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THE MORE CONVENIENT SEASON.

Alone he sat and wept. That very night  
The ambassador of God, with earnest zeal  
Of eloquence, had warned him to repent,  
And like the Roman at Drusilla's side,  
Hearing the truth, he trembled. Conscience wro't,  
Yet sin allured. The struggle shook him sore,  
The dim lamp waned; the hour of midnight toll'd;  
Prayer sought for entrance, but the heart had closed.

Its diamond valve. He threw him on his couch,  
And bade the Spirit of his God depart.  
But there was within him, and he sighed—  
"Depart not utterly, thou Blessed One!  
Return when youth is past, and make my soul  
Forever thine."

With kindling brow he trod  
The haunts of pleasure, while the viol's voice  
And beauty's smile his joyous pulses woke.  
To love he knelt, and on his brow she hung  
Her freshest myrtle wreath. "For gold he sought,  
And winged Wealth indulged him, till the world  
Pronounced him happy. Manhood's vigorous prime  
Swelled to its climax, and his buoy days  
And restless nights swept like the tide away.  
Care struck deep root around him, and each shoot  
Shot out, with woven shades, the eye of heaven,  
When lo! a message from the Crucified—  
"Look unto me, and live!" Pausing, he spoke  
Of weariness and hate, and want of time,  
And duty to his children; and besought  
A long space to do the work of heaven.

God spoke again, when age had shed its snows  
On his wan temples, and the palsied hand  
Shrank from his gold gathering. But the right  
Of habit bound him, and he still implored  
A more convenient season.

"See, my step  
Is firm and free—my unquenched eye delights  
To view this pleasant world, and life, with me,  
May last for many years. In the calm hour  
Of lingering sickness, I can better fit  
For vast eternity."

Disease approached,  
And reason fled. The maniac strove with death,  
And grappled like a fiend, with shrieks and cries.  
Till darkness smote his eye-balls, and a thick ice  
Closed in around his heart-strings. The poor clay  
Lay vanquished and distorted. But the soul—  
The soul—whose promised season never came  
To hearken to its Maker's call, had gone  
To weigh his sufferings with its own abuse,  
And hide the audit.

L. H. S.  
Hartford, February, 1832.

From the Christian Watchman.

THE REV. MR. JUDSON'S LETTER.  
To the Female Members of Christian Churches,  
in the United States of America.

Dear Sisters in Christ.—Excuse my publicly  
addressing you. The necessity of the  
case is my only apology. Whether you will  
consider it a sufficient apology for the senti-  
ments of this letter, unfashionable, I confess,  
and perhaps unpalatable, I know not. We  
are sometimes obliged to encounter the haz-  
ard of offending those, whom of all others,  
we desire to please.—Let me throw myself  
at once on your mercy, dear sisters, allied  
by national congenity, professors of the  
same holy religion, fellow pilgrims to the  
same happy land. Pleading these endearing  
ties, let me beg you to regard me as a brother,  
and to listen with candour and forbearance  
to my honest tale.

In raising up a Church of Christ in this  
heathen land, and in labouring to elevate the  
minds of the female converts to the standard  
of the Gospel, we have always found one  
chief obstacle in that principle of vanity, that  
love of dress and display (I beg you will bear  
with me) which has, in every age and in all  
countries, been a ruling passion of the fair  
sex, as the love of riches, power and fame  
has characterized the other. The obstacle  
lately became more formidable, through the  
admission of two or three fashionable females  
into the church, and the arrival of seven mis-  
sionary sisters, dressed and adorned in that  
manner which is too prevalent in our beloved  
native land. On my meeting the church, af-  
ter a year's absence, I beheld an appalling  
profusion of ornaments, and saw that the de-  
mon of vanity was laying waste the female  
department. At that time I had not maturely  
considered the subject, and did not feel sure  
what ground I ought to take. I apprehended  
also, that I should be supported, and perhaps  
opposed by some of my coadjutors. I con-  
fined my efforts therefore, to private exhorta-  
tions, and with but little effect. Some of the  
ladies, out of regard to their pastor's feelings,  
took off their necklaces and ear-ornaments,  
before they entered the chapel, tied them up  
in a corner of their handkerchiefs, and on re-  
turning as soon as they were out of sight of  
the Mission House, stopped in the middle of  
the street to array themselves anew.

In the mean time, I was called to visit the  
Karens, a wild people, several days journey  
to the north of Maulmein. Little did I ex-  
pect there to encounter the same enemy, in  
those wild, horrid and dark with overha-  
rowing trees. But I found that he had been  
there before me, and reigned with a peculiar  
 sway, from time immemorial. On one Ka-  
ren woman, I counted between twelve and  
fifteen necklaces of all colours, sizes and  
materials. Three was the average. Brass  
beads above the anoles, neat braids of black  
hair tied above the knees, rings of all sorts

on the fingers, bracelets on the wrist and  
arms, long instruments of some metal, per-  
forating the lower part of the ear, by an im-  
mense aperture, and reaching nearly to the  
shoulders, fancifully constructed bags, enclos-  
ing the hair, and suspended from the back  
part of the head, not to speak of the orna-  
mental parts of their clothing, constituted  
the fashions and the ton of the fair Karenes-  
ses. The dress of the female converts was  
not essentially different from that of their  
countrywomen. I saw that I was brought in-  
to a situation that precluded all retreat—that  
I must fight or die.

For a few nights I spent some sleepless  
hours, distressed by this and other subjects,  
which will always press upon the heart of a  
Missionary, in a new place. I considered  
the spirit of the religion of Jesus Christ. I  
opened to 1 Tim. ii. 9, and read these words  
of the inspired apostle: "I will also that wo-  
men adorn themselves in modest apparel, with  
shamefacedness, and sobriety, not with broad-  
er hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array." I  
asked myself, can I baptize a Karen wo-  
man, in her present attire? No. Can I ad-  
minister the Lord's Supper to one of the  
baptized in that attire? No. Can I refrain  
from enforcing the prohibition of the apostle?  
Not without betraying the trust I have re-  
ceived from him. Again, I considered, that  
the question concerned not the Karens only,  
but the whole Christian world; that its de-  
cision would involve a train of unknown con-  
sequences; that a single step would lead me  
into a long and perilous way. I considered  
Maulmein and the other stations; I consid-  
ered the state of the public mind at home.—  
But, what is that to thee? Follow thou me,"  
was the continual response, and weighed more  
than all. I renewedly offered myself to  
Christ, and prayed for strength to go forward  
in the path of duty, come life or death, come  
praise or reproach, supported or deserted, suc-  
cessful or defeated in the ultimate issue.

Soon after coming to this conclusion, a Ka-  
ren woman offered herself for baptism. After  
the usual examination, I inquired whether she  
could give up her ornaments for Christ? It  
was an unexpected blow! I explained the  
spirit of the gospel. I appealed to her own  
consciousness of vanity. I read her the a-  
postle's prohibition. She looked again and  
again at her handsome necklace (she wore but  
one,) and then with an air of modest decision,  
that would adorn, beyond all outward orna-  
ments, any of my sisters whom I have the  
honour of addressing, she took it off, saying,  
I love Christ more than this. The news began  
to spread. The Christian women made but  
little hesitation. A few others opposed, but  
the work went on.

At length, the evil which I most dreaded  
came upon me. Some of the Karen men had  
been to Maulmein, and had seen what I wish-  
ed they had not. And one day when we were  
discussing the subject of ornaments, one of  
the Christians came forward in my face, and  
declared, that at Maulmein, he had actually  
seen one of the great female teachers wear-  
ing a string of gold beads around her neck!!  
Lay down this paper, dear sisters, and  
sympathize a moment with your fallen Mis-  
sionary. Was it not a hard case? Was it  
not cruel for that sister, thus to smite down  
to the dust her poor brother, who, without  
that blow, was hardly able to keep his ground?  
But she knew it not. She was not aware of  
the mischief she was doing. However, tho'  
cast down, I was not destroyed; though sorely  
bruised and wounded, I endeavoured to  
maintain the warfare as well as I could. Af-  
ter some conflict the enemy fled the field, and  
when I left those parts, the female converts  
were, generally speaking, arrayed in modest  
apparel.

On arriving at Maulmein, and partially re-  
covering from a fever which I had contracted  
in the Karen wood, the first thing I did, was  
to crawl out to the house of the patroness of  
the gold beads. To her I related my adver-  
sities,—to her commiseration I commended  
my grief. With what ease and truth, too,  
could that sister reply. Notwithstanding  
these beads, I dress more plain than ministers'  
wives and professors of religion in our native  
land. These beads are the only ornament I  
wear; they were given me when quite a child;  
by a dear mother whom I never expect to see  
again (another hard case) and she enjoined it  
on me never to part with them, as long as I  
lived, but to wear them as a memorial of her!  
O ye Christian mothers, what a lesson you  
have before you. Can you, dare you give in-  
junctions to your daughters, directly con-  
trary to apostolic commands? But to the honour  
of my sister, be it recorded, that as soon as  
she understood the merits of the case, and the  
mischief done by such example, off went the  
gold beads; and she gave decisive proof,  
that she loved Christ more than father or  
mother. Her example, united with the efforts  
of the rest of us at this station, is beginning  
to exercise a redeeming influence in the fe-  
male department of the church.

But notwithstanding these favourable signs,  
nothing, really nothing is yet done. And why?  
This mission and all others must necessarily  
be sustained by continual supplies of Mis-  
sionaries, male and female, from the mother  
country. Your sisters and daughters will con-  
tinually come out to take the place of those  
who are removed by death, and to occupy  
numberless stations still unoccupied. And  
when they arrive, they will be dressed in their  
usual way, as Christian women at home are

dressed. And the female converts will run  
around them, and gaze upon them, with the  
most prying curiosity, regarding them as the  
freshest representations of the Christian reli-  
gion, from that land, where it flourishes in  
all its purity and glory. And when they see  
the gold and jewels pendant from their ears,  
the beads and chains encircling their necks,  
the finger rings set with diamonds and rubies,  
the rich variety of ornamental head-dress; the  
mantles and wimples and the crisping pins'  
(see the rest in Isaiah 3d chap.) they will  
cast a bitter, reproachful, triumphant glance  
at their old teachers, and spring with fresh a-  
vidity, to re-purchase their long neglected ec-  
clesiastical; the cheering news will fly up the  
Dah-gyung, the Laing-bwai and the Sal-wen;  
—the Karenesses will reload their necks and  
ears, and arms, and ancles;—and when after  
another year's absence, I return and take my  
seat before the Burmese or the Karen church,  
I shall behold the demon vanity, enthroned in  
the centre of the assembly, more firmly than  
ever, grinning defiance to the prohibitions of  
apostles, and the exhortations of us who would  
fain be their humble followers. And thus you,  
my dear sisters, sitting quietly by your  
firesides, or repairing devoutly to your places  
of worship, do by your example spread the  
poison of vanity, through all the rivers, and  
mountains, and wilds of this far distant land;  
and while you are sincerely and fervently  
praying for the upbuilding of the Redeemer's  
kingdom, are inadvertently building up that  
of the devil. If on the other hand, you di-  
vest yourself of all meretricious ornaments,  
and your sisters and daughters, who come  
hither, will be divested of course,—the fur-  
ther supplies of vanity and pride will be cut  
off; and the churches at home being kept pure,  
the churches here will be pure also.

Dear Sisters.—Having finished my tale,  
and therein exhibited the necessity under  
which I lay of addressing you, I beg leave to  
submit a few topics to your candid and prayer-  
ful consideration.

1. Let me appeal to conscience, and in-  
quire, what is the real motive for wearing or-  
namental and costly apparel? Is it not the  
desire of setting off one's person to the best  
advantage, and of exciting the love and ad-  
miration of others? Is not such dress calcu-  
lated to gratify self-love, to cherish the sen-  
timents of vanity and pride? And is it not  
the nature of these sentiments to acquire  
strength from indulgence? Do such senti-  
ments comport with the meek, humble, self-  
denying religion of Jesus Christ? I would  
here respectfully suggest, that these questions  
will not be answered so faithfully in the midst  
of company, as when quite alone, kneeling  
before God.

2. Consider the words of the apostle  
quoted above from 1 Tim. ii.—"I will also that  
women adorn themselves in modest ap-  
parel, with shamefacedness, and sobriety, not  
with broadened hair, or gold, or pearl, or cost-  
ly array." I do not quote a similar command  
recorded in 1 Peter, iii. 3, because the ver-  
bal construction is not quite so definite,  
though the import of the two passages is the  
same. But cannot the force of these passa-  
ges be evaded? Yes, and nearly every com-  
mand in Scripture can be evaded, and every  
doctrinal assertion perverted, plausibly and  
harmlessly, if we set about it in good ear-  
nest. But preserving the posture above allu-  
ded to, with the inspired volume spread open  
at the passage in question, ask your hearts in  
simplicity and godly sincerity, whether the  
meaning is not just as plain, as the sun at  
noon-day? Shall we then bow to the authori-  
ty of an inspired apostle, or shall we not?  
From that authority, shall we appeal to the  
prevailing usages and fashions of the age? If  
so, please to recall the Missionaries you have  
sent to the heathen; for the heathen can vin-  
dicate all their superstitions on the same  
ground.

3. In the posture you have assumed, look  
up; and behold the eye of your benignant Sa-  
viour ever gazing upon you with the tender-  
est love,—upon you, his daughters, his  
spouse, wishing above all things, that you  
would yield your hearts entirely to him, and  
become holy as he is holy, rejoicing when he  
sees one and another accepting his precious  
invitation, and entering the more perfect way;  
for, on that account, he will be able to draw  
such precious souls into a nearer union with  
himself, and place them at last in the higher  
spheres, where they will receive and reflect  
more pious communications of light, from  
the great Fountain of light, the uncreated  
Sun.

4. Anticipate the happy moment, hastening  
on all the wings of time, when your joyful  
spirits will be welcomed into the assembly of  
the spirits of the just made perfect. You ap-  
pear before the throne of Jehovah; the ap-  
proving smile of Jesus fixes your everlasting  
happy destiny; and you are plunging into  
"the sea of life and love unknown; without a  
bottom or a shore." Stop a moment;—look  
back on yonder dark and miserable world that  
you have left; fix your eye on the meagre,  
vain, contemptible articles of ornamental dress,  
which you once hesitated to give up for Christ  
the King of glory; and on that glance, decide  
the question instantly and forever.

Surely you can hold out no longer. You  
cannot rise from your knees, in your present  
attire. Thanks be to God, I see you taking  
off your necklaces and ear-rings, tearing a-  
way your ribbons and ruffles and superfluities  
of head-dress; and I hear you exclaim "what

shall I do next? An important question de-  
serving serious consideration. The ornaments  
you are removing, though useless and worse  
than useless, in their present state, can be so  
disposed of, as to feed the hungry, clothe the  
naked, relieve the sick, enlighten the dark-  
minded, disseminate the Holy Scriptures,  
spread the glorious gospel throughout the  
world. Little do the inhabitants of a free  
Christian country, know of the want and dis-  
tress endured by the greater part of the in-  
habitants of the earth. Still less idea can  
they form of the awful darkness, which rests  
upon the great mass of mankind, in regard  
to spiritual things. During the years that  
you have been wearing those useless orna-  
ments, how many poor creatures have been  
pining in want?—How many have languished  
and groined on beds of abject wretchedness?  
How many children have been bred up in the  
blackest ignorance, hardened in all manner of  
iniquity? How many immortal souls have  
gone down to hell, with a lie in their right  
hand, having never heard of the true God and  
the only Saviour? Some of these miseries  
might have been mitigated; some poor wretch  
have felt his pain relieved; some widow's  
heart been made to sing for joy; some help-  
less orphan have been rescued from hardened  
depravity, and trained up for a happy life  
here and hereafter. Some, yea many precious  
souls might have been redeemed from the  
quenchless fires of hell, where now they must  
lie and suffer to all eternity, had you not been  
afraid of being thought unfashionable, and  
not "like other folks;" had you not prefer-  
red adorning your persons and cherishing the  
sweet seductive feeling of vanity and pride!

Oh Christian sisters, believers in God, in  
Christ, in an eternal heaven and an eternal  
hell! and can you hesitate to ask what you  
shall do?—Below those ornaments with tears  
of contrition; consecrate them to the cause of  
charity;—hang them on the cross of your dy-  
ing Lord. Delay not an instant. Hasten  
with all your might, if not to make reparation  
for the past at least to prevent a continuance  
of the evil in future. And be not content  
with individual exertion. Remember that u-  
nion is strength. Take an example from the  
Temperance Societies, which are rising in  
their might, and rescuing a nation from the  
brink of destruction.

