shake public confidence in the stability of the institution, would, in all probability, prove wholly abortive. For these reasons, it is deemed advisable to effect a sale to the Bank itself—a measure believed to be practicable on terms satisfactory both to the United States and that institution.

In submitting this proposition to the wisdom of Congress, it is not intended that its adoption should be founded on any pledge for the renewal of the charter of the Bank. Considering, however, the connection of the proposition with the Bank, and viewing the whole subject as a necessary part of the plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and for the support of public credit, the undersigned feels it his duty to accompany it with a frank expression of his opinions.

The act of Congress to establish the Treasury Department, makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to digest and prepare plans for the support of public credit, and for the improvement and management of the revenue. The duties enjoined, as well by this act as by the subsequent one of the 10th of May, 1800, requiring the Secretary to digest, prepare, and lay before Congress, at the commencement of every Session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving or increasing the revenues, from time to time, for the purpose of giving information to Congress, in adopting modes of raising money requisite to meet the public expenditure, have been supposed to include, not merely the application of the resources of the Government, but the whole subject of the currency, and the means of preserving its soundness.

On this supposition, the first Secretary of the Treasury, in his memorable reports of January and December, 1790, recommended a National Bank as "an institution of primary importance to the finances and of the greatest utility in the operations connected with the support of public credit," and various communications since made to Congress, show that the same views were entertained of their duties by others, who have succeeded him in the Department.

The performance of the duties thus enjoined by law upon the Secretary of the Treasury, implies, however, no commitment of any other Department of the Government, each being left free to act according to the mode pointed out by the Constitution.

The important charge confided to the Treasury Department, and on which the operations of the Government essentially depend, in the improvement and management of the revenue, and the support of public credit, and of transferring the public funds to all parts of the United States, necessarily requires from the Government at the facilities, which

peculiarly... The bill and entire... The Government thus formed... The observance of this policy is the duty of the government...

parts of the Union... The act passed at the last session of Congress... The real strength of the government depends not more upon a harmonious action of its various parts...

THEATRE. The extraordinary severity of the weather for a fortnight past... THEATRE. The Rev. Mr. Woodley will preach in St. Mary's Church... COMMUNICATED. LINES SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF Violetta and S. M. Boyle.

COURT OF APPEALS, Dec. Term 1851. THURSDAY DEC. 15th. Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Judge Dorsey. No. 32. Leonard Watson vs. Thos. Mandell. Judgment affirmed nisi.

SHOOTING CASUALTY. On Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. the wife of Mr. J. P. ... MARINE LIST. PORT OF ANNAPOLIS, December 19th, 1851. Arrived, Brig Margareta, McKish from Kingston, Jam.

measures of the General Government in respect to the tariff, to objects of public improvement, to the public lands, and to the Bank of the United States...

All which is respectfully submitted, LOUIS McLANE, Secretary of the Treasury, Treasury Department, Dec. 17th, 1851.

No. 85. Hall, Adm. of Mann vs. Mann Guardian of Aberrille Mann et al. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellee.

THE commissioners of Anno-Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next...

NOTICE. THE owner of the above described Golding is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. REZIN HAMMOND, Dec. 22.

DUBOIS'S
LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE.
 (Chartered by the State of Maryland)
AD & EYRE, MARYLAND STATE
 Lottery, No. 19, for 1851. To be
 drawn in Baltimore on **THURSDAY** the
 28th of December.

SCHEME.

1	of	\$6,000	is	\$6,000
1	of	1,000	is	1,000
1	of	800	is	800
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
2	of	150	is	300
3	of	100	is	300
2	of	80	is	160
4	of	70	is	280
4	of	50	is	200
8	of	25	is	200
100	of	5	is	500.00
100	of	4	is	400.00

925 Prizes. \$60,000
 Half Ticket \$2—Quarter \$1.
N. B.—Incumbent Money bought
 moderate Discount. **E. D.**
 No. 15.

SPLENDID PRIZES,
 \$20,000 \$5,000—2 of \$1,600
NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOT
 TERY—Extra Class No. 56—To be
 drawn on Wednesday, 21st December.
 Ticket \$3—Half \$1 50—Quarter \$1 25
 10 Prizes of \$1,000—42 of 500.
IRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—Class
 No. 22—To be drawn 2nd of December.
 Ticket \$10—Half \$5—Quarter \$3 50.
 20 Prizes of \$1,000—20 of 500.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—Extra
 Class No. 6.—To be drawn Monday 26th
 December.
 64 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Balls.
 Ticket \$5—Half \$2 50—Quarter \$1 25.
 For Tickets or Shares, Address
E. DUBOIS, Washington City, D. C.
 Dec. 15.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC
 Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.
 Dec. 15th, 1851.

Application by petition of Mortimer Dorsey, Administrator of Anne Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel County deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law to creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
 THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Anne Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1851.

MORTIMER DORSEY, Adm'r.
 Dec. 15.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC
 Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court.
 Dec. 15th, 1851.

Application by petition of John A. Grammer, Administrator of Henry R. Mayer, late of Anne Arundel County deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law to creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

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

Notice is hereby given.
 THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Henry R. Mayer, late of Anne Arundel County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1851.

JOHN A. GRAMMER, Adm'r.
 Dec. 15.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.
 AN EXAMINATION of the Students in this Institution, will commence at the College on Monday the 18th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. and be continued till the Thursday following. Literary Gentlemen and the friends of the College, generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS, President.
 Dec. 15.

DIVIDEND.
 THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of twenty five cents per share, for the last six months, on the Capital Stock of said Company. The same will be paid on or after Monday the 21st day of January next, to the stockholders in person, or to their order. By order of the President and Directors,
THOMAS FRANKLIN,
 President.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
 BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at public sale, at Butler and Fogarty's Tavern, on Saturday the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. All that tract or parcel of land, lying in Anne Arundel County, called

BEAR RIDGE.
 Which was mortgaged by Benjamin Owens, Sarah Owens, and Eliza Owens, to Benjamin M. Coey, and William Owens.
 This parcel of land contains about sixty acres, and is valuable being almost entirely covered with woods.

TERMS OF SALE.
 Are, cash to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof by the Chancellor. On the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser.

SUMMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.
 Dec. 1.
 The above sale is Postponed until Wednesday the 28th instant.
 Dec. 15.

IN CHANCERY.
 3 December 1851.

ORDERED. That the sale of the Real Estate of Ann R. Plummer, deceased, made and reported by the Trustee, Louis G. Sawyer, be ratified & confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, in five the 31st day of January next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper before the 31st day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$2,000 00.

True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
 Reg. Ch. Can.

PORTER'S TAVERN
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of two decrees of the High Court of Chancery, the one in which Michael Lloyd was complainant, and the heirs of Nathan Porter were defendants, the other where Jesse H. Hunter and Jane his wife were complainants, and Michael Lloyd and the heirs of Nathan Porter were defendants, the subscriber, as trustee, will sell at public sale on the premises, (if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter), on Wednesday the fourth of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., that long established and well known Tavern called

PORTER'S TAVERN:
 and part of a Tract of Land mortgaged by the said Nathan Porter in his life to the said Michael Lloyd, being part of a tract of land called

DORSEY'S SEARCH ENLARGED,
 containing One Hundred and two ACREs, more or less, situate in Anne Arundel County and on the main road leading from Elicott's Mills to Snell's Bridge, commonly called the Montgomery Road. As a place of public resort and business it is almost unequalled, being about 14 miles from Baltimore, 24 from Washington, 30 from Annapolis, between 4 and 5 from Elicott's Mills, and 2 or 3 from Oak and Mills, and is the place of resort for the 5 best hunting district of said county. The neighborhood is healthy and most respectable. This land is well watered, with about 20 acres of good meadow. The buildings consist of a one two story Stone House and Kitchen, a large commodious and comfortable, with a large and dry cellar, a good Barn, and Stabling for 18 horses, a thrashing floor and sheds for the accommodation of travellers, a Wheelwright shop, a Blacksmith's shop, a pump of good water which communicates with a cool and fine dairy, an ice house, and smoke house, and a large young thriving apple orchard of selected fruit. At the same time and place will be offered another parcel of land called

Part of Howard's Fair & Amicable Settlement.
 containing Ninety Three and half ACRES of land, more or less. On this latter farm is a good log house and stable—Clover and pigsties set well on both, and there is sufficient wood on both for the use of them. It is deemed unnecessary to be more minute in description, as it is expected and wished by all interested, that every one desirous of purchasing will make himself acquainted with every thing concerning the said parcels of land by an actual examination.

THE TERMS OF SALE.—Are one tenth of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or the ratification thereof, and the remainder in three equal instalments of 6, 12, and 18 months with interest from the day of sale, for the payment of which bonds or notes with good security must be given, and upon the Chancellor's ratification, and the receipt of the purchase money, and not before, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed and deeds.

JAMES BOYLE, Trustee.
 Dec. 1.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
 BY A SMALL FAMILY,
 A middle aged woman, who can cook, wash and sew well, for one year a liberal price will be given. Inquire at this Office.

PRINTING
 Neatly executed at this Office.

GEORGE NEWELL
RETAILER OF
POUND CAKES, &c.
 RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the public, and respectfully invites a continuance of their patronage. He is determined to use every effort to accommodate his customers, and will provide the best of materials in his line of business. Parties can be furnished with **POUND CAKES, &c.** at the shortest notice, in any style required, and at the lowest **REASONABLE PRICES.**
 Retailers furnished with Bread and Cakes as usual, at Baltimore prices.
 Nov. 24

PHILADELPHIA
ALE AND PORTER.
 THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,
ALE AND PORTER.
 From the best breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to dispense of on reasonable terms.

Persons who send for either will be obliged to send by express bottle or bottles at the time.
HENRY MATHEWS.
 June 2.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Luke White Barber late of the county aforesaid deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 1851.

CORNELIUS BARBER, Adm'r.
 Nov. 24.

CASE 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.
 December 15, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED.
 From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press.
WHATELY on St. Paul Price 75 cts
SIMEON on the Liturgy, 25
THE PLAN OF SALVATION.
JOHN THOMPSON.
 Dec. 1.

THOMAS DUCKETT,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his Dwelling, fronting the Market House.
 Sept. 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of John M. Biscoe, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of November, 1851.

LANGLEY-BISCOE, Etc.
 Nov. 1.

G. I. GRAMMER, JR.
 RESPECTFULLY notifies his friends and the public, that he has just opened, at the residence of his father, nearly opposite the large brick building formerly occupied as a Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson, a choice and well selected assortment of
GROCERIES,
 which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash.
 Dec. 15.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CASTLE
HAVEN AND EASTON.
 THE Steam Boat Maryland, leaves Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday Mornings at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, leaving Annapolis for Castle Haven and Easton, at 10 o'clock. Returning leaves Annapolis for Baltimore, at one o'clock. All tickets for Baltimore, at one o'clock. All tickets for Baltimore, at one o'clock.

GEORGE NEWELL
RETAILER OF
POUND CAKES, &c.
 RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the public, and respectfully invites a continuance of their patronage. He is determined to use every effort to accommodate his customers, and will provide the best of materials in his line of business. Parties can be furnished with **POUND CAKES, &c.** at the shortest notice, in any style required, and at the lowest **REASONABLE PRICES.**
 Retailers furnished with Bread and Cakes as usual, at Baltimore prices.
 Nov. 24

PHILADELPHIA
ALE AND PORTER.
 THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,
ALE AND PORTER.
 From the best breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to dispense of on reasonable terms.

Persons who send for either will be obliged to send by express bottle or bottles at the time.
HENRY MATHEWS.
 June 2.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Luke White Barber late of the county aforesaid deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 1851.

CORNELIUS BARBER, Adm'r.
 Nov. 24.

CASE 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.
 December 15, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED.
 From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press.
WHATELY on St. Paul Price 75 cts
SIMEON on the Liturgy, 25
THE PLAN OF SALVATION.
JOHN THOMPSON.
 Dec. 1.

THOMAS DUCKETT,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his Dwelling, fronting the Market House.
 Sept. 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of John M. Biscoe, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of June next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of November, 1851.

LANGLEY-BISCOE, Etc.
 Nov. 1.

G. I. GRAMMER, JR.
 RESPECTFULLY notifies his friends and the public, that he has just opened, at the residence of his father, nearly opposite the large brick building formerly occupied as a Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson, a choice and well selected assortment of
GROCERIES,
 which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash.
 Dec. 15.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CASTLE
HAVEN AND EASTON.
 THE Steam Boat Maryland, leaves Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday Mornings at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, leaving Annapolis for Castle Haven and Easton, at 10 o'clock. Returning leaves Annapolis for Baltimore, at one o'clock. All tickets for Baltimore, at one o'clock. All tickets for Baltimore, at one o'clock.

THE TREATISES OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOL IN
 Annapolis, Md. are anxious to engage a Teacher experienced in conducting a School on the monitorial system. He must be well acquainted with Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. To one possessing more ample qualifications preference will be given. Unexceptionable testimonials of moral conduct will be required. The salary allowed is \$500 a year, payable quarterly. Application to be made on or before the 22d of December next.

The American, Baltimore and Poulton's Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, will publish the above twice a week until the above date, and forward their accounts.

NOV. 24

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM DRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
 HAS recently taken the Shop that he formerly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs. Williamson & Swan's Hotel; where he intends keeping a very Superior Assortment of
Cloths Cassimeres, & VESTINGS,
 All of which he will sell very low, and make up at the shortest notice and in the BEST MANNER.
 Sept. 29.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.
 THE subscriber wishes to take a youth as an apprentice to the Tailoring Business, he must be of good moral character, and about fourteen years of age.

MARTIN F. REVELL.
 Dec. 1.

TEACHER WANTED.
 THE Trustees of the Primary School in Annapolis, Md. are anxious to engage a Teacher experienced in conducting a School on the monitorial system. He must be well acquainted with Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. To one possessing more ample qualifications preference will be given. Unexceptionable testimonials of moral conduct will be required. The salary allowed is \$500 a year, payable quarterly. Application to be made on or before the 22d of December next.

The American, Baltimore and Poulton's Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, will publish the above twice a week until the above date, and forward their accounts.

NOV. 24

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
 THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Mary R. Revell, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1851.

CHARLES MORGAN, Adm'r.
 Nov. 17.

ANNAPOLIS THEATRE.
 The public are respectfully informed that the Annapolis Theatre will be opened for the winter season, under the management of the subscriber, on Monday, December 15th. An excellent stock of company is engaged, and arrangements have been made with many of the first performers in the country, who will appear in the course of the season.

C. A. LOGAN.
 Nov. 24.

JUST RECEIVED
 From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press
THE HOLY BIBLE,
 Price, \$1. 25 50 75
THE CHURCHMAN'S
ALMANAC,
 For 1852—Price 6 Cents.
 For Sale at this Office, by
J. THOMPSON.

THE CHURCHMAN'S
ALMANAC,
 For 1852—Price 6 Cents.
 For Sale at this Office, by
J. THOMPSON.

VOL. LXX

PRINTED AT
JON
Church

PRICE—THREE

From the
Report of the

The length of written state papers, entire, in of shall be able to p of, as will embrace A more lucid and tion, we have sel on our readers wh passages we have h The report state the Army is satisf so far in its morale ertions of the offi details of the co improvement in t some in their legi result, whether vic defence, or as a d ledge and experie objects for which it tained. It is effi sive, and adequate service without bei the report of the M for the detailed op Desertions from a regular ratio for number was 636; have been institut fence, and remedie without effect.

To retain a part, and thereby to use of the soldier w the period of serv of the rank and di ticularly of the no are among the mo which have been of The pecuniary lo rising from desertio to exceed \$118,000 pension to non-co sicians and privates it is believed, wou diminish the mischief Intemperance is a very great portio in the army—the S tified that ardent component part of Whiskey for the us was 22,000 dollars; applied to the purch for the use of a and morals would b the discipline and r greatly promoted. have the effect of from the army; on the opportunity of bat not of indulg direct agency of th ical condition of apply provided to is wholly neglecte ment in our servic instruction." The poses the appointm tices the suggesti honour to both his The fiscal concern been conducted in the slightest loss w "The Military A sciently long, und struction, to enab country to form a c cle, both with rela selves, and the ch 500 officers, having in service, 404 we tion. These youn by a rigid and judi and discipline for profession, 660 y whom but thirteen during the present brought before cou charges not affect This institution of ptery with de partment—and change which has rision of the talu may be the advan rded as a nurse ence of war," we that eye of partial to object. It sho the rich and influ ecated at the pub who has been lue four of those wh court, to acquire ous living durin tents and, having receive a commi station, not comm reign, and aban for which the gov with science and

The Annapolis Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1851.

NO. 52

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

From the (Frederick) Citizen.

Report of the Secretary of War.

The length of this interesting and well written state paper, will prevent its appearance, entire, in our columns; but we trust, we shall be able to present such a review, thereof, as will embrace all its prominent features. A more lucid and accurate piece of composition, we have seldom met with; in this opinion our readers will join us, on reading the passages we have here copied.

The Report states that "The condition of the army is satisfactory in its material, and, so far in its morale as depends upon the exertions of the officers. Its appropriate functions are performed honourably for itself, and usefully for the country. Although some of the details of the service are susceptible of improvement in their administration, and some in their legislation, still, in the general result, whether viewed as an arm of national defence, or as a depository of military knowledge and experience, it has attained the great objects for which it was raised and is maintained. It is efficient without being expensive, and adequate to the exigencies of our service without being dangerous. I refer to the report of the Major General commanding, for the detailed operations of the year."

Desertions from the army have increased in a regular ratio for five years—in 1826 the number was 636; in 1831, 1450. Inquiries have been instituted into the cause of this offence, and remedies suggested, but thus far without effect.

To retain a part of the bounty and the pay, and thereby to provide a fund for the use of the soldier when discharged, to reduce the period of service, and to increase the pay of the rank and file of the army, and particularly of the non-commissioned officers, are among the most prominent suggestions, which have been offered upon this subject."