Unite, Christian sisters, of all denomina-  
tions, and make an effort to rescue the Church  
of God, from the insidious attacks of an e-  
nemy, which is devouring her very vitals. As  
a counterpart to the societies just mentioned,  
may I respectfully suggest that Plain Dress  
Societies be formed in every city and village  
throughout the land, recognising two funda-  
mental principles, the one based on 1 Tim. ii.  
9,—all ornaments and costly dress to be di-  
stanced; the other on the law of general benevo-  
lence,—the evils of such articles, and the  
savings resulting from the Plain Dress sys-  
tem to be devoted to purposes of charity.  
Some general rules in regard to dress, and  
some general objects of charity may be easi-  
ly ascertained and settled. Minor points  
must, of course, be left to the conscience of  
each individual. Yet free discussion will  
throw light on many points at first obscure.  
Be not deterred by the suggestion, that in  
such discussions, you are conversant about  
small things. Great things depend on small;  
and in that case, things which appear small  
to short-sighted men, are great in the sight of  
God. Many there are, who praise the prin-  
ciples of self-denial in general, and condemn  
it in all its particular applications, as too in-  
trusive, scrupulous and severe. Satan is well  
aware that if he can secure the minute units,  
the sum total will be his own. Think not  
any thing small, which may have a bearing  
upon the kingdom of Christ, and upon the des-  
tinies of eternity. How easy to conceive,  
from many unknown events, that the single  
fact of a lady's divesting herself of a neck-  
lace, for Christ's sake, may involve conse-  
quences, which shall be felt in the remotest  
part of the earth, and in all future genera-  
tions to the end of time; yea, stretch away  
into boundless eternity, and be a subject of  
praise, millions of ages after this world and  
all its ornament shall be burnt up.

Be aware of another suggestion made by weak  
and erring souls, who will tell you, that there  
is more danger of being proud of plain dress  
and other modes of self-denial, than of fash-  
ionable attire and self-indulgence. Be not  
ensnared by this last, most finished, most in-  
siduous device of the great enemy. Rather  
believe, that he, who enables you to make a  
sacrifice, is able to keep you from being proud  
of it. Believe that he will kindly permit  
such occasions of mortifications and shame,  
as will preserve you from the evil threatened.  
The severest part of self-denial consists in en-  
countering the disapprobation, the envy, the  
hatred of one's dearest friends. All who en-  
ter the straight and narrow path in good ear-  
nest, soon find themselves in a climate ex-  
tremely uncongenial to the growth of pride.

The gay and fashionable will in many cases,  
be the last to engage in this holy undertaking.  
But let none be discouraged on that account.  
Christ has seldom honoured the leaders of  
worldly fashion, by appointing them leaders  
in his cause. Fix it in your hearts, that in  
this warfare, the Lord Jesus Christ expects  
every woman to do her duty. There is prob-  
ably not one in the humblest walks of life,  
but would, on strict examination, find some  
article which might be dispensed with for  
purposes of charity; and ought to be dispensed

with, in compliance with the apostolic com-  
mand.—Wait not, therefore, for the fash-  
ionable to set an example; wait not for one an-  
other to listen not to the news from the next  
town, but let every individual go forward,  
regardless of reproach, fearless of consequen-  
ces. The eye of Christ is upon you. Death  
is hastening to strip you of your ornaments,  
and turf your fair forms into corruption and  
dust. Many of those for whom this letter is  
designed, will be laid in the grave, before it  
can ever reach their eyes. We shall soon  
appear before the judgment seat of Christ, to  
be tried for our conduct, and to receive the  
things done in the body. When placed be-  
fore that awful bar, in the presence of that  
Being, whose eyes are as a flame, and whose  
irrevocable fiat will fix you forever in heaven  
or hell, and mete out the measures of your  
everlasting pleasures and pains, what course  
will you wish you had taken? Will you then  
wish, that in defiance of his authority, you  
had adorned your mortal bodies with gold  
and precious stones, and costly attire, che-  
rishing self love, vanity and pride? Or will  
you wish you had chosen a life of self-denial,  
renounced the world, taken up the cross dai-  
ly, and followed him? And as you will then  
wish you had done, do now.

Dear sisters,  
Your affectionate brother in Christ,  
Maulmein, Oct. 1831. A. JUDSON.

TALES OF THE ALHAMBRA.  
BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

LEGEND OF THE ROSE OF THE AL-  
HAMBRA.

"Among those who attended in the train of  
the monarchs was a favourite page of the  
queen, named Ruyz de Alarcon. To say  
that he was a favourite page of the queen was  
at once to speak his eulogium; for every one  
in the suite of the stately Elizabeth had been  
chosen for grace and beauty, and accomplish-  
ments. He was just turned of eighteen, light  
and blithe of form, and graceful as a young  
Antinous. To the queen he was all defer-  
ence and respect; yet he was at heart a ro-  
guish stripling, petted and spoiled by the  
ladies of the court, and experienced in the  
ways of women far beyond his years. This  
loitering page was one morning rambling a-  
bout the groves of the Generalife, which o-  
verlooked the grounds of the Alhambra. He  
had taken with him, for his amusement, a fa-  
vourite ger-falcon of the queen. In the course  
of his rambles, seeing a bird rising from a  
thicket, he unhooded the hawk and let him  
fly. The falcon towered high in the air, making  
a sweep at his quarry, but missing it, soared  
away, regardless of the calls of the page.—  
The latter followed the truant bird with his  
eye, in its capricious flight, until he saw it a-  
light upon the battlements of a remote and  
lonely tower in the outer wall of the Alham-  
bra, built on the edge of a ravine that sepa-  
rated the royal fortress from the grounds of  
the Generalife. It was, in fact, the tower of  
the "Tower of the Princesses." The page  
descended into the ravine and approached the  
tower, but it had no entrance from the glen,  
and its lofty height rendered any attempt to  
scale it fruitless. Seeking one of the gates  
of the fortress, therefore, he made a wide cir-  
cuit to that side of the tower facing within  
the walls. A small garden, enclosed by a  
trellis work of reeds overhung with myrtle,  
lay before the tower. Opening a wicket the  
page passed between beds of flowers and  
thickets of roses to the door. It was closed  
and bolted. A crevice in the door gave him  
a peep into the interior. There was a small  
Moorish hall with fretted walls, light marble  
columns, and an alabaster fountain surround-  
ed with flowers. In the centre hung a gilt  
cage containing a single bird; beneath it, on  
a chair, lay a tortoise-shell cat, among reels  
of silk and other articles of female labour,  
and a guitar decorated with ribands, leaned  
against the fountain. Ruyz de Alarcon was  
struck with these traces of female taste and  
elegance in a lonely, and, as he supposed, de-  
serted tower. They reminded him of the  
"Tales of enchanted halls current in the Al-  
hambra; and the tortoise-shell cat might be  
some spell-bound princess. He knocked gen-  
tly at the door; a beautiful face peeped out  
from a little window above, but was instan-  
tly withdrawn. He waited, expecting that  
the door would be opened, but he waited in  
vain; no footstep was to be heard within—all  
was silent. Had his senses deceived him, or  
was this beautiful apparition the fairy of the  
tower? He knocked again, and more loudly.  
After a little while the beaming face once  
more peeped forth; it was that of a blooming  
damsel of fifteen. The page immediately  
doffed his plumed bonnet, and entreated, in  
the most courteous accents, to be permitted  
to ascend the tower in pursuit of his falcon.  
"I dare not open the door, senor, replied the  
little damsel, blushing; 'my aunt has forbid-  
den it.' I do beseech you, your fair maid; it is  
the favourite falcon of the queen; I dare not  
return to the palace without it." Are you,  
then, one of the cavaliers of the court? "I  
am, fair maid; but I shall the queen's favour  
and my place, if I lose this hawk." "Santa  
Maria! it is against you, cavaliers of the  
court, my aunt has charge; me especially to  
bar the door." "Against wicked cavaliers,  
doubtless; but I am none of these but a sim-  
ple, harmless page, who will be ruined and  
undone if you deny me this request."  
See Fourth page.



ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, July 5, 1832.

**HYMENEAL.**

Married, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Chesley, Mr. SAMUEL CARR to Miss MARY COMPTON, both of this county.

**COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1832.**

THURSDAY, June 28.—The cross appeals, Bathurst, vs. the Maryland and Phoenix Insurance Companies, Nos. 83 to 86, were further argued by Glenn for the insured, and by Purviance for the underwriters.

The court affirmed the decree in the case of McCrea, vs. Rutter and wife, argued at this term.

FRIDAY, June 29.—Nos. 83, 84, 85, 86. The Phoenix and Maryland Insurance Companies vs. Bathurst sur'g. partner of Thompson, cross appeals. These cases were further argued by Purviance for the underwriters, and Johnson for the assured.

SATURDAY, June 30.—The above cases were further argued by Johnson, and Taney (Att'y. Gen'l. U. S.) for the assured.

MONDAY, July 2.—The argument of the above cases was continued by Taney, (Att'y. Gen'l. U. S.) for the assured, and Martin for the underwriters.

TUESDAY, July 3.—EARLE J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 55, Daniel Carroll of Duddington vs. Lee ad'r of Lee.

Decree affirmed.

STEPHEN J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 65, Stone sur'g. partner of Smith & Lane vs. Stone & Mulliken.

Judgment affirmed.

STEPHEN J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 104, Charles Carroll of Carrollton vs. Marsham Waring et al.

Decree reversed.

The argument of Nos. 83, 84, 85, 86, was concluded by Wirt, for the underwriters.

**[BY REQUEST.]**

**AN ADDRESS.**

Delivered by request of "The Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows," in the State House at Annapolis, on the 23rd June 1832, on occasion of the granting a Charter to "Concordia Lodge, No. 177" of L. O. F.

BY E. L. FINLEY.

My Friends,—This may be called emphatically the age of revolutions and of the march of mind. The spirit of the school-master is abroad upon the earth. The reign of mental slavery is at an end, and the intellectual spirit, free from subjection to antiquated prejudices, thinks, and reasons, and acts for itself. It is the age of intellectual emancipation, of moral freedom. No tyranny is recognised out of that Truth: no despotism is legitimate but that of Reason. Free enquiry is the ordeal through which every thing must pass. Investigation is the touchstone to which every thing must be subjected. Truth, to be admitted, must pass through the ordeal of the open. Facts, to be sanctioned, must bear the impress of the other. Subjected to these principles, each system and theory finds its legitimate level: either sustained by its intrinsic merit, or discarded on account of its inherent foolishness. These are the distinguishing characteristics of the age; and the beneficial influences which they have exerted upon the religious, political and moral condition of the world are daily and practically experienced, and cannot be too highly appreciated. A spirit of religious toleration, enlightened by knowledge and of charity and forbearance founded on the precepts of the Bible, has superseded that system of exclusive Christianity, which, alternately in the hands of Protestants and of Catholics, arrogated to its members, the sole chance of salvation: a system, whose argument was the Dungeon; whose mode of conversion was the Rack. The emancipated Catholic—the enforced Dissenter, and the liberalised Protestant, no longer in hostile collision, but in amicable communion with each other,—considerate for each others faults, and tolerant of each others errors,—are harmoniously engaged in endeavouring to work out the great scheme of man's redemption. By an interchange of kind offices, they soften the asperities of the rugged road through life, cheering the timid and disconsolate—assisting the weak—and sustaining the helpless. They recognise that they are all members of the same family: each aspiring after the same great good; and willing and anxious that all should be partakers of it. To this enlightened and Christianised spirit, is to be attributed the wide spread and increasing knowledge of the rights of the Bible, which by teaching man his relative rights and his relative duties, has given a new impulse and development to every noble principle; and which, by breaking down those barriers, which the ignorance and the selfishness of his fellow man, had erected to retard his advancement, has contributed so much to ameliorate the human family. Religious emancipation, and Political and Social freedom, are no longer mere sounding names,—denounced as revolutionary fantasies, which are calculated to destroy the harmony and good order of society; but they are substantial realities, securing to mankind the full fruition of those blessings which are consequent in their train. This same enlarging spirit, by piercing through the clouds of ignorance, which so long had obscured the human mind, and by disclosing to man a knowledge of his nature and his properties—of his privileges and his duties—has taught him the true position to which he is entitled in society; and at the same time has instructed him in the means by which he can attain it. The crumbling despotisms of the old world are rapidly passing away. Political oppression and misgovernment, have been unable to stand the test of free and enlightened investigation; and new and improved institutions which have arisen in their place, based on the happiness of the people, are proud monuments of its reforming and regenerating influence. Its career of improvement, however, has not stopped here. There was another Tyranny, as despotic in its character, but more immediately felt, which hung like an incubus upon the moral and social world; a domestic tyranny, whose foundation was prejudice; whose superstructure was intolerance; a tyranny which regulated man's social intercourse with his fellow man; which assumed to control the best affections of the heart; which would have confined the current of Benevolence, to one narrow channel, instead of diverting its fertilizing waters into innumerable streams, wherever the aridity of the moral and social world required it.

This Tyranny repudiated every system of Benevolence, which did not bear its impress—repudiated as visionary every plan of improvement, which differed from its own; and denounced as improper every attempt to benefit man's condition, which did not follow the narrow and contracted path, which precluded self-sufficiency had marked out.

It was this same Tyranny which embarrassed the first efforts of our missionary societies—our tract societies—our Bible societies—our Sunday and your free schools—and your various charitable associations, which like the stars in the 'milky way' are illuminating and cheering the path of the way worn pilgrim. Its constricted vision could not penetrate into the

long path of human improvement, which was just opening to the moral eye and where the light of the benevolent institutions, was beginning to reflect its cheering radiance, over the moral man, whom they had reformed, and over suffering humanity which they had relieved. It could not realise the force of that benevolence, which enlightened by knowledge, and stimulated by a sense of duty, is as diffusive as light, and is co-extensive with human necessities. Reducing every thing to the standard of its own contracted selfishness, every improvement was an innovation—every novelty was an error. It could not appreciate the beauty of that charity, which expands as the wants which called for its exercise, was influenced by no difference of sect,—by no distinction of persons,—which required, no plea but the cry of distress—no reward but the relief of the sufferer.

How many schemes for man's benefit has it not endeavoured to arrest in their course?—How many plans for man's melioration, has it not tried to retard and embarrass in their progress?—Its efforts however have been unavailing. Its violence has been disregarded. Its misconceptions have been exposed. Its misrepresentations have been corrected. Its calumnies and its predictions have been triumphantly refuted. Philanthropists, rallying under one general flag, the 'Independent Order of Odd-Fellows,' have gone forth 'conquering, and to conquer'—subduing prejudices—enlightening errors—converting the sceptical—confirming the wavering—'growing with the growth' of man's necessities, and 'strengthening with the strength' of their fellow-man's sufferings.

They have gone on with increasing and resistless energy, breaking down, one by one, the barriers which were opposed to them, until the steadfastness of their course—the consistency of their conduct—the purity of their motives—the disinterested kindness of their zeal—and the great amount of individual happiness to which they have contributed—has gradually disarmed opposition of its front, and extracted from their enemies the venom of their sting.

To no association founded on Benevolence, and whose sole aim and objects are the Good of Mankind, do these remarks apply with more peculiar force, than to that which is known by the name of 'The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.' And if I wished for a confirmation of the truth of the principles which I have advanced, and of the correctness of the inferences which I have deduced from them, I should find it in the large assembly, which is now before me, composed of hundreds of 'Odd-Fellows,' who, instructed in the principles, and familiar with the practices of the Order, are here ready to bear personal testimony to its merits—and of strangers, who, impelled by the spirit of free enquiry, have been attracted here to investigate its character, and to form their own unbiased opinions of its claims.

Only a few years have elapsed, since the cry of 'Odd-Fellowship' was first heard upon our shores. A few individuals, strangers from a foreign land, who had sought amongst us, 'an asylum for the free, and a home for the oppressed,' met together. They recognised, and exchanged with each other, the signs and grasp of 'Odd-Fellowship.' They had practised its precepts in the home of their birth, and were anxious to extend its benefits to the land of their adoption. They were not men whose elevated rank, and ample means, would have given a character to their project, and have ensured public approbation for their efforts. They were poor and humble men—gliding obscurely through life—connected by no tie but that of 'Odd-Fellowship,' and stimulated by no motive but that of Philanthropy. They opened their first Lodge in the City of Baltimore. Whilst the mere 'something' was absorbed in his own wilderness, and ignorant of want, was insensible to the wants of others, these humble disciples of the Order, unnoticed and almost unknown, proceeded quietly on, tilling the moral ground, within the sphere of their influence, and sowing the seeds of Moral and Social Benevolence. The seed which was thus sown, produced a rich harvest for the labourer. Member after member joined this little brotherhood. Its benefits began to be experienced, and its objects and motives began gradually to be understood. As its numbers increased, new Lodges were successively formed, and a Grand Lodge was ultimately established. The spirit of the Fraternity was not long confined to our own State. It radiated, and diffused itself through the adjoining states, prospering, and disseminating its kind influences; and will, ere long, as I fondly anticipate, embrace the whole of our wide and extensive continent in its grasp.

I have not ascertained, from want of time and of opportunity, the number of its members throughout the United States; but in the City of Baltimore, where the Order was first established in America, and where its origin was so humble, and its numbers and means were so limited, it now contains 2,500 active members. A body of men, of such a high degree of character, and of such a moral deportment, private and public virtue—and standing and respectability as good citizens, may fearfully challenge a competition, with all or any of the members of the numerous associations which are scattered throughout our land. This necessarily arises from the fraternal governing precepts of the Fraternity; for Vice and Immorality can find no kindred spirit in the principles of 'Odd-Fellowship.' Based upon Morality, as well as Benevolence, those who wish to participate in its labours, must approach its Altar with pure hearts and with clean hands; they must be prepared to subject themselves to a rigid scrutiny into their moral habits and of character. It does not recognise the doctrine that 'worthy ends may be effected by unworthy means'; but regards the moral force of the individual worth of its members, as the greatest auxiliary to the attainment of its praiseworthy designs. Every form and ceremony—every type and symbol—of the order, illustrate and inculcate some great moral duty. Every motto, which is inscribed upon its Banners, is commemorative of some social obligation. Charity, that grand compendium of every virtue, which not only supplies man's physical wants, but ministers to his moral necessities, is the great moving spring and principle of the order. Benevolence provides its means—the wants of man furnish its objects.