The pecuniary loss to the government, arising from desertion, is estimated, this year, to exceed \$118,000. An increase of compensation to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, is recommended—which, it is believed, would have a tendency to diminish the mischief of desertion.

Intemperance is considered the source of a very great portion of the crimes committed in the army—the Secretary is therefore "satisfied that ardent spirits should not form a component part of the ration." The cost of Whiskey for the use of the army, in 1830, was 22,000 dollars.—If this sum were applied to the purchase of Tea, Coffee, and Sugar for the use of the soldiers, their habits and morals would be greatly improved, and the discipline and respectability of the army greatly promoted." This regulation will not have the effect of excluding ardent spirits from the army; each soldier will still have the opportunity of procuring it by purchase, but not of indulging to excess, nor with the direct agency of the government. The physical condition of the American soldier, is amply provided for, "but his moral culture is wholly neglected. There is no arrangement in our service for his mental or religious instruction." The Secretary therefore proposes the appointment of chaplains, and enforces the suggestion by remarks which do honour to both his head and his heart.

The fiscal concerns of the department have been conducted in such a manner, that not the slightest loss will occur this year.

"The Military Academy has existed sufficiently long, under its present mode of instruction, to enable the Government and the country to form a correct estimate of its value, both with relation to the cadets themselves, and the character of the army. Of 500 officers, having rank in the line, and now in service, 404 were educated at that institution. These young men have been prepared by a rigid and judicious course of instruction and discipline for the various duties of their profession. 660 have entered the army, of whom but thirteen have been dismissed; and during the present year only two have been brought before courts martial, and they upon charges not affecting their moral character."

This institution has been a favourite object of panegyric with all the heads of the war department—and it has lost nothing by the change which has brought it under the supervision of the talented Cass. Numerous as may be the advantages of this institution, regarded as a nursery of the "progressive science of war," we do not look upon it with that eye of partiality which sees in it nothing but an object. It affords a fine opportunity for the rich and influential, to have their sons educated at the public expense. It enables him, who has been lucky enough to secure the favour of those whose words have weight at court, to acquire an education, and a sumptuous living during the time of its acquirement; and, having finished his studies, if he receives a commission and is ordered to a station, not congenial with his taste, he may resign, and abandon, forever, the profession for which the government had stuffed his brain with science and his carcase with padding.

Whether it arise from the severe and rigid principles of discipline inculcated upon these elements of the people from the flood of light cast upon their minds by science and literature, enabling them to perceive the immeasurable intellectual distance between them and their less-favoured fellow-citizens, or from some other cause, we know not; but it has been remarked, how truly we cannot say, that there is an insufferable smell of aristocracy about them, which haunts like a redundancy of mask.

We are gratified to find the following passage, respecting the Cumberland Road; and have no doubt Congress will speedily act upon the suggestion.

"Unless provision is soon made for the repair and preservation of the road constructed by the United States from Cumberland to the Ohio river, that expensive and useful work will be ruined. Many parts of it are now seriously injured as to render travelling difficult, and sometimes dangerous. The destruction of this great connecting link between the Atlantic and the Western States, which, with a light transit duty and a proper system of administration, would last for ages, cannot be anticipated without great concern. The continuation of this road in the State of Ohio is free from this danger. With the assent of the General Government, that State has established toll gates, and levies a moderate duty upon that part of the road within her jurisdiction, which is finished.

"I consider it my duty to bring this matter before you, in the hope that it will engage the attention of Congress, and that a similar system for the preservation of the road from Cumberland to the Ohio river will be adopted. If it were placed by the General Government in proper repair, and then surrendered to the States respectively, through whose territories it passes, under the same conditions, as were annexed to the cession of the road in Ohio, there is reason to believe, that the arrangements would receive the sanction of those States, and that a permanent system and adequate means would be provided for the preservation of this work, and in a manner not burthensome to the communication upon it.—If this be not done or some other expedient adopted, the road will soon fall into a state of entire dilapidation."

"A general survey of our coasts, both Atlantic and interior, is demanded by considerations of national interest as well as of character."

"The United States have now in serviceable condition about 463,000 muskets. The annual demand to supply the necessary loss in the army and the militia, and to furnish the issues to the respective States, is 18,300. The number manufactured in the public armories is about 25,000, and at private works about 11,000, making a total of 36,000, at the average cost of twelve dollars each.—We had, at the commencement of the late war, 240,000 muskets in depot, and during its progress, 60,000 were made and purchased. At its termination, there were but 20 thousand at the various arsenals, and many of those in the hands of the troops were un-serviceable. Eight years were then required to replace the number lost during the war.

After reviewing the state of the ordnance department, generally, the Secretary proposes the establishment of a public armory for the fabrication of cannon. The number of Surgeons in the army, requires augmenting; and an increase of pay is recommended. This branch of the report closes with a series of pertinent observations on the militia system, and its claims upon the attention of Congress.

"The condition and prospects of the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the United States, are yet the subjects of anxious solicitude to the Government. Circumstances have occurred within a few years, which have produced important changes in the intercourse between them and us. In some of the States, they have been brought within the operation of the ordinary municipal laws; and their regulations have been abrogated by legislative enactments. This procedure renders most of the provisions of the various acts of Congress upon this subject inoperative; and a crisis in our Indian affairs has evidently arrived, which calls for the establishment of a system of policy adapted to the existing state of things, and calculated to fix upon a permanent basis, the future destiny of the Indians. Whatever change may be contemplated in their condition or situation, no one will advocate the employment of force or improper influence in effecting it. It is due to the character of the government and the feelings of the country, not less than to the moral and physical imbecility of this unhappy race, that a spirit of kindness and forbearance should mark the whole course of our inter-communication with them. The great object, after satisfying ourselves, what would best ensure their permanent welfare, should be to satisfy them of the integrity of our views, and of the wisdom of the course recommended to them. There is enough in the retrospect for serious reflection on our part, and for the unpleasant recollection on theirs; and it is only by a dispassionate examination of the subject, and by prudent and timely measures, that we can hope to repair the errors of the past by the exertions of the future.

"The Indians, who are placed in immediate contact with the settled portions of the United States, have now the alternative present-

ed to them, of remaining in their present positions, or of migrating to the country west of the Mississippi. If they are, indeed, to prefer the former, their political condition becomes a subject of serious consideration.—They must either retain all those institutions, which constitute them a peculiar people, both socially and politically, or they must become a portion of that great community which is gathering round them, responsible to its laws, and looking to them for protection.

"Can they expect to maintain that quasi-independence they have heretofore enjoyed?—and could they so maintain it, would the privilege be beneficial to them?"

The right to extend their laws over all persons, living within their boundaries, has been claimed and exercised by many of the States. The Executive of the United States has, on full consideration, decided that there is no power in that department to interpose any obstacle to the assumption of this authority.—As upon this co-ordinate branch of the Government devolves the execution of the laws, and, particularly, many of the most important provisions in the various acts regulating intercourse with the Indians, it is difficult to conceive how these provisions can be enforced, after the President has determined they have been abrogated by a state of things inconsistent with their obligations. How prosecutions can be conducted; trespassers removed by military power, and other acts performed, which require the co-operation of the Executive, either in their initiation or progress."

"That we may neither deceive ourselves nor the Indians, it becomes us to examine the actual state of things, and to view these as they are, and as they are likely to be.—Looking at the circumstances attending this claim of exemption on the one side, and of supremacy on the other, it is probable that the Indians can succeed in the establishment of their pretensions? The nature of the question, doubtful, to say the least of it; the opinion of the Executive; the practice of the older States, and the claims of the younger ones; the difficulties which would attend the introduction into our system of a third government, complicated in its relations, and indefinite in its principles; public sentiment, naturally opposed to any reduction of territorial extent, or political power; and the obvious difficulties, inseparable from the consideration of such a great political question, with regard to the tribunal, and the trial, the judgment, and the process; present obstacles which must all be overcome before this claim can be enforced.

But could the tribes, and the remnants of tribes, east of the Mississippi, succeed in the prosecution of this claim, would the issue be beneficial to them, immediately or remotely?"

We have every reason to believe it would not; and this conclusion is founded on the condition and character of the Indians, and on the result of the efforts, which have been made by them, and for them, to resist the operation of the causes that yet threaten their destruction.

I need not stop to illustrate these positions. They are connected with the views, which will be found in the sequel of this report.—And it is not necessary to embarrass a subject already too comprehensive.

A change of residence, therefore, from their present positions to the regions west of the Mississippi, presents the only hope of permanent establishment and improvement. That it will be attended with inconveniences and sacrifices, no one can doubt. The associations, which bind the Indians to the lands of their forefathers are strong and enduring; and these must be broken by their migration. But they are also broken by our citizens, who every day encounter all the difficulties of similar changes in the pursuit of the means of support, and the experiments, which have been made, satisfactorily show, that, by proper precautions, and liberal appropriations, the removal and establishment of the Indians can be effected with little comparative trouble to them or us. Why, then, should the policy of this measure be disputed, or its adoption opposed? The whole subject has materially changed, even within a few years, and the imposing considerations it now presents, and which are now every day gaining new force, call upon the Government and the country to determine what is required on our part, and what course shall be recommended to the Indians. If they remain, they must decline, and eventually disappear. Such is the result of all experience. If they remove, they may be comfortably established, and their moral and physical condition meliorated. It is certainly better for them to meet the difficulties of removal with the probability of an adequate and final reward, than yielding to their constitutional apathy, to sit still and perish."

"The general details of a plan for the permanent establishment of the Indians west of the Mississippi, and for their proper security, would require much deliberation; but there are some fundamental principles, obviously arising out of the nature of the subject, which, when once adopted, would constitute the best foundation for our exertions, and the hopes of the Indians.

1. A solemn declaration, similar to that already inserted in some of the treaties, that the country assigned to the Indians shall be theirs as long as they or their descendants may occupy it, and a corresponding determi-

nation that our settlements shall not spread over it; and every effort should be used to satisfy the Indians of our sincerity and of their security. Without this indispensable preliminary, and without full confidence on their part in our intentions, and in our abilities to give these effect, their change of position would bring no change of circumstances.

2. A determination to exclude all ardent spirits from their new country. This will no doubt be difficult; but a system of surveillance upon the borders, and of proper police and penalties, will do much towards the extermination of an evil, which, where it exists to any considerable extent, is equally destructive of their present comfort and their future happiness.

3. The employment of an adequate force in their immediate vicinity, and a fixed determination to suppress, at all hazards, the slightest attempt at hostilities among themselves.

So long as a passion for war, fostered and encouraged, as it is, by their opinions and habits, is allowed free scope for exercise, it will prove the master spirit, controlling, if not absorbing, all other considerations.—And if in checking this evil some examples should become necessary, they would be sacrifices to humanity, and not to severity.

4. Encouragement to the severity of property, and such provision for its security, as their own regulations do not afford, and as may be necessary to its enjoyment.

5. Assistance to all who may require it in the opening of farms, and in procuring domestic animals and instruments of agriculture.

6. Leaving them in the enjoyment of their peculiar institutions, as far as may be compatible with their own safety and ours, and with the great objects of their prosperity and improvement.

7. The eventual employment of persons competent to instruct them, as far as and as their progress may require, and in such manner as may be most useful to them.

Arrangements have been made upon fair and equitable terms with the Shawnees and Senecas of Lewistown, with the Shawnees of Wapahongonetta, and with the Ottawas of Blanchard's fork, and the Maumee, all within the State of Ohio, for the cession of their reservations in that State, and for their migration to the region assigned for the permanent residence of the Indians. A similar arrangement was made with the Senecas in the early part of the year, and they are already upon their journey to their new country. A deputation from the Wyandots has gone to examine the district offered to them; and the general outlines of an arrangement for a cession have been agreed upon, to be formally executed, if the report of the exploring party should prove satisfactory.

It has been suggested that a considerable portion of the Cherokees in Georgia are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions, May 6th 1828, for their removal.—With a view to ascertain this fact, and to afford them the aid offered by that treaty, if they are inclined to accept it, a system of operations has been adopted, and persons appointed to carry it into effect. Sufficient time to form a judgment of the result of this measure has not yet elapsed.

But in all the efforts, which may be made, the subject will be fully and fairly explained to the Indians, and they will be left to judge for themselves. The agents are prohibited from the exertion of any improper influence, but are directed to communicate to the Indians the views of the President, and his decided convictions, that their speedy removal can only preserve them from the serious evils which environ them. It is to be hoped, that they will accept this salutary advice, and proceed to join their countrymen in the district appropriated for their permanent residence.

If the seeds of improvement are sown among them, as many good men assert and believe, they will ripen into an abundant harvest—profitable to themselves in the enjoyment, and to all the members of this dispersed family in the example."

MINA AND MRS. CHAPMAN.
From the Bucks County (Penn.) Intelligencer.
Oyer and Terminer, for Bucks, December, 1851.

Arraignment of Mrs. Chapman and Mina. On Wednesday afternoon of the past week, soon after the judges had taken their seats, the grand jury brought into court the bill of indictment found by them against the above named individuals, for the murder of William Chapman. The bill contained three counts or charges; in the first of which, both defendants, under the names of Lucretia Chapman, alias Lucretia Esposy Mina, and Lino Amalia Esposy Mina, alias Celestine Armentarius, alias Amalia Gregoria Xavier, were charged as having committed the murder, being principals in the first degree, in the second, Mrs. Chapman was indicted as principal in the first degree, and Mina as principal in the second degree, aiding and abetting in the third, Mrs. Chapman was charged as principal in the first degree, and Mina as an accessory before the fact, counselling and procuring her so to commit the murder. The crime was alleged to have been perpetrated by mixing arsenic in chick-

en soup, and administering it in that form to the deceased, whereby he became sick, and greatly distressed in his body, and, on the 23d day of June last, died.

The bill having been returned, the Court directed that the prisoners should be brought up. The room was already crowded to excess, notwithstanding its accommodation for spectators are ample; and the dense mass awaited with anxiety, the entrance of the accused. Mina entered first, in company with Mr. Field, the Deputy Sheriff. His countenance wore a continual smile, or rather an apparent smirk; his self-possession was complete; his assurance undaunted. He was dressed in a handsome suit of black, genteelly arranged; and once or twice he put his fingers through his hair, which was of a beautiful black, and disposed with some care. He has not, however, a handsome countenance; his person is small, but agreeable. Mrs. Chapman came in with the High Constable Blaney of Philadelphia. Her figure and dress were strangely contrasted with those of the former. Her person, tall and masculine, appeared to much disadvantage in a faded brown travelling dress, and a large black hood.—Her countenance showed deep concern; appeared to be about 40 years old; her features, though not bad, were not prepossessing.—She did not bestow one glance upon her companion in the box.

On the part of the Commonwealth, as counsel, there appeared Messrs. T. Ross, Deputy Att. Gen., and W. B. Reed of Philadelphia. On the part of Mrs. Chapman, Messrs. D. P. Brown, and P. M'Call, of Philadelphia. On the part of Mina, Messrs. S. Bush, of Philadelphia, and E. T. McDowell, of Doylestown.

Precedent to the arraignment, Mr. Ross arose and stated to the Court, that in consequence of the very imperfect and limited knowledge which his client had of the English language, he had been at some pains to make himself acquainted with the tenor of the indictment about to be read. He further desired to know from their Honours, whether after plea pleaded, the prisoner (Mina) would be shut out from a claim, intended to be made, of his right to be tried by a jury, one half of which should be composed of foreigners, (de medietate linguae)

Mr. Ross, in a very brief reply, stated that there should be no difficulty upon that point; the prosecution having determined that although they believed no such right existed in Pennsylvania, they would nevertheless concede it to the prisoner at the bar, if he should make such claim.

The prosecuting Attorney then proceeded to arraign the accused persons. The indictment was read to them, to which they severally plead Not Guilty, and put themselves upon God and their country for trial.

Mr. M'Call then produced to the Court an affidavit, made by Mrs. Chapman, setting forth that certain named witnesses, material to her defence, and who resided at great distances from this place, were not in attendance, and could not be procured in time for trial at that court; in consequence of which, and of the great fatigue occasioned by a journey from Erie, distant 500 miles, whence she had only arrived on Sunday preceding, she could not proceed to trial. The motion to continue to next court was followed by some remarks from the same gentleman.

Mr. Reed, in reply, stated that the prosecution were in complete readiness to proceed to trial; but, inclined to yield to the prayer of the defendant; he proposed that an intermediate course be adopted, viz: to adjourn this Court of Oyer and Terminer, to some point of time sooner than the February sessions, as the Court in their discretion should indicate. This proposed arrangement met the wishes of the Bench and the parties; but after much consultation and interchanges of views, it was finally determined to continue the cause to February sessions, commencing on the 15th of the month.

The multitude then, with one accord, rushed through the doors into the open air, to have a parting glimpse upon the prisoners upon their return to the jail. The same apparent unconcern marked his course to the last moment of his public exposure; her face was much concealed beneath her hood. It is said that on leaving the prison, previously to their entry into Court, Mina endeavoured to catch her eye, as they met; but she took no notice of him.

Subsequently, upon discharging the Grand Jury, Judge Fox earnestly reminded that body, that they had sworn to keep secret their own and the Commonwealth's counsels that from this obligation they would never be absolved, and that as it respected the proceeding before them in relation to the case of murder it behoved them particularly to regard the sacredness of their oath. They were therefore upon no account to reveal what had passed before them as Grand Jurors; they were to avoid conversing upon the subject, and expressing any opinion upon it, leaving the public to judge solely from their public act in returning the indictment as true. Any other course, he stated, could not fail to prejudice the public mind, while the accused were yet tried.