It is also a Beneficial Society—a poor man's 'Savings Institution'—where funds are accumulated, for the support of the sick, and the relief of the destitute. A small weekly contribution for each member, together with the fees for initiation, constitute this fund. Should sickness overtake a member, and incapacitate him from attending to his business, a liberal weekly allowance, during the continuance of his sickness, is paid to him for the support of himself and his family. Should he die, all his funeral expenses are discharged, and a sum of money is paid to his widow, out of the same fund. It is thus, only in cases of sickness or distress, that a member can derive for himself or his family, any benefit for his contributions. It is a Sacred Fund, upon which no Drafts are honoured, except those which are drawn by the Poor and the Afflicted.

These are the true 'mysteries' of 'Odd-Fellowship.' Such are the principles and objects of its Order; and yet pure as those principles, and benevolent as those objects are, it is not 'odd' that it has not escaped the contumely of the world. From its first establishment in this country, up to the present moment, it has encountered opposition of every kind, and from almost every quarter. Its motives have been calumniated; its principles have been denounced;—its forms and ceremonies have been derided—the character of its members slandered and impeached—and even the name of 'Odd-Fellow'—endeavouring to be made a 'by word' of reproach. These things however have not diminished their zeal, or even shrunk the sphere of their usefulness. Inspired by the greatness of the objects they have in view, and sustained by the purity of the motives which influence them, they have persevered in their labours, quietly and unobtrusively, without desiring to elicit the fellow-man's admiration, but of administering to their fellow-man's necessities. Regardless of the sneers of some,—of the misconceptions of others,—and of the misrepresentations of

many, they appeal for answer to the principles which they profess, and to the course of conduct which they pursue. They invite comparison between their professions and their practice. They challenge investigation into the principles of their Order. They solicit scrutiny into the conduct of its members. They point boldly to the good which they have effected—to the suffering which they have relieved. They refer you to the names of 'Odd-Fellows,' and they will refer you to the names of those whose desolate hearts have been cheered by their benefactions, and to those poor Orphans, whose fearful countenance has been clothed in smiles by their kindness. You will not find them in the mansions of the rich, for they do not require their assistance. But go with them to the humble dwelling of the poor man, who, stretched on the bed of sickness, is unable to supply the wants of his family. See them daily administer to those wants, until restored health renders their assistance unnecessary. Accompany them to the dying bed of a poor Brother, and witness the agonies of death soothed by the accents of consolation. Follow them in procession to his grave—watch the tears of unfeeling sorrow which fall upon the remains of him, whom their kindness could not save from the Dust; and when the last funeral rites have been paid, and the mouldering sound of the last clod upon his coffin has ceased to echo amongst the tombs, go with them back into society, and you will find them engaged in the pursuit of new objects of their benevolence—of new subjects for their charity.

Do this, and I tell me, what you think of 'Odd-Fellowship.' Is it a name to be derided? Is it a system to be denounced—its principles to be contemned—and its followers to be persecuted? Is charity, and Good Will to Man, plants of so 'odd' a growth, that those who water them with their tears, and nourish them by their labours, are to be ridiculed as 'Odd-Fellows.' I wait your answer. Yes or No?

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**

Three companies of the U. States troops under the command of Major Payne left Governor's Island on Saturday, on their route for Chicago. The companies were those of Payne, Whitting, and Schmuck. Three companies of recruits under the command of Lieut. Colonel Twigg of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, set off at the same time for the same destination.

As the troops were passing the Frigate 'United States,' the yard arms of the vessel were manned, the stripes and stars were hoisted, and the soldiers were greeted with three hearty cheers for the success of the expedition in which they were engaged:—a mark of respect which the troops as heartily returned.

This day the following companies of artillery, which arrived at Fort Columbus on Saturday from Old Point Comfort, will proceed to the point of rendezvous:

Company G 1st artillery, Lieut. Van Ness.	do B 3d do Capt. Frazee.
do E 3d do Capt. Lyon.	do C 4th do Lieut. Pickell.
do G 4th do Capt. Monroe.	

The whole under the command of Col. Crane. The officers of the battalion are Lieut. Mayadice and Prentiss of the 1st; Curpew, Bennel and Roke of the 3d; Collins, Johnson and Wilson of the 4th. Staff—Dr. Archie, assistant surgeon; Lieut. Waite, assistant quarter master, and Lieut. Thornton, assistant commissary.

The promptness with which these, and indeed all the troops who received marching orders, were on their route, reflects the highest credit on the discipline of our army. In the present instance, within 20 hours after orders were received at Old Point, these five companies had taken up their line of march under the command of Major Kirby.

N. Y. Cour.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of June 26.

**CHOLERA.**—The intelligence this morning from Montreal, is two days later than before received, and from Quebec one day later.

**QUEBEC.**—Official reports of hospital cases from the morning of the 19th to the same period on the 20th:—

Admitted 60, discharged cured 20, convalescent 44, died 40—remaining 189. Total admissions 572; deaths 529.

From the Canada of the 20th.

We have not, as we had in our last publication, the pleasure of announcing a diminution in the mortality in the hospitals; but the violence of the disease continues to abate a mong our citizens. It is extending to the country in this district. Such is the fright in Montreal, that on the evening of the 17th, fourteen people fell down in the streets, struck with apoplexy.

The following is from the Albany Argus Extra, of last evening:

**LATEST FROM MONTREAL.**

Mr. Hart, a gentleman of respectability of New York, left Montreal on Friday, and brings accounts to 9 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, (June 29.) Physicians say the disease had much diminished. It was said that there were not over 30 cases existing at the time; and not over 10 new cases on that day. On Thursday, there were 52 or 53 less deaths than on the previous day. The deaths have been, from the beginning, principally among the resident French Canadians. Of the Canadians and the recent emigrants the proportion has been as four to one of the former. The physicians of Montreal are of the opinion that the disease is endemic.

In St. Johns, which Mr. H. left on Saturday morning, there had been 50 cases, of which only 8 had died. There were, at that place, on Saturday, A. M. only five cases remaining.

Drs. Rhinelander and De Kay arrived at Montreal on Thursday.

Mr. Mills, of the house of C. & J. E. Mills, of Montreal arrived yesterday, from that city. This gentleman left on the evening of the 21st, and reports the death, by Cholera, of Horace Dickinson, Esq. the stage proprietor—a gentleman universally known and esteemed. He is the father of the Rev. M. Dickinson, now, we believe, in Boston, and father in-law of the Rev. Mr. Perkins, pastor of the American Presbyterian Church in Montreal, of which church Mr. D. was an elder. "Business was almost entirely suspended. The Bank of Montreal was kept open two or three hours each day. One or two deaths

(domestic) had occurred in that part of the building occupied as a dwelling by the Oastler. The Bank of Quebec was still open—having been closed but one day, which was in consequence of the sickness of one of the clerks."

**GAUGHNEUAGA.**—Mr. Mills states that the Cholera was prevailing at this place to an alarming extent, in proportion to its population. It is a small Indian village, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, about twelve miles distant, and generally exceedingly filthy.

**PRESCOTT, U. C.**—The Prescott Gazette of Tuesday last, furnishes the following statement of the disease at that place, up to 12 o'clock at noon of that day:

Number of cases occurred in Prescott and vicinity, 4; of which 3 have recovered, and 1 remains doubtful.

Brought in boats and wagons sick, 9; of which 1 has recovered, 3 are dead, and 5 remain doubtful. Children not included in the above statement.

It will be seen from the following extract, that the cholera has broken out at Kingston: Extract from a letter, dated Sackett's Harbor, June 22nd:

"The spasmodic cholera is in Kingston. There were 14 cases in that village yesterday, and 8 deaths; 5 of them were residents, and 2 emigrants. We have established a rigid quarantine. We allow no vessel to approach our wharves until she undergoes a strict examination; and if she is from an infected port, not at all. The trustees have been constantly in session for the last three days. We have obtained the Madison barracks for a hospital, fitted up hot air baths, procured beds and bedding, and medicines, &c. &c. We have stopped the ferry across the bay; in fact we are under martial law here."

York, U. C.—The Canadian Freeman, of the 21st, says,—

"We regret to state that two cases of cholera have appeared in the hospital of this town, [York,] and one of them has proved fatal."

**LATER FROM EUROPE—RECALL OF EARL GRAY.**

The brig Sarah, Captain Corner, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 17th May, has arrived at New York. The editors of the Advocate have received the London Herald of the 16th May, and the Liverpool papers of the 17th. Although the re-appointment of Earl Grey and his colleagues is not officially announced, it is certain that it has taken place. The King had sent for his Lordship, and in consequence of this interview, adjournments were moved and agreed to, both in the House of Lords and Commons, from the 16th to the 17th. It seems to be admitted, on all sides, that the Duke of Wellington could not form an administration, although his efforts continued to the last. As late as the 15th, he and Lord Lyndhurst had audiences with his Majesty. After which, Earl Grey was sent for, and empowered to re-establish his ministry.

**CIVIL WAR IN THE MOREA.**

A letter, dated Toulon, May 7, gives the following intelligence:—

"The corvette La Dilligente, Halle, commander, arrived in our roads yesterday evening after a severe voyage from Navarino, from whence she sailed on the 19th April. In consequence of the pressing orders to depart given by Admiral Hagen, who commands our naval force in the Levant, this vessel was not able to carry many passengers. Events of the most important character are said to have given rise to her precipitate departure."

It results from the reports made by Halle, the commander, and the officers on board, that the Greek Constitutionalists, after several combats with the troops of Colocotroni, had obliged Capo d'Istria and his partisans, to save themselves on board the Russian vessel Azoff.

In this state of things, the three Admirals commanding in the station, French, English and Russian, not wishing to favour openly either of the two parties, without ulterior instructions from their respective Governments, agreed, with one accord, to take possession of the fortresses, as well as the citadel of Napoli, which had been rendered impregnable by art and nature. The Iphigenie frigate accordingly landed a chosen portion of its crew for that purpose.

Colocotroni, who has taken the field to support the re-establishment of Capo d'Istria, on the throne of Greece, seized upon Argos, upon the plains before which he has drawn up a force of from 3,000 to 4,000 men, and thus cut off all communication by land with Napoli.

**CHOLERA.**

Edinburgh, May 12.—New cases 6; died 2; recovered 2.

May 13.—New cases 4; died 3; recovered 3; remaining 24. Total cases 392; deaths, 227; recoveries 141.

The cases on Saturday were in Baron Grant's Close, Carlton Hill Stairs, Castle Bank, Gilmore's Close, Middleby street, and Bell's Wynd.

The cases yesterday were in Canongate, West Richmond street, Caull's Close and West Port.

Board of Health for the City of Dublin, 7 Lower Castle Yard, 13th May, 1832.

General Daily Report of Cholera.—The Board of Health for the City of Dublin congratulate their fellow citizens on a great diminution of new cases of cholera in Dublin this day, as well as the continued increase of recoveries.

The new cases reported are

The deaths	10
Recoveries	9

Within the last seven days 254 have been discharged cured, from the large hospitals alone, each patient provided with comfortable clothing and soup tickets for a fortnight.—And the Board anxiously hope that the warning they have so frequently given with respect to the necessity of temperance may be attended to.

**POSTSCRIPT.**

**CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.**

We have the unpleasant duty of announcing the existence of this terrible malady in New York. The following extracts upon this truly melancholy event, we copy from the New York papers. The great interest which every citizen in this community must feel in the approach of this disease, has induced us to lay the principal items before the subscribers of the Baltimore Gazette, this evening. From the New York Courier and Enquirer of Yesterday.

At length the disorder, called the Asiatic Cholera, has made its appearance in this city. No alarm need be created—no excitement indulged—no fears entertained. With firmness, prudence, attention to cleanliness, temperance, and above all a determined tranquility, we have not the slightest doubt, but it will prove mild and moderate. We were furnished last night with the following official communication from the records of the committee of the Medical Society.

Extract from the minutes of an extraordinary meeting of the Committee on Cholera, held on Sunday Evening, July 1st, 1832, Dr. Liezotte in the chair.

"A communication having been made by Drs. Stearns, Macley, Bowron, Platt, Walsh, Sheldon, and Peixotto, that they had seen several cases of Cholera Asphyxia (Asiatic cholera), amounting in all to nine, of which eight had proved fatal, and that their views of the cases had been confirmed by some of the most respectable practitioners in the city, it was resolved, that this communication be published."

FRANCIS W. WALSH, M. D. Sec'y.

From the New York Commercial.

We regret that we are still obliged to make this subject the prominent one in our publication, and may yet be compelled to do so for some time; as the disease has undoubtedly made its appearance in this city; and all that human agency can do to prevent its extensive ravages, is to keep the town universally clean; to remove the squalid, the self-abandoned, and the helpless poor from situations where the pestilence would inevitably reach them, and to enjoin on all temperance, cleanliness, fortitude and fearlessness. To fly from the city is folly. To indulge in gloomy forebodings, as to individual safety, is to invite the strongest premonition of the disease. The indulgence of that natural piety which induces men, even when sadly depraved, to look to that God with whom are the issues of life and death, as a God of mercy, is peculiarly called for. But if there be any to whom such language is unintelligible we would say to them, in the language of several physicians, 'be reckless' not of diet, exposure, or the indulgence of the passions; but of where the shafts of the Destroyer may be sped. Each one has a chance in a dangerous lottery; but those have the best who are least anxious as to the result, and take the best care of themselves—such care as it would always be prudent to take at the same season.

Drs. Dekay and Rhinelander returned from Montreal to this city yesterday. Their formal report has not yet been presented to the Board of Health, who are to meet this morning at 11 o'clock.

From a Correspondent of the Commercial.

There is much reason to believe that the dead pestilence which has already swept over a great portion of the Globe has at length invaded New-York. But even if it should prove to be so, we have more cause for gratitude than for complaint. We have no reason to expect exemption from the common scourge, and we have had time to contemplate its approach, and in some measure to prepare for it. We say there has been time to prepare for it, even for the worst; for independent of those physical means which are calculated, by the blessing of an all wise Providence, to ward off the disease and mitigate its severity, there is a 'preparation of the heart,' which gives confidence and submission in the day of calamity. It is to us a merciful dispensation that the disease did not first appear in this country—that our city, as we had much reason to expect it would, be was not the first invaded by it on this continent. Our physicians have had time calmly to study the character of the Epidemic as it is modified by climate, season, situation, temperament and habits, and thus availing themselves of the experience of others, they will be prepared to adapt their curative measures to any or all of the circumstances.

Our city authorities have had time to cleanse our streets, and alleys, and to adopt such measures as are known to weaken the force of the disease as well as to afford relief to the poor sick—and every intelligent person in our city has had opportunity to inform himself what course of living is best calculated to promote his health. In short, all that human instrumentality can do, might have been done to avert or alleviate the threatened judgment. With humble gratitude, therefore, for past mercies, and a solemn dependence on God for guidance and protection, let every one at this moment fulfill his personal duty in guarding himself from the fearful malady. Let every member of the common council, as well as the board in its corporate capacity attend faithfully to their respective duties.

Let the streets be kept clean and dry, and the habitations of the poor be well white-washed, and all filth removed from them, and let them be inspected daily, that no offal matter be collected. If the houses of the poor be found crowded, let their inhabitants be dispersed at the expense of the corporation, and provisions made for them without the bounds of the city. Especially let those be removed who live in cellars and damp situations.

Let the carts be more frequently circulated through all our streets, that no vegetable matter be suffered to rot in or about our dwellings.

Let every person protect his body as far as he is able from chilliness, by avoiding the night

air, by wearing changing his clothes, the temperature, and when in a state of be kept dry, and ardent spirits be common beverage, tea or coffee, bread, Avoid all food and spicing of all kind if you feel any symptoms. Live upon food as good beef, lamb, good white bread, if they are good, when young and to these, and let your vegetables, be well Avoid crowding. Early in the evening, purity of habit in every species of sleep be regular; at the middle of the much as possible. If pain in the bowels, or diarrhoea, send for your physician. Finally, preserve that springs from the life of all being resignation to His penations of His Providence.

Half past one Health met this morning adjourned at 1 o'clock. Their report:—

The Board met made the following report:—

One case of mild cholera.

One case of do.

One do. report corner of Reed and

Eleven deaths at the Canadian Cholera

their fellow citizens pre a full statement procession.

FROM

Our new schooner landed yesterday

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that either such a the anti-reform Lo position.

M. CASIMIR P. Victim to the Chol

ermining, although France; it is said to be Italy.

Neither from Bo any thing importan

We have advice present to the 20th which our news col

Slas Richards ren men to-day.

By the official re verpool, it will be ve very trifling.

Report of yesterday New cases. Dead.

4 3

From the commen the 12th May, 18

No. of Cases. N 22

BOARD OF HEALTH Lower Castle Yard

The Board of heeal in announcing

led and material several days, and

cases, whereof 31 have been but 2

have been 43; an

have been greatly

ARIS, May

career has been



Terms of Sale cash on the day of sale  
ratification thereof by the Chancellor; and  
payment of the purchase money, and not  
fore, the subscriber, as trustee, is authorised  
execute a deed to the purchaser.

**RICHARD B. DARNALL**  
June 14 Trustee



Continued from first page.  
The heart of the little damsel was touched by the distress of the page. It was a thousand pities he should be ruined for the want of so trifling a boon. Surely, too, he could not be one of those dangerous beings whom her aunt had described as a species of cannibal, ever on the prowl to make prey of thoughtless damsels—he was gentle and modest, and stood so entreatingly with cap in his hand, and looked so charmingly. The sly page saw that the garrison began to waver, and redoubled his entreaties in such moving terms, that it was now in the nature of mortal maiden to deny him; so the blushing little warden of the tower descended and opened the door with a trembling hand; and in the page had been charmed by a mere glance of her countenance from the window, he was ravished by the full-length portrait now revealed to him. Her Andalusian bodice trimmings set off the round but delicate symmetry of her form, which was, as yet, scarce verging into womanhood. Her glossy hair was parted on her forehead with scrupulous exactness, and decorated with a fresh-plucked rose, according to the universal custom of the country. It is true her complexion was tinged by the ardour of a southern sun, but it served to give richness to the mantling bloom of her cheek, and to heighten the lustre of her melting eyes. Ruyz de Alarcon beheld all this with a single glance, for it became him not to tarry; he merely murmured his acknowledgments, and then bounded lightly up the spiral staircase in quest of his falcon. He soon returned with the tenant bird upon his fist. The damsel, in the meantime, had seated herself by the fountain in the hall, and was winding silk; but in her agitation, she let fall the reel upon the pavement. The page sprang and picked it up, then dropping gracefully on one knee, presented it to her, seizing the hand extended to receive it, he printed on it a kiss more fervent and devout than he had ever imprinted on the fair hand of his sovereign. "Ave Maria, saint!" exclaimed the damsel, blushing still deeper with confusion and surprise, for never before had she received such a salutation. The modest page made a thousand apologies, assuring her it was the way at court of expressing the most profound homage and respect. Her anger, if anger she felt, was easily pacified, but her agitation and embarrassment continued, and she sat blushing deeper and deeper, with her eyes cast down upon her work, entangling the silk which she attempted to wind. The cunning page saw the confusion in the opposite camp, and would have profited by it; but the fine speeches he would have uttered died upon his lips, his attempts at gallantry were awkward and ineffectual; and, to his surprise, the adroit page, who had figured with such grace and effrontery among the most knowing and experienced ladies of the court, found himself awed and abashed in the presence of a simple damsel of fifteen. In fact, the artless maiden, in her own modesty and innocence, had guardians more effectual than the bolts and bars prescribed by her vigilant aunt. Still there is the female bosom proof against the first whisperings of love? The little damsel, with all her artlessness, instinctively comprehended all that the faltering tongue of the page failed to express; and her heart was fluttered at beholding, for the first time, a lover at her feet—such a lover! The diffidence of the page though genuine, was short-lived, and he was recovering his usual ease and confidence, when a shrill voice was heard at a distance. "My aunt is returning from mass!" cried the damsel, in affright; "I pray you, senior, depart." "Not until you grant me that rose from your hair, as a remembrance." She hastily untwisted the rose from her raven locks; "Take it," cried she, agitated and blushing; but pray begone." The page took the rose, and at the same time covered with kisses, the fair hand that gave it. Then placing the flower in his bosom, and taking the falcon upon his fist, he bounded off through the garden, bearing away with him the heart of the gentle Jacinta.

When the vigilant aunt arrived at the tower, she remarked the agitation of her niece, and an air of confusion in the hall; but a word of explanation sufficed—A ger-falcon had pursued his prey into the hall. "Mercy on us!" to think of a falcon flying into the tower! Did ever one hear of so saucy a hawk? Why the very bird in the cage is not safe! The vigilant Fredegunda was one of the most wary of ancient spinsters. She had a becoming terror and distrust of what she denominated "the opposite sex," which had gradually increased through a long life of celibacy. Not that the good lady had ever suffered from their wiles, nature having set up a safeguard in her face that forbade all trespass upon her premises; but ladies who have least cause to fear for themselves, are most ready to keep a watch over their more tempting neighbours. The niece was the orphan of an officer who had fallen in the wars. She had been educated in a convent, and had recently been transferred from her sacred asylum to the immediate guardianship of her aunt, under whose overshadowing care she vegetated in obscurity, like an opening rose blooming beneath a briar. Nor indeed is this comparison entirely accidental; for, to tell the truth, her fresh and dawning beauty had caught the public eye, even in her seclusion, and, with that poetical turn common to the people of Andalusia, the peasantry of the neighbourhood had given her the appellation of "The Rose of Alhambra." The wary aunt continued to keep a faithful watch over her tempting niece as long as the court continued at Grenada, and flattered herself that her vigilance had been successful. It is true, the good lady was now and then discomposed by the tinkling of guitars, and the chanting of low ditties from the moonlit groves beneath the towers, but she would exhort her niece to shut her ears against such idle minstrelsy, assuring her that it was one of the arts of the opposite sex, by which sim-

ple maids were often lured to their undoing. Alas, what chance with a simple maid has a dry lecture against a moonlight serenade? At length King Philip cut short his sojourn at Grenada, and suddenly departed with all his train. The vigilant Fredegunda watched the royal pageant as it issued forth from the gate of Justice, and descended to the great avenue leading to the city. When the last banner disappeared from her sight, she returned exulting to her tower, for all her cares were over. To her surprise, a light Arabian steed pawed the ground at the wicketgate of the garden, to her horror, she saw through the thickets of roses a youth, in daily embroidered dress, at the feet of her niece. At the sound of her footsteps he gave a tender adieu, bounded lightly over the barrier of reeds and myrtles, sprang upon his horse, and was out of sight in an instant. The tender Jacinta, in the agony of her grief, lost all thought of her aunt's displeasure. Throwing herself into her arms, she broke forth into sobs and tears. "Ay-di-mi! cried she, 'he's gone!—he's gone!—he's gone!—who is gone?—what youth is that I saw at your feet?' 'A queen's page, aunt, who came to bid me farewell.' 'A queen's page, child, echoed the vigilant Fredegunda faintly; 'and when did you become acquainted with a queen's page?' The morning that the ger-falcon came into the tower. It was the queen's ger-falcon, and he came in pursuit of it." "Ay silly, silly girl! know that there are no ger-falcons half so dangerous as those young pranking pages, and it is precisely such simple birds as these they pounce upon." The aunt was at first indignant at learning that, in despite of her vigilant vigilance, a tender intercourse had been carried on by the youthful lovers, almost beneath her eye; but when she found that her simple-hearted niece, though thus exposed, without the protection of bolt or bar, to all the machinations of the opposite sex, had come forth unscathed from the fiery ordeal, she consoled herself with the persuasion that it was owing to the chaste and cautious maxims in which she had, as it were, steeped her to the very lips. While the aunt laid this soothingunction to her pride, the niece treasured up the oft repeated vows of fidelity of the page. But what is the love of restless, raving man? A vagrant stream that dallies for a time with each flower upon its banks, then passes on, and leaves them all in tears. Days, weeks, months, elapsed, and nothing more was heard of the page. The pomegranate ripened, the vine yielded up its fruit, the autumnal rains descended in torrents from the mountains; the Sierra Nevada became covered with a snowy mantle, and wintry blast howled through the halls of the Alhambra—still he came not. The winter passed away. Again the genial spring burst forth with songs and blossoms and zephyr; the snow melted from the mountains, until none remained but on the lofty summit of Nevada, glistening through the sultry summer air. Still nothing was heard of the forgetful page.

Poor Jacinta sits and weeps her time away beside a fountain in the hall. "As the bell in the distant watch-tower of the Alhambra struck the midnight hour, the fountain was again agitated and bubble—bubble—bubble—it tossed about the waters, until the Moorish female again rose to view. She was young and beautiful; her dress was rich with jewels, and in her hand she held a silver lute. Jacinta trembled and was faint, but was reassured by the soft and plaintive voice of the apparition, and the sweet expression of her pale, melancholy countenance. "Daughter of mortality," said she, "what aileth thee? Why do thy tears trouble my fountain and thy sighs and plaints disturb the quiet watches of night?" "I weep because of the faithlessness of man, and I bemoan my solitary and forsaken state." "Take comfort; thy sorrows may yet have an end. Thou beholdest a Moorish Princess, who, like thee, was unhappy in her love. A Christian knight, thy ancestor won my heart, and would have borne me to his native land and to the bosom of his church. I was a convert in my heart, but I lacked courage equal to my faith, and lingered till too late. For this the evil geni are permitted to have power over me, and I remain enchanted in this tower until some pure Christian will deign to break the magic spell. Wilt thou undertake the task?" "I will," replied the damsel trembling. "Come hither then, and fear not; dip thy hand in the fountain, sprinkle the water over me, and baptize me after the manner of thy faith; so shall the enchantment be dispelled, and my troubled spirit have repose." The damsel advanced with faltering steps, dipped her hand in the fountain, collected water in the palm, and sprinkled it over the pale face of the phantom. The latter smiled with ineffable benignity. She dropped her silver lute at the feet of Jacinta, crossed her white arms upon her bosom, and melted from sight, so that it seemed merely as if a shower of dew retired had fallen into the fountain. Jacinta retired from the hall filled with awe and wonder. She scarcely closed her eyes that night; but when she awoke at daybreak out of a troubled slumber, the whole appeared to her like a distempered dream. On descending into the hall, however, the truth of the vision was established; for, beside the fountain, she beheld the silver lute glittering in the morning sunshine.

The music of this lute fairly enchants all the hearers, till at length its sweetness is sent for to court, to try its influence over the hypochondriac monarch. "At the moment we treat of, however, a freak had come over the mind of this ancient and illustrious Bourbon that surpassed all former vagaries. After a long spell of imaginary illness, which set all the strains of Paraneli, and the consultation of a whole orchestra of court fiddlers at defiance, the monarch fairly, in idea, gave up the ghost, and considered himself absolutely dead. This would have been harmless enough, and even convenient both to his queen and courtiers,

had he been content to remain in the quietude befitting a dead man; but to their annoyance he insisted upon having the funeral ceremonies performed over him, and, to their inexhaustible perplexity, he began to grow impatient and to revile bitterly at them for negligence and disrespect, in leaving him unburied. What was to be done? To disobey the king's positive commands was monstrous in the eyes of the obsequious courtiers of a punctilious court—but to obey him, and bury him alive, would be downright regicide. In the midst of this fearful dilemma a rumour reached the court, of the female minstrel who was turning the brains of all Andalusia. The queen dispatched missions in all haste, to summon her to St. Ildefonso, where the court at that time resided. Within a few days, as the queen with her maids of honour, was walking in those stately gardens, intended, with their avenues, and terraces, and fountains, to eclipse the glories of Versailles, the far-famed minstrel was conducted into her presence. The imperial Elizabeth gazed with surprise at the youthful and unpretending appearance of the little being that had set the world mad-ding. She was in her picturesque Andalusian dress; her silver lute was in her hand, and she stood with modest and downcast eyes; but with a simplicity and freshness of beauty that still bespoke her "the Rose of the Alhambra." As usual she was accompanied by the ever-vigilant Fredegunda, who gave the whole history of her parentage and descent to the inquiring queen. If the stately Elizabeth had been interested by the appearance of Jacinta, she was still more pleased when she learnt that she was of a meritorious though impoverished line, and that her father had bravely fallen in the service of the crown. "If thy powers equal thy renown," said she, "and thou canst call forth this evil spirit that possesses thy sovereign, thy fortunes shall henceforth be my care, and honours and wealth attend thee."

Impatient to make trial of her skill, she led the way at once to the apartment of the moody monarch. Jacinta followed with downcast eyes, through files of guards and crowds of courtiers. They arrived at length at a great chamber hung in black. The windows were closed to exclude the light of day; a number of yellow wax tapers in silver sconces diffused a lugubrious light, and dimly revealed the figures of mutes in mourning dresses, and courtiers who glided about with noiseless step and wo-begone visage. On the midst of a funeral bed or bier, his hands folded on his breast, and the tip of his nose just visible, lay extended this would-be-monarch. The queen entered the chamber in silence, and pointing to a foot stool in an obscure corner, beckoned to Jacinta to sit down and commence. At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering confidence and animation as she proceeded, drew forth such soft aerial harmony, that all present could scarce believe it mortal. As to the monarch, who had already considered himself in the world of spirits, he sat it down for some angelic melody, or the music of the spheres. By degrees the theme was varied, and the voice of the minstrel accompanied the instrument. She poured forth one of the legendary ballads, treating of the ancient glories of the Alhambra, and the achievements of the Moors. Her whole soul entered into the theme, for with the recollections of the Alhambra was associated the story of her love. The funeral chamber resounded with the animating strain. It entered into the gloomy heart of the monarch. He raised his head and gazed around: he sat up on his couch; his eyes began to kindle; at length, leaning upon the floor, he called for sword and buckler. The triumph of music, or rather of the enchanted lute, was complete; the demon of melancholy was cast forth, and, as it were, a dead man brought to life. The windows of the apartment were thrown open; the glorious effulgence of Spanish sunshine burst into the late lugubrious chamber; all eyes sought the lovely enchantress; but the lute had fallen from her hand, she had sunk upon the earth, and the next moment was clasped to the bosom of Ruyz de Alarcon. The nuptials of the happy couple were shortly after celebrated with great splendour; but hold!—hear the reader ask, how did Ruyz de Alarcon account for his long neglect? Oh! that was all owing to the opposition of a proud, pragmatical, old father; besides, young people who really like one another soon come to an amicable understanding, and bury all past grievances when they meet. But how was the proud, pragmatical old father reconciled to the match? Oh! his scruples were easily overcome by a word or two from the queen, especially as dignities and rewards were showered upon the blooming favourite of royalty. Besides, the lute of Jacinta, you know, possessed a magic power, and could control the most stubborn head and hardest breast. And what came of the enchanted lute? Oh! that is the most curious matter of all, and plainly proves the truth of all this story. That lute remained for some time in the family, but was purloined and carried off, as was supposed, by the great singer Faraneli, in pure jealousy. At his death it passed into other hands in Italy, who were ignorant of its mystic powers, and melting down the silver, transferred the strings to an old Cremona fiddle. The strings still retain something of their magic virtues. A word in the reader's ear, but let it go no further—that fiddle is now bewitching the whole world—it is "the fiddle of Paraneli!"

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel County will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY the 30th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.  
By order,  
R. J. COWMAN CLK.  
June 7, 1832.

NOTICE.  
THE commissioners for Anne Arundel County will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY the 30th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.  
By order,  
R. J. COWMAN CLK.  
June 7, 1832.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.  
June 5th, 1832.  
ON application by petition of Benjamin Welch, Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin Fairall, Junr. late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills A. A. County.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Benjamin Fairall, Junr. late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of June 1832.  
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Adm'r. D. B. N.  
June 7.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.  
June 12th, 1832.  
ON application by petition of John M. Welch, Administrator of Benjamin Welch, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills A. A. County.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Welch, late of Anne Arundel County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.

JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. 6w.  
IN CHANCERY.  
7th June, 1832.  
ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by John Ridgely trustee, for the sale of the Real Estate of Richard B. Gaither, an infant, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the seventh day of August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Annapolis, once in each of three successive weeks before the seventh day of July next. The report states that said Real Estate was sold for \$1200.00.  
True copy—Test,  
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Cn. 3w.  
June 4, 1832.

A BY-LAW.  
A Supplement to a By Law to prevent the practice of Swimming and Bathing in the Basin, passed June 2, 1832.  
[Passed June 2, 1832.]  
BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council men, of the City of Annapolis, and the authority of the same, That the same penalties be imposed upon all persons who may bathe or swim, or expose themselves naked, before the hour of 8 o'clock P. M. in any part of the creek (on the Annapolis side) extending from Windmill Point to the head of Acton's Creek, as are prescribed in the by-law to which this is a supplement, any by-law to the contrary notwithstanding.  
D. CLAUDE, Mayor. 3w  
June 21.

A BY-LAW.  
A By Law to confirm the Assessment of Real and Personal Property, within the Limits of the City of Annapolis, and the Precincts thereof. [Passed June 4, 1832.]  
BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the assessment of real and personal property within the said city and precincts as returned by the Assessors for that purpose appointed, on the 1st day of May last, and amended by the Corporation, be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.  
D. CLAUDE, Mayor. 3w  
June 21.

A BY-LAW.  
A By Law to impose a Tax upon the Real and Personal Property, within the Limits of the City of Annapolis, and the Precincts thereof. [Passed June 14, 1832.]  
BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That a tax of seventy five cents on the hundred dollar be, and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of said city, and the precincts thereof, for the year 1832, to be levied and collected agreeably to an act of Assembly passed at December session, 1819, entitled, An act to alter and amend the charter of the city of Annapolis, and a by-law passed on the 16th day of June, 1819, entitled, A by-law to appoint a collector of taxes, and to designate his duties.  
D. CLAUDE, Mayor. 3w  
June 21.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.  
June 5th, 1832.  
ON application by petition of John M. Welch, Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin Fairall, Junr. late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills A. A. County.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Sarah Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.  
JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. D. B. N. 6w.  
June 14.