Altering to this counsel from the Bench, we take occasion to remark, that nearly two months must elapse before the accused can be brought to trial; and that in the meantime, while the strong points of the prosecution are

kept so much in the dark—while it is unknown what matters of defence will be offered or what strength of proof will be found in them while on the other hand we have the assertion loudly proclaimed in open Court by Mrs. C.'s counsel, that she "expects a triumphant acquittal," and on the other hand the Prosecuting Attorney as firmly replied that he was "fully prepared to make out the facts alleged"—the public cannot be justified in settling their opinion in the innocence or guilt of the accused before the crisis of investigation shall arrive.

LEGISLAURE OF MARYLAND. SENATE.

AT a Session of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, begun and held at the City of Annapolis, on the last Monday of December, being the 25th day of the month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, there appeared in the Senate Chamber—Messrs. John G. Chapman, Dennis Claude, Benjamin S. Forrest, Charles F. Mayer, James Montgomery, Samuel G. O'Brien, Bone S. Pigman, George Reid, Thomas Sappington, Octavius C. Taney and William T. Wootton; who severally qualified in the presence of each other, before William McNeir, Esquire, one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the Peace for Anne-Arundel County.

On motion of Mr. Forrest, the members present adjourned until to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, December 27th, 1831.

The Senate met, the same members appeared as on yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President to the Senate. The ballot box being prepared, the ballots were deposited therein, and on examination thereof, it appeared that Benjamin S. Forrest, Esquire, had received the whole number of votes given. Whereupon he was declared to be unanimously elected President; and he, accordingly, took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Claude, the Senate proceeded to the election of the Clerks and other officers. Whereupon, Joseph H. Nicholson was appointed clerk, Mr. John N. Watkins, assistant clerk, and Mr. Isaac Hines, committee clerk, who were severally qualified as such.

Mr. Andrew Slicer, was appointed Messenger, and Mr. Samuel Peace, Door keeper, who were severally qualified as such.

Mr. Claude submitted the following message, which was read, assented to, and sent to the House of Delegates.

By the Senate December 27th, 1831.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates: The Senate having organized by the appointment of Benjamin Forrest, Esq. President and Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. Clerk, are ready to proceed with the business of the session, and propose to sit from ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon.

By order,

Joseph H. Nicholson, Clk.

Mr. Claude submitted the following order, which was read the first, and by special order the second time, and assented to, to wit:

Ordered, That the Reverend Mr. Blanchard be appointed Chaplain to the Senate, and that Messrs. Claude and Chapman, be a committee to inform him of his appointment, and request his attendance every morning at the hour of meeting to perform divine service.

Mr. Mayer presented the petition of Samuel Sands, of Baltimore, making certain proposals for the public printing; which was read and referred to the consideration of the house of delegates.

Mr. Pigman submitted the following order, which was read and adopted, to wit:

Ordered, That a committee be appointed by the president to report such rules and regulations as they may deem advisable, for the government of the senate during its present session. Messrs. Pigman, Taney and Sappington, were accordingly appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Taney, the following order was read and adopted, to wit:

Ordered, That the chief clerk of the senate provide for the use of each member, such newspapers as he may direct, equal to the price of one daily newspaper.

The following messages were received from the house of delegates, and severally read, to wit:

By the House of Delegates, Dec. 27th, 1831.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message proposing to sit for the dispatch of public business, from ten o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, and concur therein. We have appointed the honourable Richard Thomas Speaker, and George G. Brewer, Chief Clerk.

By order,

G. G. Brewer, Clk.

By the House of Delegates, Dec. 27, 1831.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose with the concurrence of your honourable body, to appoint a committee to consist of five members of this house, conjointly with such gentlemen as may be appointed by the senate on their part, to contract for the public printing.

We have appointed Messrs. Brewer, Teackle, Kent, Hunt and Lyles, on the part of the house.

By order,

G. G. Brewer, Clk.

Mr. Mayer submitted the following message, which was read the first, and by special order the second time, and assented to, to wit:

By the Senate, Dec. 27th, 1831.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate has received your message of this date proposing to appoint a joint committee to contract for the public printing, and concur therein. The senate has appointed Messrs. Mayer, Wootton and Claude, to join the committee appointed by your house.

By order,

Jos. H. Nicholson, Clk.

On motion of Mr. Mayer, the following order was read and adopted, to wit: Ordered, That Messrs. Mayer, Montgomery, and Reid, be appointed a committee to examine the proceedings of the electoral college, for the election of this senate, and to report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, the following order was read and adopted, to wit: Ordered, That the following standing committees be appointed by the president.

A committee on finances, to consist of five members.

A committee on internal improvement, to consist of five members.

A committee on revolutionary claims, to consist of five members.

A committee on engrossed bills, to consist of five members.

A committee on pensions, to consist of three members.

A committee on judicial proceedings, to consist of five members.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, December 26th, 1831.

This being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government, for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, the following members appeared:

For Saint-Mary's County—Richard Thomas, and John H. Northon, Esquires.

For Kent County—William W. Brown, Mackall M. Basin, Ebenezer Welch, and James Alfred Peate, Esquires.

For Anne-Arundel County—Robert W. Kent, and Richard G. Stockett, Esquires.

For Calvert County—James A. D. Dalrymple, Mordecai F. Smith, Thomas Billingsley, and John Parran, Esqrs.

For Charles County—Henry Brawner, and John Edelen, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's County—James Turner, Hugh Ely, John B. Holmes, and Dix on Stansbury, Esquires.

For Somerset County—Littleton D. Teackle, Esquire.

For Dorchester County—John Travers of John, Martin L. Wright, William A. Lake, and Joseph Nicols, Esquires.

For Cecil County—Spencer Biddle, Robert Cameron, George A. Thomas, and Edward Wilson, Esquires.

For Prince-George's County—Benjamin L. Gantt, Turner Wootton, Thomas C. Lyles, and Edward W. Belt, Esquires.

For the City of Annapolis—Nicholas Brewer, and James Williamson, Esquires.

For Worcester County—John B. Thomas, and Leonard Roberts, Esquires.

For Frederick County—Samuel J. K. Handy, and James Powell, Esquires.

For Frederick County—William C. Johnson, and Abraham Jones, Esquires.

For Harford County—Henry H. Johns, James Moores, Frederick T. Amos, and Samuel Sutton, Esquires.

For Caroline County—William M. Hardcastle, and William Jones, Esquires.

For Washington County—David Brookhart, Joseph Hollman, John Hall, and William H. Fitzhugh, Esquires.

For Montgomery County—Henry Harding, and Stephen N. C. White, Esquires.

For Allegany County—George M. Swan, William Armstrong, and Thomas Blair, Esquires.

A sufficient number of delegates being convened, they severally qualified in the presence of each other, agreeably to the constitution and form of government, and then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, December 27th,

Present the same members as on yesterday.

Charles R. Stewart and Thomas Hood, Esquires, delegates returned for Anne-Arundel County, Joseph S. Cottman and Peter Bell, Esquires, delegates returned for Somerset County, John Mitchell and John S. Purnell, Esquires, delegates returned for Worcester County, Evan McKinstry, Esquire, a delegate returned for Frederick County, Jesse Hunt and Philip Laurensen, Esquires, delegates returned for the City of Baltimore, and Horace Willson and Thomas Gettings, Esquires, delegates returned for Montgomery County severally appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

The House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker—the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box, on examination thereof, it appeared, that Richard Thomas, Esquire, received forty-three votes, and that Littleton D. Teackle, Esquire, received two votes, and that there were fifteen blank ballots.—Whereupon, Richard Thomas, Esquire, was declared duly elected the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and accordingly took the chair.

On motion by Mr. Gantt,

George G. Brewer was appointed Chief Clerk, and James H. Milbourn, Assistant

Clerk. Ordered, that they be qualified as such, by taking the several oaths required, by subscribing a declaration of their belief in the christian religion, and by taking an oath that they will honestly, faithfully, and diligently, discharge the duties of their respective offices, and that they will not reveal or disclose the secrets of the house.

Mr. Ely submitted the following order, which was twice read and adopted:

Ordered, That the rules for the last House of Delegates, be adopted as the rules for the government of this house, until they be revised or other rules adopted.

Mr. Turner, of Baltimore, submitted the following order, which was twice read and adopted:

Ordered, That Gottlieb I. Grammer, be appointed Sergeant at Arms, and John Quynn, Door-keeper, to this house, during the present session.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, Ordered, That the members of this house, in respect to the memory of Joseph B. Brinkley, Esquire, deceased, a delegate elect for Somerset County, wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, Ordered also. That the Speaker be requested to issue a warrant to the Sheriff of Somerset County, for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Joseph B. Brinkley, Esquire, a delegate elect and returned for Somerset County.

A warrant of election was accordingly issued, signed by the Speaker and Clerk, and transmitted by express, to the Sheriff of Somerset County.

Mr. Willson, of Montgomery, submitted the following order:

Ordered, That Thomas W. Watkins, George A. Farquhar, Robert Richardson, Benjamin Seegar and Gordon M. Handy, be the Committee Clerks during the present session.

On the question being put, Will the house adopt said order?

Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 43, nays 19.