\$100 REWARD.  
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, Negro man BEN.  
He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerable bright mulatto, rather slender built, slow of speech, speaks low, and has a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fore hair, about the size of a dollar, which is conspicuous.  
He was purchased of the estate of the late Chancellor Johnson, in 1825, and as he was his carriage driver, and has also been mdr, has travelled pretty generally throughout the State, and has a very general acquaintance in and about Annapolis and Baltimore. He will no doubt make his best way through one of those places out of the State; his object we believe to be Pennsylvania. It is probable that he has been furnished with a false pass, as several have obtained them from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year.  
His clothing being various, cannot be correctly described, but will be found in part to be, a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout, and panalons to match, also possibly a Cassinet coat, with a half worn black for hat.  
The above reward will be given if taken 40 miles or more from my residence, and 50 dollars elsewhere, that I get him again.  
BASIL MULLIKIN, Near Queen Anne's, P. George's Co. Md. May 17.

Anne Arundel County, Sc.  
ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of Beale Gaither of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Beale Gaither, having taken the oath by the said Act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the County Court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Joshua W. Field, of Benjamin, his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Beale Gaither, a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed, it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Beale Gaither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.  
Test.—WILLIAM S. GREEN, Sm.  
May 17.

FOR ANNAPOLIS. CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.  
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven), and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.  
Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 25 cts to Annapolis 31.  
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.  
LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt. March 24.

CASH FOR NEGROES. I 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 so to give me a call as I am determined to pay HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing, will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.  
RICHARD WILLIAMS, May 1, 1832.

TO A FLOWER FIELD.  
The field is so full of flowers, where the call the fathers of us, of redeeming souls.

If, by the wood, When winter The glorious day May proudly Forget not them Who made this

Whence art thou, flower? When freedom's flag is hoisted, and the sun of liberty is shining, Ne'er shookest thou? Flower of a noble soul, Was not where you were? And shiver'd helms? Amidst banners won? But where the sun's rays Unto the sun were? There met high hearts, Pure hands were rapt, Through every air, Free as the wind, the shaft of William! As prayer—the full followed the nation, And souls grew strong, Nerd'd with the people, Before the Alps and seas, That calm'd the storm, And rose, and moan'd, Through all the meads, Then welcome Gratitude, Even in thy pale day, These dwellers a blessing, Which all high thought

From the Halls [Of the Dead Sea] du, Chateaubriand's extraordinary description. "We left the canyon, ascended the length, entering the east. This gave us a passing hardly recognized of broken rocks; that city of desolation wilderness, had no spring. She was, a desert. "As we advanced, bins continued to powder white—ten masts. At last from the lofty chain, and wound along the chain of heights west, the Valley Sea. The sun was mounted, and I la leisure, the lake, a "When you speak you conceive it entirely for the former, corn fields, vineyard, it presents gratified by a river, the sinuities or p agreeable and varied there is nothing of long chains of mountains from north to south, not recesses, with on the east, called is the most elevated of eight or ten feet, willy, extremely all from the Lake of azure tint. You can't see the small more slight inequalities, who trace had occasionally to "The chain on of the Mountains more uneven than it differs also, hitting great masses occasionally presented fortifications, a ners. On the side hand, black rocks spread from afar, the valley of the Dead could not find in moral of foods every which has fall every thing inapi from whence sprang "The valley which resembles the waves wash of the waves, covered with salt, and there situated, difficulty on that covered with the their roots, while the smoke, but the ruins of the midst of the stream, which so



# The Maryland Gazette.

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JONAS GREEN,

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PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## TO A FLOWER BROUGHT FROM THE FIELD OF GRUTLI.

The field beside the Lake of the Four Cantons, where the "Three Tells," as the Swiss call the fathers of their liberty, took the oath of redeeming Switzerland from the Austrian yoke.

BY MISS REMOND.

If, by the woodfire's blaze,  
When winter-storms grow cold,  
The glorious tales of old days  
May prompt, yet be told;  
Forget not then the shepherdess  
Who made this earth a holy place!

Swiss Song.

Whene'er thou, flower!—from holy ground  
Whence freedom's foot hath been!  
Yet hark!—that trumpet-sound!  
N'er shook that solemn scene!  
Flower of a noble field!—thy birth  
Was not where spears have cross'd,  
And silver helms have strewn the earth  
Midst banners won and lost!

But where the sunny hours and showers  
Unto the sun were given,  
There met high hearts at midnight hours,  
Pure hands were raised to heaven.

And vows were plighted, that man should roam,  
Through every Alpine dell,  
Free as the wind, the torrent's foam,  
The shaft of William Tell.

And prayer—the full deep flow of prayer,  
Followed the pastoral song,  
And souls grew strong for battle there,  
Ner'd with the peace of God.

Before the Alps and stars they knelt,  
That calm'd and soothed their fears,  
And rose, and made their spirits felt,  
Through all the mountain lands.

Then welcome Grutli's free-born flower!  
Even in thy pale decay,  
Thou dwellest a breath, a tone, a power,  
Which all high thoughts obey.

F. II.

From the Works of Chateaubriand.

[Of the Dead Sea and the Valley of Jordan, Chateaubriand gives a striking and extraordinary description.]

"We left the convent at three in the afternoon, ascended the torrent of Cedron, and, at length, entering the ravine, rejoined our route to the east. An opening in the mountain gave us a passing view of Jerusalem. I hardly recognized the city; it seemed a mass of broken rocks; the sudden appearance of that city of desolation, in the midst of the wilderness, had something in it almost terrifying. She was, in truth, the Queen of the Desert.

"As we advanced, the aspect of the mountains continued constantly the same, that is, a powdery white—without shade, a tree or a green moss. At half past four, we descended from the lofty chain we had hitherto traversed, and wound along another of inferior elevation. At length we arrived at the last of the chain of heights, which close in, on the west, the Valley of Jordan and the Dead Sea. The sun was nearly setting; we dismounted, and I lay down to contemplate, at leisure, the lake, the valley and the river.

"When you speak in general of a valley, you conceive it either cultivated or uncultivated; if the former, it is filled with villages, corn fields, vineyards and flocks; if the latter, it presents grass or forests; if it is watered by a river, that river has windings, and the sinuities or projecting points afford agreeable and varied landscapes. But here there is nothing of the kind. Conceive two long chains of mountains running parallel from north to south, without projections, without recesses, without vegetation. The ridge on the east, called the Mountains of Arabia, is the most elevated; viewed at the distance of eight or ten leagues, it resembles a vast wall, extremely similar to the Jura, as seen from the Lake of Geneva, from its form and azure tint. You can perceive neither summits nor the smallest peaks; only here and there slight inequalities, as if the hand of the painter, who traced the long lines on the sky, had occasionally trembled.

"The chain on the eastern side forms part of the Mountains of Judea—less elevated and more uneven than the ridge on the west; it differs also in its character; it exhibits great masses of rock and sand, which occasionally present all the varieties of ruined fortifications, armed men and floating banners.

"On the side of Arabia, on the other hand, black rocks with perpendicular flanks, spread from afar their shadows over the waters of the Dead Sea. The smallest bird could not find in those crevices of rock, a morsel of food; every thing announces a country which has fallen under the divine wrath; every thing inspires the horror at the incest from whence sprung Ammon and Moab.

"The valley which lies between these mountains resembles the bottom of a sea, from which the waves have long ago withdrawn; banks of gravel, a dried bottom—rocks covered with salt, deserts of moving sand—here and there stunted arbutus shrubs grow with difficulty on that arid soil; their leaves are covered with the salt which has nourished their roots, while their bark has the scent and taste of smoke. Instead of villages, nothing but the ruins of towers are to be seen. Through the middle of the valley, flows a discoloured stream, which seems to drag its lazy course

unwillingly towards the lake. Its course is not to be discerned by the water, but by the willows and shrubs which skirt its banks—the Arab conceals himself in these thickets to way-lay and rob the pilgrim.

"Such are the places rendered famous by the maledictions of Heaven: that river in the Jordan; that lake is the Dead Sea. It appears with a serene surface, but the guilty cities which are embosomed in its waves have poisoned its waters. Its solitary abysses can sustain the life of no living thing; no vessel ever ploughed its bosom; its shores are without trees, without birds, without verdure; its waters frightfully salt; is so heavy that the highest wind can hardly raise it.

"In travelling in Judea, an extreme feeling of ennui frequently seizes the mind, from the sterile and monotonous aspect of the objects which are presented to the eye; but when journeying on through these pathless deserts, the expanse seems to spread out to infinity before you, the ennui disappears, and a secret terror is experienced, which, far from lowering the soul, elevates and inflames the genius. These extraordinary scenes reveal the land desolated by miracles; that burning sun, the impetuous eagle, the barren fig trees; all the poetry, all the pictures of Scripture are there. Every name recalls a mystery; every grotto speaks of the life to come; every peak re-echoes the voice of a prophet—God himself has spoken on these shores: these dried up torrents, these cleft rocks, these tombs rent asunder, attest his resistless hand; the desert appears mute with terror; and you feel that it has never ventured to break silence since it heard the voice of the Eternal.

"I employed two complete hours in wandering on the shores of the Dead Sea, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Bedouins, who pressed me to quit that dangerous region. I was desirous of seeing the Jordan at the place where it discharges itself into the lake; but the Arabs refused to lead me thither, because the river, at a league from its mouth, makes a detour to the left, and approaches the mountains of Arabia. It was necessary, therefore, to direct our steps towards the curve which was nearest us. We struck our tents, and travelled for an hour and a half with excessive difficulty, through a fine and silvery sand. We were moving towards a little wood of willows and tamarinds, which, to my great surprise, I perceived growing in the midst of the desert. All of a sudden the Bedouins stopped, and pointed to something at the bottom of a ravine, which had not yet attracted my attention. Without being able to say what it was, I perceived a sort of sand rolling on through the fixed banks which surrounded it. I approached it, and saw a yellow stream which could hardly be distinguished from the sand of its two banks. It was deeply furrowed through the rocks, and with difficulty rolled on, a stream surcharged with sand: it was the Jordan.

## FATE OF THE POLES.

Fragments of the Journal of a Traveller between Wiatka and Dobruysk, early in February.

[ABRIDGED FROM THE SURENBURG GAZETTE.]  
WIATKA.—There are here 360 Polish prisoners of war, who have been tried by a Special Commission.—Two Russian officers, formerly Adjutants of the Grand Duke Constantine, employ every means, and are prodigal of menaces and promises to induce them to enter the Russian service.

The officers of the celebrated 4th regiment of the line have been sent to Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia; their final destination is still unknown. At Bursk and Woznow there is a multitude of Polish Nobles, who have been made prisoners because they were declared suspected in 1826.

WASIL.—In this town there are 15 officers of the Volhynian insurrection who belonged to the corps of General Dwernicki. They are marching on foot to Tobolsk, in order to be incorporated as soldiers in the battalions of the garrison. They are in a state of the most dreadful misery, but they deplore their own fate less than that of their unfortunate country.

Forty youths of the academy of Wilna, the oldest only fifteen, are at Turkin. They are on their way to Siberia to labour in the mines. All those who are condemned to this kind of labour lose their names; they are only known by numbers.

WASIL.—There are here a multitude of children of from 10 to 12 years of age, women with infants, and old men who are dragged to Siberia; a little further are detachments of 100 individuals. These are the unfortunate fugitive families, who, seeking a refuge in the woods of Volhynia, Lithuania, and Podolia, have fallen into the power of the Cossacks, and have been taken as prisoners of war. The barricaded houses, called ostraks, in those victims of the revolt, of all ranks, all ages, and both sexes, and present a heart-breaking spectacle.

KALNOA.—In the ostrak of this town groans young Gethard Dobanski, with his hands and feet loaded with chains. After having passed five years in this horrible prison, he is to be conveyed to Siberia, to labour in the mines for life.

LAWOW.—One hundred and fifty Lithuanian Nobles, in chains, have passed through here with their feet saked, proceeding to Siberia. Their sentences import that they are to be

incorporated as soldiers in the regiments of the Caucasus, Grenburg, and Siberia. The two young Counts Pyszkiewicz, almost children, present a heart breaking spectacle. At every step they fall, through the weight of their chains, and beg on the road for means to purchase lighter chains, which are refused to them by their keepers.

KAUPLIA.—About 100 soldiers, prisoners, part of them without arms, almost worn out by suffering and exhaustion, are dragged on to Siberia.

CYONASCEWICZ.—Some detachments of from fifty to sixty soldiers in chains are conveying to Siberia. They are of those who, reckoning on the amnesty granted by the Czar, and guaranteed by the King of Prussia, returned to Poland. Many of them were bathed in tears, seeing us; others endeavoured to sing, "Poland is not yet lost;" others said to us, "We hope still to return to our dear mother."

Beyond Chorbacewicz, M. Warcynski, Marshal of Osmiana (the town where the King's assassin 300 men, women and children, and old men, in a church,) has been brought into a station, under an escort of gendarmes, with his feet and hands loaded with chains, and a ring of iron round his body, joined to another round his neck. His long beard fell on his chest. His hair was cut in the form of a cross; his clothes were half black and half white; he is condemned to compulsory labour for life.

BONAWIS.—Six hundred soldiers of the 4th regiment of the line, and officers, are condemned to labour in the fortresses. They are chained ten by ten to a long bar of iron. From this they are only released during the hours of labour. Zaba, a Lithuanian Noble, accused of having conspired to deliver up the fortress to the insurgents, awaits his sentence in prison. When he was arrested he had about him a list of the patriots, the greater part of which, however, he succeeded in swallowing.—The Shirros, who arrested him, broke his teeth and tore open his mouth, but only succeeded in tearing from his throat a few fragments of paper.

The following account of the Plague at London in 1665, which is taken from *Rothelan*, will be read with peculiar interest at the present time. It is a most striking and melancholy picture. De Foe's history of that memorable calamity, contains nothing of the same length, more graphic and impressive:—

## THE PLAGUE.

In its malignity it engrossed the ills of all other maladies, and made Doctors despicable. Of a potency equal to death, it possessed itself of all his armories, and was itself the death of every other mortal distemper. The touch, yea, the very sight of the infected was deadly; and its signs were so sudden, that families seated in happiness at their meals, have seen the plague spots begin to reddens, and have wildly scattered themselves forever. The cement of society was dissolved by it. Mothers, when they saw the signs of infection on the babes at their bosoms, cast them from them with abhorrence. Wild places were sought for shelter; some went into ships and anchored themselves afar off on the waters. But the angel that was pouring out the vial, had a foot on the sea as well as on the land. No place was so wild, that the plague did not visit,—none so secret that the quick-sighted pestilence did not discover,—none could fly that it did not overtake.

It was as if Heaven had repented the making of mankind, and was shovelling them all into the sepulchre. Justice was forgotten, and her courts deserted. The terrified jailors fled from the felons that were in fetters;—the innocent and the guilty leagued themselves together, and kept within their prison for safety;—the grass grew in the market places;—the cattle went moaning up and down the fields, wondering what had become of their keepers;—the rooks and the ravens came into the town and built their nests in the mute bell-fret;—silence was universal save when some infected wretch was seen clamouring at a window.

For a time, all commerce was in coffins and shrouds; but even that ended. Shirts there was none; churches and chapels were open; but neither priest nor penitent entered; all went to the charnel house. The sexton and the physician were cast into the same deep and wide grave;—the testator and his heirs and executors were hurled from the same cart into the same hole together. Fires became extinguished, as if its element too had expired;—the seams of the sailerless ships yawned to the sun. Though doors were open, and coffers unwatched, there was no theft;—all offences ceased, and no crime, but the universal woe of the pestilence, was heard of among men.

The wells overflowed, and the conduits ran to waste; the dogs banded themselves together, having lost their masters, and ran howling over all the land; horses perished of famine in their stalls,—old friends but looked at one another when they met, keeping themselves far aloof,—little children went wandering up and down, and numbers were seen dead in all corners. Nor was it only in England that the plague so raged. It travelled over a third part of the whole earth, like the shadow of an eclipse, as if some dreadful thing had been interposed between the world and the sun, the source of life.

At that epoch, for a short time, there was

a silence, and every person in the street, for a moment stood still, and London was as dumb as a church-yard. Again the sound of a bell was heard,—for it was that sound, so long unheard, which arrested the fugitive multitude, and caused their silence.—At the third toll a universal shout arose, as when a herald proclaims the tidings of a great battle won, and then there was a second silence.

The people fell on their knees, and with an- them of thankfulness rejoiced in the dismal sound of that tolling death bell; for it was a signal of the plague being so abated that men might again mourn for their friends, and hallow their remain with the solemnities of burial.

(From the Transactions of American Philosophical Society.)

## CULTIVATION OF PEACH TREES.

Description of a method of cultivating Peach Trees, with a view to prevent their premature decay, confirmed by the experience of forty-five years, in Delaware State, and the western parts of Pennsylvania. By Thomas Coulter, Esq., of Bedford county, Penna.