Mr. Johns obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal an act, entitled, An act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace, passed at December session 1830, chapter 155. Ordered, That Messrs. Johns, Pearce, Laurensen, Willson of Montgomery, and Brawner, report the same.

Mr. Ely obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners, and extend the time for making a road in Baltimore county. Ordered, That Messrs. Ely, Turner, and Stansbury, report the same.

Mr. Willson of Montgomery, submitted the following order:

Ordered, That the clerk cause the members of this house to be furnished during the present session, with such newspapers as they may direct, the expense whereof for each member not to exceed the price of one daily paper.

Mr. Stewart moved that the order be rejected? Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Stewart, the order was amended, by adding at the end thereof, these words, "at the ratio of ten dollars per annum."

The said order was then read the second time, as amended, and adopted.

Mr. Moores obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county, and the city of Baltimore, may have a senator to be elected immediately by the people. Ordered, That Messrs. Moores, Edelen, Mitchell, Brookhart, and Brewer, report the same.

The Clerk of the senate delivered the following message.

December 27th, 1831.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates. The senate having organized, by the appointment of Benjamin S. Forrest, Esq. President, and Joseph H. Nicholson, Chief Clerk, are ready to proceed with the business of the session, and propose to sit from ten o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

Joseph H. Nicholson, Clk.

Which was read.

Mr. Dalrymple submitted the following message, which was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

By the House of Delegates, Dec. 27th, 1831.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message proposing to sit for the dispatch of public business from ten o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, and concur therein. We have appointed the Honourable Richard Thomas, Speaker, and George G. Brewer, Chief Clerk.

By order,

G. G. Brewer, Clk.

Mr. Brewer submitted the following message, which was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

By the House of Delegates, Dec. 27th, 1831.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose with the concurrence of your honourable body to appoint a committee, to consist of five members of this house, conjointly with such gentlemen as may be appointed by the senate on their part, to contract for the public printing. We have appointed Messrs. Brewer, Teackle, Kent,

Hunt, and Lyles, on the part of this house.

By order,

G. G. Brewer, Clk.

On motion by Mr. Turner of Baltimore, Ordered, That Messrs. Turner of Baltimore, and Williamson, wait on the Rev. Mr. Guest, and request his attendance in this house every morning at ten o'clock, during the present session, to perform divine service.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following message, which was twice read and adopted,

By the House of Delegates, Dec. 27th, 1831.

Gentlemen of the Senate.

We propose to appoint a joint committee on the library, and have nominated on the part of this house Messrs Teackle, Purnell and Brawner, to act with such gentlemen as may be appointed by your honourable body, to carry into effect the objects of the laws in that regard.

By order,

G. G. Brewer, Clk.

Mr. Hood submitted the following message, which was twice read and adopted.

By the House of Delegates, Dec. 27th, 1831.

Gentlemen of the Senate.

We propose to appoint a joint committee of both houses, to wait on his excellency the governor, and inform him that we are prepared to receive any communication which he may deem necessary to make. We have named on the part of this house Messrs. Hood and Johnson.

By order,

G. G. Brewer, Clk.

Mr. Hunt presented the memorial of James F. Brice, and others, of the city of Annapolis, praying for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road from the city of Annapolis to Baltimore. Which was read and referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

The Speaker laid before the house communications from the clerks of Baltimore and Montgomery county courts, relative to the attendance of judges; which were read and referred to the committee on grievances and clerks of justice. Also reports from said clerks relative to the several sums of money paid by them into the western shore treasury within the year ending on the 30th of November 1831.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

RELIEF OF VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

We perceive with pleasure that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered all the Revenue Cutters from Passamaquoddy to Cape Henry to cruise on the coast with provision to relieve vessels in distress. The order of the Treasury Department is published below.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
December 16th 1831.

Sir—In the present inclement season it is thought proper to combine with the ordinary duties of the Cutters, that of assisting vessels found on the coast in distress, and ministering to the wants of their crews. For this purpose I have to request that you will direct the commanding officers of the Revenue Cutters Rush and Alert to prepare for an immediate cruise. To enable them to fulfil the duties expected of them, you will cause them to be furnished without delay with such quantities of provision, water, wood and other necessary supplies as can be conveniently stowed in the vessel, and direct the Rush to cruise between Sandy Hook and Montauk Point, the Alert between Sandy Hook and Cape May, keeping as close to the main land as may be convenient with the safety of each vessel.

You will direct them not to return to port until forced to do so from stress of weather or want of supplies. You will direct them to speak all vessels approaching the coast which they may fall in with, and to afford to those which may require aid or relief such assistance as may be adapted to their condition and necessities, and as it may be in their power to render. You will observe that all supplies furnished under this authority are duly accounted for & direct the commander of each cutter to charge such as he may deliver to vessels requiring them, at the cost value, taking the bills of their masters for the amount upon the owners or consignees. These bills will be placed in your hands for collection, and when paid, introduced into your accounts as a deduction from the current disbursements for the support of the cutter. I will thank you to hasten the departure of the cutters on this service, and to advise me of the time of their sailing. Should circumstances oblige them to return within a less period than a fortnight, you will promptly despatch them on a second cruise, and will take care that they are kept employed on this duty as constantly as the safety of the cutters will permit.

I am very respectfully, your most obt.

LOUIS MCLEANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the collector of the Customs, N. Y.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to take a youth as an apprentice to the Tailoring Business, he must be of good moral character, and about fourteen years of age.

MARTIN F. REVELL.

Dec. 1.

TAKEN UP ADRIFT.

ON Monday the 21st ult. at the mouth of Annapolis, in the Chesapeake Bay. A small Boat, measuring 13 feet in length, 3 feet in breadth, 1 foot 4 inches in depth, and a small hole in both ends, and a chain attached 5 or 6 feet long. The owner can have the Boat, by proving property, and paying charges.

ROBERT WILLSON.

Dec. 1.

MISS A. W. SCHAFFER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she has just opened a

SCHOOL

Monday the 5th of September, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystallizing and Wax Work—Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Corn-Bill street, three doors below the State-House. Sept. 1, 1831.

THOMAS DUCKETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne Arundel, Prince-George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his Dwelling, fronting the Market House.

Sept. 15.

G. I. GRAMMER, JR.

RESPECTFULLY notifies his friends and the public, that he has just opened, at the residence of his father, nearly opposite the large brick building formerly occupied as a Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson. A choice and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash.

Dec. 15.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of Anne-Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 10th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the inspectors at the several Tobacco Inspection Ware Houses, hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court, all persons having appeals or transfers to make are hereby notified that on that day the books of the commissioners will be closed for the year 1831.

By order,

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.

Dec. 2.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC

Anne Arundel County Orphan's Court,

Dec. 15th, 1831.

ON application by petition of Mortimer Dorsey, Administrator of Anne Dorsey, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

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

NOTICE TO HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the orphan's Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Anne Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of December, 1831.

MORTIMER DORSEY, Adm'r.

Dec. 15.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC

Anne Arundel County, Orphan's Court,

Dec. 15th, 1831.

ON application by petition of John A. Grammer, Administrator of Henry E. Mayer, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for Creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

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

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the orphan's Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Henry K. Mayer, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of January next, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from any benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of December, 1831.

JOHN A. GRAMMER, Adm'r.

Dec. 16.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of twenty-five cents per share, for the last six months, on the Capital Stock of said Company. The same will be paid after Monday, the 24 day of January next to the stockholders in cash, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors,
THOMAS FRANKLIN, Treas'r.

Dec. 15.

Thursday

Married on Richard Hook A. A. County On the city of An Miss Mary A

In my first deavored to show the ut Road between this season of we require a c But, at all tim less be desirabl of travelling. no project can be ended with a perplexity—m are now engag acknowledge useful inform haveing previou prepared himse from the engin tain, who read design and pl improvements on price much accer rect and econ ways. Exple possible line sh so as to afford least cost. Y mills at Elk i point of inter tween Annapol determined. I napolis Rail-R ture at their long to find al their assistance of the propos

For the MARYLAND period is onl The late openi Baltimore to F the longest can other country, that the vast vly be connecte the Chesapeake all other import American Unio The state of M exact, from th portion of the stionary, is ab tions seem to ppeake and Ohio did projects ev stop short of the Bay, therei This canal wil advantages w arrive at the the Atlantic, a other harbour such a trade- point on the B fortunately he the whole Uni importance, th the ice. That er or later sea Road, we do while the com valuable secti government w with the diffe with foreign p since the wan peake and the proch to all especially to been wiped a posed, when a enterprise sh any thing like inland naviga ven approach is ton, fortuna of the Union fect of comm so powerful a together the culture, man well form a t to every pat tressed, how more, is so three months riers of ice; with some lo Bay, seems t the grand re one of the n Indeed, the not be attai shall be tran of Rail Road to the nears for the impo with, by the merce shall between the I have only Maryland, i tical advant certainly g

ANNAPOLIS
Thursday, December 29, 1881.

HYMNICAL
Marked on the 27 inst. by Rev. Job Guest, Richard Hook, to Miss Mary Calle, both of A. A. County.

RAIL ROAD ESSAY.
Essay No. 2.