The death of young peach trees is principally owing to planting, transplanting, and pruning the same stock, which occasions it to be open and tender, with a rough bark; in consequence of which, insects lodge and breed in it and birds search after them, whereby wounds are made, the gum exudes, and in a few years the tree is useless. To prevent this, transplant your trees as young as possible, if in the kernel it will be best, as there will then be no check of growth. Plant them sixteen feet apart. Plough and harrow between them for two years without regard to wounding them, but avoid tearing them up by the roots. In the month of March or April, in the third year after transplanting, cut them all off by the ground, plough and harrow among them as before, but with great care to avoid wounding or tearing them. Suffer all the sprouts of scions to grow, even if they should amount to half a dozen or more; they become bearing trees almost instantaneously on account of the strength of the root. Allow no animals but dogs to enter your orchard, for fear of their wounding the shoots; as a substance drains away through the least wound, which is essential to the health of the tree and the good quality of the fruit.

If the old stock is cut away the third year after transplanting, no more shoots will come to maturity than the old stump can support and nourish the remainder will die before they bear fruit, and may be cut away taking care not to wound any other stock. The sprouts, when loaded with fruit, will bend and rest on the ground in every direction for many years, all of them being rooted as if they had been planted, their stocks remaining tough and their bark smooth, for twenty years and upwards. If any of the sprout from the old stump should happen to split off and die, cut them away, they will be supplied from the ground by others, so that you may have trees from the same for one hundred years, as I believe. I have now trees from one to thirty-six years old, all from the same stump. Young trees, formed in this manner will bear fruit the second year; but this fruit will not ripen so early as the fruit on the older trees from the same stump. Three years after the trees are cut off, the shoots will be sufficiently large and bushy to shade the ground so as to prevent the growth of grass, that might injure the trees; therefore ploughing will be useless, and may be injurious by wounding them.

It is also unnecessary to manure peach trees, as the fruit of matured trees is always smaller and inferior to that of trees which are not manured. By manuring, you make the peach trees larger, and apparently more flourishing, but their fruit will be of a bad kind, looking as green as the leaves, even when ripe, and later than that of trees which have not been manured. Peach trees never require a rich soil; the poorer the soil the better the fruit; a middling soil produces the most beautiful crop. The highest ground is the best for peach trees, and the north side of hills is most desirable, as it retards vegetation, and prevents the destructive effects of late frosts which occur in the month of April, in Pennsylvania. Convinced by long experience, of the truth of these observations, the author wishes they may be published for public benefit, and has been informed, that Col Luther Martin and another gentleman, in the lower part of Maryland, have adopted a similar plan with great advantage.

[By the above process it is of course not pretended that any particular variety of the peach can be certainly produced—nothing but a chance medley of varieties can be expected.—Ed.—Am F. mer.]

## SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

Amos Miner, who states that he is a native of the State of New York, and has resided in Killingly, Conn. for a few years past, was committed to jail in this city yesterday, on a charge of murder. It is stated that Miner, being in debt in Killingly, left that place suddenly on Thursday, with his family, and was journeying with them in the town of Foster, on their way to a factory, where he had engaged employment. A creditor had pursued him, and obtained a writ in this State on his demand, and employed Mr John Smith, the town sergeant of Foster, to make service on

He met Miner, who had an axe in his hand, and told him his business, when Miner instantly struck Smith with the edge of the axe, partly upon the side and back of the neck, cutting a very deep gash and entirely severing the bone of the neck. Smith instantly fell upon his face, and Miner repeated the blow, upon his back, which separated the bone of the neck.—Smith died almost without a struggle. He then pursued the two persons, who were in company with Smith, threatening death to them. They, however, avoided him, until receiving assistance. He was then taken, and is now committed to take his trial.

Mr. Smith was a respectable and honest man, over 80 years of age, and for the last 38 years had officiated as town-sergeant of Foster. Miner is a little over forty, has a wife and six children, three of whom were present at the catastrophe.—*Pross. Journal.*

## UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE.

Two young men, the one named Montgomery, the other Alexander, foreigners, personal friends, and residents of this country for the last five years, after wrestling together in mere jest and exercise, in the neighbourhood of Bush Hill on Sunday last, became excited, and finally fought in earnest, and with great severity, for several moments. Some of the bystanders at length succeeded in parting them, but about a quarter of an hour afterwards, Alexander, who was by far the heavier man, fell suddenly over and died in a few minutes. A jury was called forth with, who after a sufficient examination of the body, decided the immediate cause of the death to have been a severe blow given behind the ear.—*Philad. Inq.*

## NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Portland Advertiser has received intimations from Washington, on which reliance could be placed, that the Senate had refused to ratify the award of the Dutch King. On this, the Portland Courier says, "we hear that only eight members of the Senate of the United States voted to advise the president to accept the award of the Dutch King on the boundary."

## SUICIDE.

A man of the name of Patrick Burns, a resident of our Poor House and formerly of Marietta, hung himself within a short distance of this town on Friday last. The wretched man's greatest enemy—a whiskey bottle—sat empty beside him!—*York Hep.*

Mr. Edward Patchell, of Brownsville, has opened a store for the sale of port and ale; and he heads his advertisement with the following thoughts that breathe the words of Burns:

O ye, who bilge wi' slaps o' gin,  
And whiskey drinkers fu' o' sin;  
It's surely time ye wad begin  
Ye'er course to wail—  
Come then, an' brighten up ye'er ee'n  
Wi'—PATCHELL'S ALE.  
Ye'll talk about your brandy slings,  
Your cock-tail juleps, a' sic things  
Are only drying up the strings,  
That life can stich—  
Come taste the Nectar Patchell brings,  
COOL—CLEAR—and RICH.

It was announced some months since in the English papers—we believe officially—that there was a great scarcity of females at Van Dieman's land, and that several hundred were wanted by the settlers as companions for life. The effect of that announcement may be seen in the annexed paragraph from a late London paper.—

THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.—On Thursday a party of 210 single young women left Fresh Wharf, London Bridge, by the Pearl steamer, for the purpose of embarking on board of a vessel at Woolwich for Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land; they departed in high spirits, and we wish them a prosperous voyage, and good husbands at its conclusion. *Doston Gazette.*

From the American Daily Advertiser.  
I have lately seen an occasional notice of the travels of a Mrs. Trollope. When in England, some years ago, I read in a Village Church-Yard, the subjoined Epitaph, and I would be glad to know whether the poor deceased was the husband or father-in-law of the good lady.

Here lies Sir JOHN TROLLOPE,  
Who hath caused these stones to roll up,  
The king of dry bones too; his soul up,  
And now his body fills this hole up.

QUEST.

As an evidence of the impurity of the atmosphere at Montreal, we mention that a gentleman from there informs us that a piece of meat had been elevated in the air, about 30 feet above the church, and after being there a few minutes, it was taken down in a perfect state of putrefaction.

The following, from the Louisville Journal, is the latest and only additional information from the North Western frontier, which reached us by the last Mail:

A letter from Gen. ARKANSO to his friend in this city dated June 10th, says:—"It is difficult to tell when we shall get through this troublesome Indian business. I shall apply take the field in ten days, and bring matters to a close as soon as possible."



**CAMP MEETING.**

A Camp Meeting will be held by the Protestant Methodist Church, in the immediate vicinity of their house of Public Worship on Magothy, in the 3d election district of Anne Arundel county, to commence on Friday the 20th day of July 1832. By tributary streams to the rivers, both of Magothy and Patuxent, a conveyance by water within less than a mile of the encampment, (from either point) is afforded. The Ministers and Memberships of all denominations and the public generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

**POST OFFICE.**

Annapolis, July, 1832.

**ARRANGEMENT OF MAILS.**

From Baltimore.

Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Returns on Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays.

From Washington City.

Arrives on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Returns on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

From Calvert County.

Arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

From the Eastern Shore. (via Broad Creek.)

Arrives on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Returns on Mondays and Fridays.

The Mails are closed at nine o'clock P. M. on the days previous to their leaving.

**PERSONS.**

Having accounts for postage are respectfully requested to settle them on presentation.

As the General Post Office Department requires prompt settlement with the deputies, it is absolutely necessary the above request should be complied with.

J. GREEN, P. M.

**THE CHOLERA.**

Mc. GREEN.

Would it not be advisable for the physicians to say, through the papers, what medicines ought to be taken on the first attack until a physician could be had, as at times it is impossible to get one in less than two or three hours, and the cholera is of such a fatal nature, that a delay of that time, without aid, would be almost certain death. Such medicine as recommended, could be kept in the house.

A COUNTRYMAN.

The vote in the corporation on the passage of the By Law relating to Hogs within the city of Annapolis, was decided in the affirmative, 8 to 3.

**AFFIRMATIVE.** Messrs. Claude, Watkins, Brewer, Wells, Hughes, Boyd, Clayton, Tuck.—8

**NEGATIVE.** Messrs. Hunter, Sawyer, Hyde.—3

Mr. Green will please insert the note on the subject above referred to, and oblige a member of the corporation, and subscriber to the Gazette.

The President of the United States has placed his Veto on the bill to extend and modify the charter of the Bank of the United States. The bill was yesterday returned to the Senate, in which body it originated, accompanied by his reasons in writing.

Nat. Int.

**COURT OF APPEALS.** June Term, 1832.

THURSDAY, July 5th.—Stewart, Trustee of Stone, vs. White and Stone, No. 118, was argued by Boyle and R. W. Gill, for the Appellant, and by J. Scott for the Appellee.

Brewer vs. Griffith and Tilly, No. 106, was argued by Brewer for the Appellant, and by Flosser for the Appellee.

Lee and wife and Jordan vs. Stone and McWilliams No. 116, was argued by Johnson for the Appellants, and by J. Scott for the Appellee.

FRIDAY, 6th.—The argument of the last case was concluded by Johnson for the Appellants.

Cockey and al. vs. Cockey and Warfield, No. 103, was argued by Campbell for the Appellants, and by Johnson for Appellees.

SATURDAY, 7th.—This same case was further argued by Johnson and by Tancy, (Attorney General U. S.) for the Appellee.

The court informed the bar yesterday that they intend closing the term on this day week, to meet again in the fall. The time of the fall term they have not yet finally settled.

MONDAY, 9th.—The argument of No. 103, Wm. H. Cockey vs. John R. Cockey, et al, was concluded by Campbell for the Appellants.

No. 80, Elijah Hicks vs. Hicks and Norris. The rule on the Appellant to show cause why this case should not be entered agreed, was discharged.

No. 108, Pindle and Hall, vs. State use Sparrow and wife. This case was argued by Randall and Magruder for the Appellant, and Alexander for the Appellee.

Judgment affirmed.

TUESDAY, 10.—No. 120, James M'Creary vs. Benj. M'Creary. This case was argued by Learned for the Appellant, and Gill for the Appellee.

No. 117, Elizabeth W. Snowden vs. Peregrine Warfield et al. This case was argued by Magruder for the Appellant. No counsel argued for the Appellee.

No. 124, Alpheus J. Hyatt vs. Hugh Boyle. The argument of this case was commenced

by Walsh and Johnson for the Appellant, and Gill for the Appellee.

WEDNESDAY, 11th.—The argument of No. 124, Alpheus J. Hyatt vs. Hugh Boyle, was concluded by Johnson for the Appellant.

STURGEON J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 71, James Black vs. Charles Green.

**Judgment affirmed.**

The court reversed the decree of the Orphans Court of Baltimore county, in No. 77, George Kraft vs. Lewis Wickcy.

MARTIN J. delivered the opinion of the court, in No. 57, Geizer use Knaul vs. Sam. Kershner.

Judgment Reversed and procedendo awarded.

The court affirmed the Judgment in No. 58, Daniel Harbise vs. Abraham Barnes Lessee.

DORSEY, Judge dissenting.

DORSEY J. delivered the opinion of the court, in No. 60, Henry Shiffer vs. Gerard Stonebraker.

**Judgment affirmed.**

The court reversed the decree in No. 117, Elizabeth W. Snowden vs. Peregrine Warfield, et al.

The court reversed the decree in No. 82, Dawson Executrix of Dawson vs. Edmund H. Contee and wife, et al. DORSEY, Judge, concurring in the reversal of the decree, but dissenting, in part, from the decree of this court.

On application Wm. J. Blackstone, and Luke E. Barber, Esquires, of Saint Mary's county, were admitted as attorneys of this court.

No. 123, John Trey vs. Timothy Kirk. The argument of this case was commenced by Johnson for the Appellant, and Gill for the Appellee.

**CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.**

**NEW YORK BOARD OF HEALTH.**

July 5.

It is now a quarter before 1 o'clock. The Board of Health is in session, but we doubt whether we shall be able to obtain any official information in season for this paper.

There is, however, no longer any question as to the existence of the dreaded Cholera, in its highest form of malignity.—There have been several cases to-day, some of which have already terminated fatally. It has broken out in the Alms house, at Bellevue, and one death is officially reported.

Connected with the Alms House is the Penitentiary. This morning, on a representation of the Commissioners of the Alms House, the Court discharged all the prisoners confined for misdemeanors, on their own recognisances.

The New York American of Friday Afternoon remarks—

"The fact that only twenty cases of cholera were yesterday reported after the fourth of July, and after the disease had already been for ten days in the city, was justly looked upon as of good augury. Most of these were traceable directly to imprudence or excess of some sort. It cannot be too often repeated or too strongly enforced that temperance and calmness pursuing one's ordinary avocation, and avoiding all cholera preventives, afford the best security against disease."

**NEW YORK.**

From the New York Commercial, of Saturday afternoon.

**BOARD OF HEALTH.**

Saturday, July 7, 1832.—The board assembled at 12 o'clock, and reported 42 new cases (exclusive of the Park Hospital.)

**PARK HOSPITAL.**

8 remaining at last report.

11 received since, viz: 8 males and 3 females.

12 total.

2 discharged cured, (Males).

Died, Males, 4; Females 2.

13 remaining.

**GREENWICH HOSPITAL.**

2 new cases. Deaths 1. Remaining 3.

**CROSBY STREET HOSPITAL.**

No cases.

**RIVINGTON STREET HOSPITAL.**

New cases 1.

Total of deaths, 12.

Our notes say 10 deaths, but the fonting is 12. We cannot detect where the error lies.

**ALMS HOUSE—BELLEVUE.**

The Commissioners of the Alms House presented a report to the Board of Health, from which we learn the following facts:

There have been 30 cases of Cholera within the walls at Bellevue, since 27th June, and 13 deaths; but one new case to-day. 14 cases occurred amongst the residents before the 15th. 1 case was sent in from 272 Madison street. Several cases, including the deputy keeper of Bridewell, who has recovered, were persons of good habits.

Number of persons within the walls at Bellevue about

Do. do. on Blackwell's Island 200

Do. do. on Long Island Farms 200

The Penitentiary women will be sent to Blackwell's Island, say 150

And the Court of Sessions have nearly cleared the Bridewell.

The total number of new cases this day, was stated at thirty-seven, of which nineteen are dead.

Office of the New York Standard, Sunday, July 8th, 1832—12 M.

**BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT.**

The Report for the last 24 hours announces 29 new cases, and ten deaths, exclusive of the Hospitals. 13 new cases in the Hospitals and 11 deaths.

**HEALTH OFFICE.**

Philadelphia, July 5.

The Board of Health having made every proper arrangement for receiving the earliest information of the appearance of malignant or pestilential disease within their jurisdiction, think proper to inform their fellow citizens that up to this date no case of any such disease has been presented to their notice.

The board pledge themselves to give the earliest information to the public of any change that may take place, and desire that all reports except those of a doubtful character may be discounted by their fellow citizens.

WM. BINDER, President.

M. E. ISRAEL, Sec'y.

**ARGUS OFFICE, ALBANY, July 4—3 P. M. HEALTH OF ALBANY.**

We are happy to be able to present to our readers the following official report of the health of the city:

**BOARD OF HEALTH.**

Albany, July 4—12 M.

The Board of Health have the gratification to state, after a full report of the medical staff and attending physicians made to-day, that there is not a single case of disease in the city resembling Asiatic Cholera, or infection of any sort, and that the city is healthy.

They deem it proper to add, in relation to cases reported yesterday, that they arose from habits and from peculiar exposure which could scarcely have failed to produce fatal results at any time.

They assure their fellow citizens that there is no existing cause of alarm; and they are happy to perceive, from the general indications, that little or no apprehension prevails.

The Board will continue their exertions to have the city thoroughly cleansed, and they again solicit the co-operation of the inhabitants to that all-important object.

By order of the Board,

JOHN TOWNSEND, Mayor,

Board of Health,

Albany, Friday, July 6, 3 P. M.

The medical staff report that 12 cases of epidemic cholera have occurred since their report of yesterday.

On Friday, in Albany, by direction of the Board of Health, carts were sent around to sprinkle the streets with a solution of chlorine of lime. There is good reason for the belief that the cleansing of the city was heretofore very imperfect, and it may be feared that the cholera may not pass over Albany as lightly as it seems likely to do with New York.

The report of Friday gives 12 cases—showing a much greater activity of the disease, in proportion to the population, than has yet occurred here.

ALBANY.—The Albany Board of Health, under date of July 5, 8, P. M. report 7 cases of Epidemic Cholera.

**FORT MILLER.**

Letters received in Troy from this place, dated on Sunday last, state that a number of suspicious cases had occurred, with the usual premonitory symptoms, and yielded to the influence of proper treatment. None proved fatal until Friday. Another death occurred on Saturday. The symptoms correspond with those of the Canada patients.

**QUEBEC.**

June 28th, admitted, 7; convalescent, 53; discharged, cured, 61; died, 8.

**MONTREAL.**

Our advices are to the evening of the 30th. The health of the city continued to improve. The Gazette of the 30th, says:—"Cases of typhus fever, diarrhea, and common bowel complaints are at present very prevalent in this city. They are the result of the present diseased state of the atmosphere; but few of them can be regarded as at all dangerous."

Information has reached the War Department from the head quarters of General Atkinson, foot of Illinois Rapids, the 23d June, stating that General Atkinson was to march on that day with the Illinois militia, and about 400 regular troops to attack the Indians who were stationed on Rock River, in the neighbourhood of the Four Lakes, where they detach small parties of 12, 20, and 40 men to annoy the frontiers and commit depredations,—that on the 16th, Captain Snyder's company of volunteers had a rencontre on the head of Pluin river, with a party of 40 or 50 Indians, and killed five, with a loss of three on the part of the whites,—that on the same day General Godge, at the head of 21 men, fell in with a party of 11 Sac Indians, strongly posted under the bank of a lake on the Pekelataha, and succeeded in killing the whole number, having three of his own party wounded,—that about the same time one white man was killed on the Da Payne river, another on the Bureau, and five near the Blue Mound diggings,—that General Atkinson expected to be upon the ground at that time occupied by the Indians on the 30th June,—and that by employing some of the principal men of the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies, he had succeeded through the former, in rescuing the two females, captured by the hostile Indians, who had been restored to their friends.

Washington Globe.

**FRIGATE POTOMAC—AND AFFAIR WITH THE MALAYS.**

The Washington Globe states that the Potomac reached Sumatra, in India, the 5th of February last, and not being able to obtain satisfaction for the murder and piratical pillage of a portion of the crew of the Friendship, inflicted summary chastisement on the treacherous offenders, by battering down their Establishment on the coast.

She has lost but four men by disease and casualties of every kind, since she left the United States, in August, and up to the last advices (March 14th) was at Bantam Bay, in the Island of Java, on her way to Canton, and thence to her station in the Pacific.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Potomac.

N. Y. Courier.

Forty miles from Batavia Roads, March 7th, 1832.

"We arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 15th October, sailed again Nov. 5, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, Table Bay, Dec. 6, sailed again Dec. 12th. Jan. 12, 1832, made

the Island of Sumatra, and on February 3, came to anchor at Quillo Batto, Ave miles from the town and fort. In the afternoon five of our Malayan men, and two Midshipmen, disguised as a merchant's captain, a supercargo, and the others, as a part of the crew of a merchant ship, sailed from the ship in the whale boat, under the pretence of purchasing a cargo of pepper; on their approach to the shore they observed it lined with armed men, not thinking it prudent to land they put back to the ship, before they reached the ship a small fishing boat had come alongside, and we made prisoners of those who were in her.

All hands were called to "out boats"—an order which was promptly obeyed. At half past 2 o'clock, we left the ship as follows:—Whale boat, 1st Lieut. Erwin Shubrick, Esq. commanding; Launch, 3d Lieut. Pinckham; 1st cutter, 4th Lieut. Huff; 2d cutter, Lieut. Ingersoll; 3d cutter, Past Midshipman Zeely; 4th cutter, Past Midshipman Godon; 5th cutter, Midshipman Hart; Life Boat, Midshipman ———. The Commodore's Barge was left by the ship. 2d Lieutenant Wilson remained in charge of the ship, with the Commodore.

We landed about one bell after 4 o'clock, numbering in all 260 men, and commenced the attack in four divisions—three of sailors, and one marines. We commenced an attack on the five forts, three of which we took possession of a number of huts were burned. The other two forts were separated from us by a creek which was too deep to ford. The number killed on our side was two, and seven wounded. From all the information we could receive, the number of the natives killed was 60, and 90 wounded. The names of the persons killed from our party, were William P. Smith, a Swede, and ——— Brown, a marine. The whole affair was conducted with great skill and bravery on the part both of the officers and the men. We had the pleasure of seeing the star spangled banner even in that remote island—so far from the land of Freedom.

Mr. Berry, our assistant sailing master, was second mate of the ship Friendship, when her crew were so cruelly massacred here. On the 7th Feb. we got the ship under way, and approached within a mile and a half of the town and forts, and immediately opened a heavy fire on them; we fired 62 of our long double fortified thirty-two pounders, and then stood off for Soe Soe, a distance of two miles where one of the friendly Rajahs live.

Feb. 18, left Soe Soe, bound towards Batavia. Feb. 22, (Washington's birth day) fired a salute at noon.—March 1, made Java Head. March 7, passed Anjer Point, and came to anchor ten miles from there.

Yours in haste, &c.

**PENSION REGULATIONS.**

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 15, 1832.

Sir: In answer to your letter of this date, I have the honour to observe, that the act of Congress of March 18, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," made provision for placing upon the pension roll all commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musician, and private soldiers, and all officers in the hospital and medical staff, who served in the war of the revolution. The construction given to this clause by this department was, that the specific enumeration of "officers of the hospital and medical staff" excluded from the benefit of the act all other officers of the staff not holding commission in the line of the army. Because, if the words "all commissioned officers," &c. extend to the whole staff of the army, there was no necessity to insert a particular provision for any branch of the staff. And such a provision, when inserted, would embrace only the particular class described. Officers of the line only, were, therefore, supposed to be included in the first description. It is, however, clear to me, that had the law contained no particular enumerating clause, the general provision "all commissioned officers," would have included all the officers of the line and staff of the revolutionary army.

I allude to this subject here, that the reasons of the difference in the construction put by this department upon the act of 1818, and that which, it appears to me, should be put upon the act of the present session of Congress, entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," may be apparent. The benefit of the latter act is extended to each of the surviving officers, &c. who shall have served in the continental line or State troops, volunteers or militia, &c., without any clause necessarily, or by construction, limiting its operations. It is, therefore, my opinion, that all the officers, whether of the line or staff, of every description, are embraced in this provision.

With respect to the evidence which should be required of the applicants, there is a manifest difference between the regular troops and the militia. Of the former, there are rolls in this office, more or less perfect, and where a person's name is found upon them, no other testimony is or should be required. Where the name is not thus found, the presumption is that the applicant did not render the service stated, and the defect must be supplied by other testimony. The certificate of a commissioned officer, if one can be obtained, is required. But if it cannot, then the corroborating statement of two credible witnesses must be produced. Not that these witnesses should both certify, from their personal knowledge, to the actual service of the applicant, but that they should, by direct or indirect circumstantial evidence, confirm the account given by himself. These principles have regulated the department heretofore, and they appear to me to be founded in reason and justice. When, however, the rolls are known to be imperfect, considerable relaxation should be allowed; and, under these circumstances, and as the difficulty of procuring testimony

gradually increases, the regulations have recently been relaxed, particularly with respect to the nature of the evidence required to be shown.

The case of militia, very true, however, different. There are no rolls of the militia in this department, except those of the State of New-Hampshire. There can, therefore, arise no presumption against the applicant, to be met by stronger evidence than under other circumstances, would be required; and I have so reduced the number of those veterans, and of the witnesses of their services and sufferings, that to demand of them positive proof independently of their own statements, would be to deprive many of them of the benefit of the act. My impression is, that the applicant should produce the best evidence in his power. If he has no living nor documentary evidence of his services, he should transmit as detailed a statement, under oath, as he can prepare, showing the time, place, and manner of his employment, the corps to which he belonged, and such other circumstance connected with the subject as he may be able to collect, and as will serve to guide an examining officer in his investigation of the justice of his claim. To this should be added the certificate, under oath, of at least two respectable persons, whose characters can be established at the department, stating the general impressions of the neighbourhood where the applicant resides, or has resided, that he was engaged in the revolutionary war. I imagine there are few or none of the survivors whose claims to this character are not recognized in the vicinity where they live. This corroborative evidence, in the absence of other proof, will corroborate the statement of the honest applicant, and check the attempts of those who are dishonest; and it appears to me to be as far as it will be safe to go.

These are my impressions, hastily written, in answer to your letter. I have the more confidence in them, as they are fortified by the opinion of Mr. Edwards, in whose experience and judgment I place great reliance. And I think the committee will agree that they pursue a just medium between a latitudinous construction, which would throw the doors of the treasury open to all who are willing to fabricate documents which would insure them the benefit of this act, and such a rigid administration as would render nugatory the beneficent provisions of the law.

I have the honour to be, sir, Very respectfully, your obt. serv't.

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions in the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR. Pension Office, June 27, 1832.

The following regulations have been adopted by the Secretary of War for carrying into effect the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832, entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution'."

This law has been construed to extend as well to the line as to every branch of the staff of the army, and to include under the terms "continental line," "State troops," "militia," and "volunteers," all persons enlisted, drafted, or who volunteered, and who were bound to military service, but not those who were occasionally employed with the army upon civil contracts, such as clerks to commissaries and to storekeepers, &c. teamsters, boatmen, &c.

Four general classes of cases are embraced in this law:

1. The regular troops.

2. The State troops, militia, and volunteers.

3. Persons employed in the naval service.

4. Indian spies.

As rolls of the regular troops in the revolutionary war exist in this department, all persons claiming the benefit of this law as officers, non-commissioned officers, musician, or privates, will, in the first instance, make application by transmitting the following declaration, which will be made before a court of record of the county where such applicant resides. And every court having by law a seal and clerk is considered a court of record.

Declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress of the 7th June, 1832.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR DISTRICT OF \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_

On this day of \_\_\_\_\_ personally appeared before me \_\_\_\_\_ of the county of \_\_\_\_\_ and State, Territory, or District of \_\_\_\_\_ aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, who being first duly sworn, according to law, doth, on his oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed June 7, 1832. That he enlisted in the army of the United States in the year \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ and served in the \_\_\_\_\_ regiment of the \_\_\_\_\_ line, under the following named officers:

(Here set forth the names and the rank of the field and company officers; the time he left the service; and if he served under more than one term of enlistment, he must specify the particular periods and rank and names of his officers) the town, or county, and State in which he resided when he entered the service; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged, and the country through which he marched.)

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity, except the present; and he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency in any State, or (if any) only on that of the agency in the State of \_\_\_\_\_

Sworn to, and subscribed, the day and year aforesaid.

And then will follow the certificate of the court:



matter of the application of  
pension.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set  
my hand and seal of office, this day of  
1832.

If on examination of the proper records, the  
names of applicants, making such declara-  
tion cannot be found, they will receive details  
of the testimony they must produce to secure  
their being placed on the pension roll. As  
the presumption will, in such cases, be against  
the applicants in consequence of the omission  
of their names in the master rolls, they will  
be required to furnish, as near as may be, the  
same evidence as has heretofore been required  
by the regulations and practice adopted for  
carrying into effect the act of Congress of  
March 18, 1818, and the acts supplementary  
thereto with such relaxations as have been,  
from time to time, sanctioned by the depart-  
ment, on account of the rapid decrease of the  
survivors of the revolutionary army, and the  
consequent difficulty of procuring direct pos-  
sitive testimony in every case.

Wherever an officer or non-commissioned  
officer is now in the receipt of a pension, he  
should make application, if entitled to the ben-  
efits of this act, by letter merely, setting  
forth his rank, and the regiment, corps or ves-  
sel, in which he served, and his present place  
of residence. His pension certificate must  
accompany his letter.

In those cases where the applicants have  
once been on the pension roll, under the act  
of March 18, 1818, and have been dropped  
therefrom on account of property, or for any  
other reason, or where application has been  
made under the act of May 15th 1828, and the  
evidence of service is in the department; or,  
having made application and proof of service,  
and having been rejected, instead of the  
above declaration, they will make a statement  
setting forth, under oath, their having been  
previously on the pension roll, and their hav-  
ing been struck from the same, showing their  
rank, the regiment, corps, or vessel in which  
they served, their present place of residence,  
and their place of residence when the first ap-  
plication was made, or of their application  
under the act of 15th May, 1828.

In a case where a claimant may make per-  
sonal application at this department, and can  
produce satisfactory proof of service, and of  
his identity also, at the seat of Government,  
he may make his declaration before a justice  
of the peace.

2. The case of the State troops, volun-  
teers, and militia, is different. There are in  
the department no rolls of the State troops,  
except those of Virginia and no rolls of the  
militia, except those of New Hampshire.

Applicants, who served in the State troops  
of Virginia, and applicants, who served in  
the militia of New Hampshire, will be re-  
quired to produce the same proof as is pre-  
scribed for those who served upon the continen-  
tal establishment. But, with respect to  
the other State troops and militia, there is no  
record to advert to, and no presumption to be  
rebutted. The nature of the case, therefore,  
demands a different rule of proceeding.

Every applicant who claims a pension by  
virtue of service in the State troops, volun-  
teers, or militia, except as is above provided,  
will make and subscribe the following decla-  
ration:

*Declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of  
the act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832.*

STATE, TERRITORY, OR DISTRICT OF  
COUNTY OF

On this day of , personally ap-  
peared in open court, before  
the court of , now sitting, A. B. a resi-  
dent of , in the county of  
and State Territory, or District of  
aged years, who being first duly sworn ac-  
cording to law, doth, on his oath, make the  
following declaration, in order to obtain the  
benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7,  
1832.

That he entered the service of the United  
States under the following named officers, and  
served as herein stated.

(Here set forth the names and rank of  
the field and company officers; the day, (if  
possible,) and the month, and year when the  
claimant entered the service, and the time  
when he left the same; and, if under more  
than one engagement, he must specify the  
particular periods, and the rank and names  
of his officers; the town, and county, or  
State, in which he resided, when he entered  
the service; whether he was drafted, was a  
volunteer, or a substitute; the battles, if any,  
in which he was engaged; the country through  
which he marched; the continental regiments  
or companies with which he served; and the  
names of some of the regular officers whom  
he knew, together with such farther particu-  
lars as may be useful in the investigation of  
his claims; and, also, if the facts be so, that  
he has no documentary evidence, and that  
he knows of no person, whose testimony he  
can procure, who can testify to his service.)

He hereby relinquishes every claim what-  
ever to a pension or annuity except the pre-  
sent, and declares that his name is not on the  
pension roll of the agency of any State, or  
(if any) only on that of the agency of the State  
of .

Sworn to, and subscribed, the day and year  
aforesaid.

And then will be annexed the following  
certificate:

We, A. B., a clergyman, residing in the  
county of , and C. D., residing in the same hereby cer-  
tify, that we are well acquainted with  
the above named claimant, and that we believe  
him to be a person who has served in the  
militia of the State of , and that we  
concur in that opinion.

Sworn to, and subscribed, the day and year  
aforesaid.

And then will follow the certificate of the  
court:

And the said court do hereby declare their  
opinion, after the investigation of the matter,

and after putting the interrogatories prescribed  
by the War Department, that the above  
named applicant was a revolutionary soldier,  
and served as he states. And the court fur-  
ther certifies, that it appears to them that A.  
B., who has signed the preceding certifi-  
cate, is a clergyman, resident in the  
county of , and that C. D., who has also signed the same,  
is a resident in the county of , and is a credi-  
ble person, and that their statement is enti-  
tled to credit.

I, clerk of the court of  
do hereby certify that the foregoing contains  
the original proceedings of the said court in  
the matter of the application of for a pen-  
sion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set  
my hand and seal of office, this day of  
1832.

The form of the proceedings, and of the  
certificates, will be so varied as to meet the  
case, when the declaration is made out of  
court, before a judge, as hereafter provided  
for.

Every applicant will produce the best proof  
in his power. This is the original discharge  
or commission; but if neither of these can be  
obtained, the party will so state under oath,  
and will then procure, if possible, the testi-  
mony of at least one credible witness, stating,  
in detail, his personal knowledge of the ser-  
vices of the applicant, and such circumstances  
connected therewith as may have a tendency  
to throw light upon the transaction.

If such surviving witness cannot be found,  
the applicant will so state in his declaration,  
and he will also, whether he produce such evi-  
dence or not, proceed to relate all the mat-  
terial facts which can be useful in the inves-  
tigation of his claim, and in the comparison  
of his narrative with the events of the period  
of his alleged service, as they are known at  
the department. A very full account of the  
services of each person will be indispensable  
to a favourable action upon his case. The  
facts stated will afford one of the principal  
means of corroborating the declaration of the  
applicant, if true, or of detecting the impos-  
sibility, if one be attempted; and unless, there-  
fore, these are amply and clearly set forth,  
no favourable decision can be expected. All  
applicants will appear before some court of  
record in the county in which they reside, and  
there subscribe and be sworn to, one of the  
declarations above provided, according to the  
nature of his case.

The court will propound the following in-  
terrogatories to all applicants for a pension  
on account of service in the militia, state  
troops, or volunteers, except the militia of  
New Hampshire and the state troops of Vir-  
ginia:

1. Where, and in what year were you born?
2. Have you any record of your age; and if so, where is it?
3. Where were you living when called into service; where have you lived since the re-  
volutionary war, and where do you now live?
4. How were you called into service; were you drafted, did you volunteer, or were you a substitute? And if a substitute, for whom?
5. State the names of some of the regular officers who were with the troops where you served; such continental and militia regiments as you can recollect, and the general circumstances of your service.

To a soldier.—Did you ever receive a  
discharge from the service; and if so,  
by whom was it given, and what has  
become of it?

To an officer.—Did you ever receive a  
commission; and if so, by whom was it  
signed, and what has become of it?