In my first, or introductory essay, I endeavored to point out the advantages resulting from the Rail Road system. Having, I hope, succeeded in doing so, I now proceed to show the utility of the contemplated Rail Road between Baltimore and Annapolis. At this season of the year, more particularly do we require a conveyance of this description. But, at all times, a rail-way, would doubtless be desirable in preference to other modes of travelling. Well aware, however, that no project can be undertaken, and when commenced, brought to a completion, unless attended with somewhat of labour, trouble and perplexity—much less one of the nature we are now engaged in. Strickland, to whom we acknowledge ourselves indebted for much useful information, derived considerable aid, having previously to his going to England, prepared himself by study as a civil engineer, from the engineers of Ireland and Great Britain, who readily communicated to him the designs and plans of their most scientific improvements on Rail Roads. His reports comprise much accurate information upon the correct and economical construction of rail-ways. Explorations and surveys of every possible line should be scrupulously observed, so as to afford the most direct route, at the least cost. Whether Merrill's or Selby's mills at Elk Ridge landing, be the proper point of intersection, for the Rail-Road between Annapolis and Baltimore is yet to be determined. Should the Baltimore and Annapolis Rail-Road be chartered by the Legislature at their present session, we trust ere long to find all persons interested, lending their assistance towards the accomplishment of the proposed work.

PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 10, A. A. C. Christmas Examination.

On Friday last, I received an invitation to witness the examination of the children attending the 10th Primary School, in this county. As I have ever favoured these excellent institutions, I immediately resolved to witness the proceedings. It was a lovely morning; the sun shone upon the spotless snow, and smiled upon the desolation of winter. The rays of light were reflected from myriads of crystal particles; not a solitary cloud defiled the clear blue sky, and all was still and beautiful—a fine day in Spring, or in Summer, or in Autumn, is little heeded, but fine days in winter, being
"Like Angels' visits, few and far between."
I always hail them with joy, and on such occasions, unless troubles intrude, feel pleased with the world and myself. Had I been ever so much disposed for criticism, the day would have delayed my severity, and I proceeded with a certainty of being gratified. The school house is a little picturesque building, situated on the public road, in a very pretty situation. On entering, I found the children decked in their holiday attire, with countenances beaming with merriment and happiness; they had, in the joy of their hearts, decorated the rule walls with evergreens, yet all their arrangements were neat and appropriate. The principal classes were examined in Geography, Grammar, Reading, Orthography, &c., and considering the short period since the commencement of the school, their progress gave general satisfaction. One young lady answered a series of questions on various phenomena in Natural Philosophy with great facility and propriety. After the fruits of their exertions had been displayed, the senior student made a very appropriate address, and delivered rewards and honorary certificates, in the name of the preceptor, to those who had particularly distinguished themselves. Among the recitations, I was pleased to find the speech of Rolla, from Sheridan, and that of Sempronius, from Addison, delivered with much delicacy, and judicious tones and gestures. By the publication of this gazette, I hope to reward those connected with the school for the pleasure experienced. To increase the emulation of the scholars, I have procured and annex the names of those who received premiums.
John Henry Dorsey, (Sen. Student,) Ann White, Catharine J. Hopkins and Francis White, for good conduct and meritorious exertion. Philip H. Mowburn, for general superiority. Elizabeth H. Gantt, for Geography; Mary Ann Warfield, for Grammar; Matthias Hammond, for Orthography, and J. N. Gantt, for writing.

...and Southern, vs. Weems, Nos. 2 and 3.—Judgment reversed.
Archer J. delivered the opinion in Hannon vs. Baran's Lessee, No. 14.—Judgment affirmed.
In Hall admr. of Mann vs. Mann, Guardian of Mann et al. No. 85. The Court reversed the decree of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, but without costs and without prejudice.
They also reversed the decree in Barthelme and Peddicor vs. Buckingham, No. 139, but without prejudice.
Buchanan Ch. J. delivered the opinions in the following cases:
Hoxton and wife vs. Archer et al. No. 133. Judgment affirmed.
Cowman et al. vs. Hall, No. 118. Decree reversed.
Glenn admr. of Hall et al. vs. Hall, No. 119.—Decree reversed, and bill dismissed with costs.
Richardson vs. Jones, No. 110, affirming the order of the Chancellor in part, and as to the rest of the order dismissing the appeals as premature.
Earle J. gave the Court's opinion in Nottingham's Lessee vs. Deakins, No. 13.—Judgment affirmed.
The argument in the case of Todd vs. Carlisle, No. 136, was concluded by Finley for the appellee, and by Speed for the appellant. Stewart and al. vs. the Visitors of St. John's College, No. 160, was argued by G. H. Stewart for the appellants.
Friday, 23d.—The last case was further argued by G. H. Stewart and Johnson for the appellants, and by Brewer and A. C. Magruder for the appellees.
Saturday, Dec'r. 24th.—Present as yesterday.
The argument of the above case was concluded by Johnson for the appellants, in reply.
No. 159. Owings vs. Stevenson and wife. This case was argued by Magruder for the appellant, and Alexander for the appellees.
Monday, Dec. 26.—Present as on yesterday.
On application, the Hon. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, was admitted as an Attorney of this Court.
No. 158. Mary B. Brown et al. vs. Wallace and Mitchell. In this case a motion was made by Mayr to reinstate the appeal. Road Co. The argument of this case was concluded by Magruder for the appellants.
Tuesday, Dec. 27.—Present as Saturday. The above case was further argued by Magruder and Jones for the appellants.
Wednesday, Dec. 28th.—Present as on yesterday. The Court affirmed the decree in No. 134, James Abercrombie and wife vs. David Williamson, et al.
No. 271. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. vs. Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Co. This case was further argued by Jones for the appellant, and Johnson for the appellee.

...and Southern, vs. Weems, Nos. 2 and 3.—Judgment reversed.
Archer J. delivered the opinion in Hannon vs. Baran's Lessee, No. 14.—Judgment affirmed.
In Hall admr. of Mann vs. Mann, Guardian of Mann et al. No. 85. The Court reversed the decree of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, but without costs and without prejudice.
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Friday, 23d.—The last case was further argued by G. H. Stewart and Johnson for the appellants, and by Brewer and A. C. Magruder for the appellees.
Saturday, Dec'r. 24th.—Present as yesterday.
The argument of the above case was concluded by Johnson for the appellants, in reply.
No. 159. Owings vs. Stevenson and wife. This case was argued by Magruder for the appellant, and Alexander for the appellees.
Monday, Dec. 26.—Present as on yesterday.
On application, the Hon. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, was admitted as an Attorney of this Court.
No. 158. Mary B. Brown et al. vs. Wallace and Mitchell. In this case a motion was made by Mayr to reinstate the appeal. Road Co. The argument of this case was concluded by Magruder for the appellants.
Tuesday, Dec. 27.—Present as Saturday. The above case was further argued by Magruder and Jones for the appellants.
Wednesday, Dec. 28th.—Present as on yesterday. The Court affirmed the decree in No. 134, James Abercrombie and wife vs. David Williamson, et al.
No. 271. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. vs. Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Co. This case was further argued by Jones for the appellant, and Johnson for the appellee.

Died on the ninth after the illness which days Martin Joseph, aged 4 years and seven months, second son of Dr. Martin Powell of West River.
A little child, to name into the list of such are the Kingdom of Heaven.

Zachariah Williams, an old colored man, whom we verily believe to have labored for many years waiting in humility and patience for his Master's orders to come forth from the tomb, whilst walking the streets yesterday, fell suddenly dead. A Jury of inquest summoned by Coroner Clayton returned a very diet of death by the visitation of God.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF ANNAPOLIS.
ARRIVED.
December 20. Brig Solon, Mason, from New York.
21. Brig James Ramsay, Gunby, from New Orleans.
22. Brig Marshal Ney, Harden, from Boston.
Schr. Classic, Smith, from Boston.
Schr. Mary Archer, Cole, from N. York.
24. Schr. Russel, Young, from Salem.
Bark Gov. Van Scholten, Püllen, from St. Ubes. Sailed on 25th, for Norfolk.
Brig Laura, Delano, from Charleston.
Brig Reaper, Staples, from New-Orleans. Experienced severe weather—lost spars, sails and boats.
27. Steamboat Columbus, Turner, from Norfolk, with passengers. Passed off Crancy Island, Barque E. A. of Baltimore, under weigh bound up to Sewell's Point, Brig Ajax, Smith, 14 days from Orleans; at anchor off Old Point, British Barque, bound out; also Brig Mentor, of Baltimore, at anchor.
Steamboat Columbus went down to Poplar Island to aid the Brig Harriet and returned this morning, having in tow the Brig. Three Brigs lying off the harbour—names not known.
28. Arrive brig Hunter, Bayley, 71 days from Malta.
Schr. Swift, from Florida, ashore on Thomas' Point.

The Sale of Porter's TAVERN
and the premises thereto adjoining, heretofore advertised, is postponed until some future period, when due and timely notice will be given.
JAMES BOYLE, Trustee.

Notice is Hereby Given,
That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Teresa Stone, 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 15th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 1st day of December, 1881.
CLERMONT V. STONE, } Ex'r.
MATTHEW A. STONE, }
Dec. 29.

SPLENDID PRIZES,
1 Prize of \$20,000 1 of \$10,000
1 of 5,000 Dollars.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—Class No. 7.—To be drawn on Friday, 30th December.
Ticket \$5—Half \$2 50—Quarter \$1 25.
1 Prize of \$25,000, 1 of \$10,000,
1 of 5,000 Dollars.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY—Class No. 26.—To be drawn on Saturday the 5th December.
Ticket \$10—Half \$5—Quarter \$2 50.
17,296 TICKETS.
1 Prize of \$30,000, 1 of \$10,000,
1 of 4,059 Dollars.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—Class No. 15. To be drawn the 11th of January, 1882.
\$1,350 of the \$4,038 Prize is payable in Albany land; all other prizes are cash.
Tickets \$10—Half \$5—Quarter \$2 50.
1 Prize of \$20,000, 1 of \$5,000, 2 of 1,000 Dollars.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of the States of Delaware, South Carolina and Louisiana—Class No. 26. To be drawn 3d of January, 1882.
Ticket \$5—Half \$2 50—Quarter \$1 25.
1 Prize of \$10,000 1 of \$3,000 1 of \$2,000.
NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—Extra Class No. 38. To be drawn 4th January, 1882.
Tickets \$5—Half \$2 50—Quarter \$1 25.
1 Prize of \$10,000, 1 of \$3,750, 3 of \$1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—Class No. 16.—To be drawn the 6th January, 1882.
Ticket \$5—Half \$2 50—Quarter \$1 25.
1 Prize of \$15,000, 1 of \$5,000, 1 of \$2,000.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA Class No. 38.—To be drawn 6th January, 1882.
Tickets \$5—Half \$2 50—Quarter \$1 25.
For Tickets or Shares, Address
E. DUBOIS, Washington City, D. C.
Dec. 29.

VIATOR.

For the Maryland Gazette.
MARYLAND.—If we mistake not the present period is one of peculiar interest to our state. The late opening of the Grand Rail Road from Baltimore to Frederick, presenting, already, the longest continuous line, in this, or in any other country, makes it no longer a question, that the vast valley of the Ohio will ultimately be connected with the cities and shores of the Chesapeake Bay, and, through them, with all other important commercial places in the American Union, and, indeed, in the world. The state of Maryland is now beginning to exact, from this vast body of water, some due portion of the wealth which this, her natural tributary, is able to yield. Recent indications seem to promise, also, that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, one of the most splendid projects ever conceived by man, will not stop short of an immediate connexion with the Bay, thereby, literally and justly deserving the name and style of the undertaking. This canal will never secure one half of the advantages within its reach, if it shall fail to arrive at the nearest harbour that is open to the Atlantic, at all seasons of the year. No other harbour can form a suitable depot for such a trade—Annapolis, which lies at the point on the Bay nearest to Washington, very fortunately has one of the best harbours in the whole Union. And what is of immense importance, this harbour is seldom closed by the ice. That these advantages will be sooner or later seized, either by a Canal or Rail Road, we do not for a moment doubt; and while the company will find it one of the most valuable sections of their work, the general government will gain an easy communication with the different parts of the Union, and with foreign powers. It is not long, indeed, since the want of a canal between the Chesapeake and the Delaware, was a matter of reproach to all the states in the vicinity, and especially to Maryland. That reproach has been wiped away. But it is not to be supposed, when all the present objects of state enterprise shall have been accomplished, that any thing like a limit to our improvements in inland navigation and intercourse will be even approached. The position of Maryland, is so fortunate as to be overlooked on the map of the Union; the Chesapeake itself is an object of common interest. The influence of so powerful a centre as Baltimore, in binding together the great national interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, may well form a subject of pride and gratulation to every patriot of our state. It is to be regretted, however, that the harbour of Baltimore is so liable to be blocked up, during three months of the year, by impassable barriers of ice; and a connexion by a Rail Road with some lower and more open point on the Bay, seems to follow from the completion of the grand road, as directly as a corollary does one of the main propositions in geometry.—Indeed, the maximum of improvement will not be attained, till our national products shall be transported, with all the advantages of Rail Roads and Canals, from the interior to the nearest ports for their exportation, and for the importation of foreign products; and, with, by the same means, our internal commerce shall exchange, with similar facilities, between the remotest points of the Union.—I have only alluded to the object proposed to Maryland, in a due improvement of her physical advantages, which, if secured, will most certainly gain for her direction, a most pow-

QUESTOR.

*The school was not in operation until September last.

THE REPORT OF THE FEMALE TRACT SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

To the Female Tract Society of the City of Annapolis:
Your Managers, grateful that God Being whose kind Providence has watched over the interests of our little society through the past year, will endeavour to give to this meeting a brief account of their proceedings.
The present, being the first anniversary of the society, it may be necessary to call your attention to its organization, which took place on the third Monday in November 1830, under the direction of Mr Dale, the agent of the Baltimore Branch of the American Tract Society. At the meeting then held, a constitution was adopted, and the present officers and managers were appointed. In forming the constitution it was deemed expedient to make the terms of membership as easy as possible, in order to draw within the circle of our society the poor as well as the rich, in the hope that an universal interest might be felt in our operations, and the final object for which the society was formed, be attained.—The amount of subscriptions received was consequently very small, and that generally to be returned in tracts to those who had given it. We sent on immediately fifteen dollars for the purchase of tracts, and gave to our subscribers at the rate of one hundred and fifty pages semi-annually, for twenty-five cents received. The circle of our operations was divided into five separate districts, and two distributors for each appointed out of our body. As soon afterwards as was practicable, we commenced with the monthly distribution, and left a tract at the house of each individual, where any one was found willing to receive one. It is gratifying to us to state, that the number who refused to do so, was comparatively small. Our meetings have been held quarterly until the last, which was specially called to make arrangements for the anniversary; they have been always well attended, and an active co-operation preserved among the managers in the fulfilment of their duties. As the year advanced, the distributors entered upon their visits with fresh willingness, for they beheld the prejudices which at first met them, give way before their persevering efforts, affording to us sufficient indications that the discharge of those duties had become pleasant as well as profitable, to those engaged in them.
We have received throughout the year from subscribers, the sum of \$— cts. and have expended in the purchase of tracts, the sum of \$34 75. At our last meeting, the treasurer reported a balance in her hands in favour of the society of \$17. fifteen dollars of which has been transmitted by order of the executive committee, as a donation to the society of which we are an auxiliary.
Your managers, in parsing some of the

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

A very extensive auction sale of cabinet furniture was advertised to take place this morning at 93 Broad street. The advertisement seems to have been the signal for calling together a great number of idle and ignorant journeyman cabinet makers, with the purpose of interrupting the proceedings by noise and uproar, if not by more violent conduct. We are informed that as soon as the auctioneer commenced selling, they began making a loud noise, completely drowning his voice, and interrupting the business. The ladies who were present soon became intimidated, and left the premises in trepidation. The auctioneer in vain addressed the mob; his expostulations but produced an increase of the clamour and confusion. Constables were sent for, and soon made their appearance; but not in sufficient numbers to overawe the rioters, some of whom, not content with interrupting the sale by noise, had provided themselves with sharp instruments, with which they employed themselves in scratching and defacing sundry costly articles of furniture, in some instances cutting through the veneering. A reward of fifty dollars was offered for the apprehension of any person engaged in committing these depredations; but without effect. The sale was obliged to be discontinued and the doors closed. The reason assigned by some of those who took part in the disgraceful breach of the public peace, is, we understand, that the furniture was manufactured out of the city, and that the sale of it would have a tendency to diminish the wages of city journeymen. We trust when the sale shall be recommenced, a sufficient constabular force will be provided to prevent a renewal of the outrage.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

OBITUARY.

DIED on Thursday morning last, Mr. THOMAS LAMBDIN.
On the same, Mrs. SARDS,
Died, yesterday in this city, after having obtained a good old age, and the veneration of a numerous connection, Mrs. Margaret Miller, relict of the late Mr. John Miller.
DIED, on Monday night, the 26th inst. of typhus pleurisy, Mrs. ANNETT KROV, a resident of this city. She leaves behind three orphan children to mourn their loss, unprovided and unprotected for. May He who tempers the wind to the short lamb, raise up friends for them, in the day of tribulation.
On the same night, of the same disease, Mrs. DONOTTA MCDONALD, relict of Mr. George Medical, late of this city, she leaves two orphans to becomen their fust.

COURT OF APPEALS, Dec. Term 1881.

Thursday, Dec. 22.—Stephen J. delivered the Court's opinion in Koth vs. Whiteley, Trustee of Trowbridge and Taylor, No. 192. Judgment affirmed.
The same Judge delivered the opinion in Blessing vs. House's Lessee, No. 98.—Judgment affirmed.
Dorsey J. delivered the opinion in M'Nulty, vs. Cooper, No. 99.—Judgment reversed.
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