7. State the names of persons to whom you  
are known in your present neighbourhood, and  
who can testify as to your character for verac-  
ity, and their belief of your services as a sol-  
dier of the revolution.

The court will see that the answers to these  
questions are embodied in the declaration,  
and they are requested to annex their opin-  
ions of the truth of the statement of the ap-  
plicant.

The applicant will further produce in court,  
if the same can be done, in the opinion of  
the court, without too much expense and in-  
convenience to him, two respectable persons,  
one of whom should be the nearest clergy-  
man, if one lives in the immediate vicinity of  
such applicant, who can testify, from their ac-  
quaintance with him, that they believe he is  
of the age he represents, and that he is re-  
puted and believed in the neighbourhood to have  
been a revolutionary soldier, and that they  
concur in that opinion. If one of these per-  
sons is a clergyman, the court will so certify,  
and they will also certify to the character  
and standing of other persons giving such cer-  
tificates.

The traditional evidence of service is  
deemed very important in the absence of any  
direct proof except the declaration of the party.  
And the courts are requested to be very  
particular in the enquiry, whether the belief  
is general, and whether any doubts have ever  
existed upon the subject. To require from  
the applicants, positive proof of service from  
a contemporary survivor would, after the  
 lapse of so many years, be to deprive many  
of them of the benefit of the law. And as  
no presumption is raised against the militia  
by the existence of the rolls in the department,  
there is no good reason why this requisition  
should be extended to them. On the other  
hand, to receive the declaration of the parties,  
as a sufficient ground for placing them  
upon the pension roll, without corroborating  
circumstances, would be to open the treasury  
to great frauds. A just medium seems to  
present the best rule for carrying into effect  
the objects of Congress.

If the two persons whose certificate is re-  
quired, cannot be produced in court, without  
too much inconvenience and expense to the  
applicant, then the statement of facts and op-  
inions above mentioned will be made under  
oath before some judge or justice of the peace,  
and the certificate of the court to the situa-  
tion and credibility of the persons making the  
statement will be given.

Applicants unable to appear in court by  
reason of bodily infirmity, may make the de-  
claration before required, and submit to the  
examination, before a judge or justice of a  
court of record of the proper county; and the  
judge or justice will execute the duties which  
the court is herein requested to perform, and  
will also certify that the applicant cannot  
from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

Whenever any official act is required to be  
done by a judge or justice of a court of re-  
cord, or by a justice of the peace, the certi-  
ficate of the Secretary of State, or Territo-  
ry, or of the proper clerk of the court or  
county, under his seal of office, will be an-  
nexed, stating that such person is a judge or  
justice of a court of record, or a justice of  
the peace, and that the signature annexed is  
his genuine signature.

3. Persons serving in the marine forces.

4. Indian spies.

Each of these two latter classes of cases  
will produce proof, as nearly as may be, con-  
formably to the preceding regulations, and  
authenticated in a similar manner, with such  
variations as the different nature of the ser-  
vice may require.

No payments can be made on account of  
the services of any person who may have died  
before the taking effect of the act of June 7,  
1832; and in case of death subsequent thereto,  
and before the declaration herein required  
is made, the parties interested will transmit  
such evidence as they can procure, taken and  
authenticated before a court of record, show-  
ing the services of the deceased, the period  
of his death, the opinion of the neighbourhood  
respecting such services, the title of the claim-  
ant, and the opinion of the court upon the  
whole matter.

### LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Fi Fa* issued  
out of Anne Arundel County Court, and  
to me directed, against the Goods and Chat-  
tels, Land and Tenements, of George W.  
Hammond, as security of Theodore M. Wil-  
liams, at suit of James Boyle, Esq. I have  
seized and taken in execution all the right, title,  
interest, property, claim and demand, both  
at law and equity, of the said George W. Ham-  
mond, of, in and to all those Tracts or parts  
of Tracts or parcels of Land and premises, ly-  
ing and being in Anne Arundel County, de-  
vise to the said George W. Hammond, by the  
last will and testament of his Father, Philip  
Hammond, deceased, called

*Hammond's Connexion,  
Hammond's Fifth Con-  
nexion, & Hammond's  
Sixth Connexion,*

Containing about EIGHT HUNDRED Acres  
of Land, more or less.

This Land lies on the Head of Severn—  
The Main Road, leading from the City of An-  
napolis to Merrill's Tavern, runs nearly thro'  
the whole Tract. The soil is fertile, and  
adapted to the growth of all kinds of produce,  
particularly fine Tobacco, the Lands also ab-  
ound in Wood, consisting of Pine, Chesnut,  
Oak and Hickory.

Thereby give notice, that on Thursday, the  
16th day of August, at the Court House door,  
in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to  
sell the said Lands to the highest bidder, for  
Cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale  
to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. WELCH, (of Ben.) Late  
Sheriff A. A. C.

July 12.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of *Fi Fa* issued  
out of Anne Arundel county court, and  
to me directed, against the goods and chattels,  
land and tenements, of John Howes, at the suit  
of Richard Ridgely, I have seized and taken  
in execution all the right, title and interest,  
of the said Howes, in and to a Schooner called  
the *James D. Weems*. And I hereby give no-  
tice that on Wednesday the 25th instant at 11  
o'clock A. M. at the Court House door in the  
city of Annapolis, I shall sell to the highest  
bidder, for cash, the above described property  
to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT Sheriff.

June 12.

### City Collector's Office,

June 28, 1832.

THE City Collector is now preparing his  
Bills for the current year. Those per-  
sons who are yet in arrears for the last year's  
Taxes, are earnestly requested to settle the  
same without further delay, or else will be com-  
pelled to resort to coercive measures, without  
respect to persons.

RICHARD RIDGELY,  
City Collector.

June 28.

N. B. The subscriber will execute, with  
neatness, accuracy and dispatch, Instruments  
of writing, such as. Deeds Bonds, Mortgages,  
Articles of Agreements, Contracts, Bills of  
Sale, Powers of Attorney, Insolvent Papers,  
Apprentices Indentures &c. He will attend  
to the collection of debts in town or country.  
He will also, perform the duties of a Justice  
of the Peace.

He solicits a share of public patronage.  
RICHARD RIDGELY,  
Opposite Williamson & Swann's Hotel.

July 12.

### TO MR. DUROCHER'S

FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

WITH heartfelt gratitude, Mr. Durocher  
returns his sincere thanks to his friends  
at Annapolis for the DISTINGUISHED PA-  
TRONAGE he has received, and is extreme-  
ly sorry that unforeseen circumstances will pre-  
vent him from attending at Annapolis this  
summer. Mr. D. sincerely hopes that his  
friends will not think that there is any neglect  
on his part, and begs their indulgence until next  
summer, when he will begin his school earlier.  
July 5.

### RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Committee of Vigilance.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this board,  
that Hogs should not be tolerated within  
the limits of the City, and that the Corporation  
be advised, to issue an order for their removal.  
Resolved, That it is expedient to require the  
immediate removal of Hogs out of the City.

### A BY-LAW

Relating to Hogs within this City, and the  
precincts thereof.

(Passed June 9, 1832.)

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Al-  
dermen, and Common Council of the city  
of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same,  
That no person shall keep any Hog within the  
taxable limits of this city, either in pens, or  
lots, or at large.

Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid,  
That from and after the 25th day of Ju-  
ly, instant, any Hog or hogs, so kept for more  
than three days within the limits of this city,  
shall be forfeited to the city; and it shall be  
the duty of the City Constables to seize the  
same, remove it out of the limits for the time  
being, and to advertise it for sale, and sell  
at the public market—and report the amount  
for which such sales are effected, and pay over  
the proceeds to the Treasurer, within three  
days after such sale.

And be it further ordained, That after the  
28th July, inst. any person keeping a Hog, for  
more than three days within the limits of the  
city, shall forfeit and pay fifty cents for every  
hog so kept for each and every day beyond  
three days that the same shall be so kept by  
such person—to be recovered as other fines  
and penalties are recoverable, one half to be  
appropriated to the person giving information  
and establishing the fact, and the other half to  
the city treasury.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

July 12.

### A BY-LAW.

A supplement to the By-Law to preserve the  
health of the city of Annapolis, and pre-  
cincts thereof, passed August 10, 1829.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor,  
Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council  
Men of the city of Annapolis and by the autho-  
rity of the same, That the city commissioners,  
be, and they are hereby authorized and re-  
quired to regulate and direct the manner of  
emptying and cleansing all privies within the  
city and precincts of Annapolis, and every per-  
son having his or her privy emptied or cleansed,  
except by permission in writing of the said  
commissioners, shall forfeit and pay for every  
such offence, five dollars, to be recovered as  
other fines and forfeitures under ordinances of  
this corporation are recoverable, and paid  
over, the one half to the informer, and the o-  
ther half to the treasurer for the use of the  
corporation.

And be it established and ordained by the  
authority aforesaid, That no person or persons  
shall cast, carry, draw out, or suffer to lay any  
dead horse, or other dead carcass, or any ex-  
crement or filth from vaults, privies, or neces-  
sary houses in any part of the city, precincts  
or neighbourhood of Annapolis, except the same be  
buried in such manner as effectually to prevent  
any offensive smell, under the penalty of five  
dollars for each and every such offence, to-  
gether with the expense of removing the same.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

July 12.

### Anne Arundel County, &c.

ON application to me the subscriber, a Jus-  
tice of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arun-  
del County, by petition in writing of William  
T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Act for  
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed  
at November session, 1805, and the several  
supplements thereto, a schedule of his property  
and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as  
he can ascertain them, being annexed to his  
petition; and the said William T. Gantt hav-  
ing satisfied me by competent testimony, that  
he has resided in the State of Maryland two  
years, immediately preceding the time of his  
application, and that he is in actual confine-  
ment for debt only. It is therefore ordered  
and adjudged by me, that said William T.  
Gantt be discharged from his confinement, and  
that he, by causing a copy of this order to be  
inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week  
for three successive months before the fourth  
Monday of October next, give notice to his  
creditors to appear before Anne Arundel Coun-  
ty Court, on the third Monday of October  
next, for the purpose of recommending a trust-  
ee for their benefit, on the said William T.  
Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the  
said acts prescribed for delivering of his prop-  
erty, and to show cause, if any they have,  
why the said William T. Gantt should not  
have the benefit of the said act and suppli-  
ments thereto, as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE.

July 12.

### NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel  
County will meet at the court house in  
the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY the 20th  
day of August next, for the purpose of hear-  
ing appeals, and making transfers, and trans-  
acting the ordinary business of the Levy  
Court.

By order,  
J. COWMAN Clk.

June 7.

### FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT in church  
street, at present occupied by Mr.  
John Smith. For terms apply to  
JOHN SMITH, or  
HENRY MATTHEWS.

June 28.

### PRINTING

Neatly executed at this  
OFFICE.

Sold in the Union Canal Lottery,  
Class No. 12, a Prize of \$500,  
Nos. 19, 31, 13.

### E. DUBOIS LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)  
Where has been sold within a very short pe-  
riod of time, the following prizes:—One of  
\$500, one of \$100, one of \$40, two of \$10,  
besides a numerous quantity of smaller Prizes.  
And has for sale Tickets in the following  
schemes, soon to be drawn:—

### MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 9, For 1832.

To be drawn at Baltimore.

On Friday the 20th July, 1832.

AT SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

20,000 DOLLARS.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

### SCHEME:

4 prize of	\$20,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	2,500
1 prize of	1,270
10 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	100
20 prizes of	300
40 prizes of	200
51 prizes of	50
51 prizes of	40
51 prizes of	30
51 prizes of	25
102 prizes of	20
1530 prizes of	10
11475 Prizes of	5

13395 Prizes.

Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.

Tickets and Shares for Sale at

### E. DUBOIS

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

July 12.

OR Luck in the following Lotteries, be sure  
to direct your orders to

### J. CLARK,

Lottery Vendor, Baltimore.

Who will always forward by return mail  
any ticket, share or packages of tickets order-  
ed from his office, and as they will in all cases  
be the original ones the cash can be had for them  
any where on presentation.

### GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOT-

TERY, No. 14. To be drawn July

16th.

### HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of	\$15,000	1	2000
1	5000	1	1878
1	4000	5	1000
1	3000	10	500, &c.

Tickets \$8, halves \$4, quarters \$2.

### VIRGINIA STATE,

No. 6, to be drawn July 20.

### HIGH PRIZES.

1 prizes of	\$20,000	1	5000
1	10,000	1	2500
1	5000	7	1000
1	4000	7	500

Tickets \$5, halves \$2 50, quarters \$1 25.

### UNION CANAL,

No. 13, to be drawn July 30.

5 prizes of	\$10,000	10	500
1	4270	10	500
5	1000	20	200, &c.

Tickets \$5, halves \$2 50, quarters \$1 25.

July 5.

### IN CHANCERY,

Allen Dorsey John Dorsey Nicholas King and

Cauden Hughes.

Joseph Cook and Rebecca his wife, and Eliza-  
beth Linthicum.

THE object of the Bill is to obtain the sale  
of the real estate of Zachariah Linthicum,  
late of Baltimore county, deceased, for the  
payment of his debts.

The bill states that the said Zachariah Lin-  
thicum was indebted to the complainants in  
sundry sums of money; that he has died in-  
testate, and John W. Kingrove, of Anne Arun-  
del county, has administered on his personal  
estate, which is very insufficient to pay his just  
debts; that he died seized and possessed of  
certain tracts or parts of tracts of land in  
Baltimore county called Beaseman's Discov-  
ery, Beaseman's Discovery Collected and  
Stevenson's Deer Park and Troutling Streams,  
and which he owned as a tenant in common  
with one Joseph Cooke, and that his heirs at  
law are Rebecca, who married Joseph Cooke,  
and Elizabeth Linthicum, all of whom reside  
out of this state.

It is thereupon, this 30th day of June, 1832,  
Ordered on the motion of James Boyle, the  
complainants solicitor, that he cause a copy of  
this order to be inserted in some paper or  
papers published in the city of Annapolis, be-  
fore the 30th day of July next, to the end that  
the said Joseph Cooke and Rebecca his wife,  
and Elizabeth Linthicum, may have notice of  
the complainants application to this court,  
and of the subject and object of the bill, and  
may be warned to appear in this court in per-  
son or by solicitor, on or before 10th day of  
November next, to show cause wherefore a de-  
creed should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test.

RANSAY WATERS.

July 5. Sw. Reg. Cur. Cas.



**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
*Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.*  
June 22, 1832.  
ON application by petition of Richard M. Chase and Richard J. Crabb, Executors of Jeremiah T. Chase, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jeremiah T. Chase, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 26th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 26th day of June 1832.  
**RICHARD M. CHASE, Ex'r.**  
**RICHARD J. CRABB, Ex'r.**  
June 28 6w

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
*Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.*  
June 26, 1832.  
ON application by petition of Richard M. Chase, and Richard J. Crabb, Adm'rs De Bonis Non of Frances H. Harris late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Frances H. Harris late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 26th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 26th day of June 1832.  
**RICHARD M. CHASE, Adm'r D. B. N.**  
**RICHARD J. CRABB, Adm'r D. B. N.**  
June 28 6w

**BANK OF MARYLAND,**  
Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.  
BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—  
For deposits payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.  
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.  
On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.  
By order, **R. WILSON, Cashier.**  
May 17 6m

**FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS**  
**GEORGE M'NEIR,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
HAVING just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with a choice selection of handsome and most fashionable **SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,** Of the latest importations, solicits a call from his friends and the public generally.  
CLOTHES shall be made at the shortest notice, and in such style as to suit his customers, for cash, or to punctual men.  
May 24. 1f

**Saint Mary's County Court,**  
March Term, 1832.  
ORDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.  
By order, **JO. HARRIS,**  
True copy.—**JO. HARRIS,**  
Ck. St. Mary's County Court.  
May 31 3m

**FOR SALE,**  
A pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES, a good second hand CARRIAGE, and HARNESS, almost new. Inquire at this office.  
June 21.

**FOR SALE;**  
A two story Frame House and Lot, in the vicinity of the Court House.—This property belongs to the Female Orphan Society of this city, and is well suited for the accommodation of a small family. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber who is authorized to give a sufficient deed for the property.  
**SAMUEL RIDOUT.**  
May, 31st

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
*Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.*  
June 25th, 1832.  
ON application by petition of Bushrod A. Marriott, Administrator De Bonis Non of Benjamin Fairall, Jun'r. late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. county.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Benjamin Fairall, Jun'r. 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 5th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of June 1832.  
**BUSHROD A. MARRIOTT, Adm'r.**  
June 7. D. B. N.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
*Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.*  
June 12th, 1832.  
ON application by petition of John M. Welch, Administrator of Benjamin Welch late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Welch, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.  
**JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r.**  
June 14. 6w

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
*Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.*  
June 12th, 1832.  
ON application by petition of John M. Welch, Administrator De Bonis Non, of Robert Welch late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Robert Welch, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.  
**JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r D. B. N.**  
June 14. 6w

**STATE OF MARYLAND,**  
*Calvert County Orphans Court, Sc.*  
ON application of John Wood, Adm'r. of Henry Wood, late of Calvert county, dec'd 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 some news paper published in the city of Annapolis.  
**J. M. BADEN, Reg'r.**  
Wills Calvert county.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Wood, late of Calvert 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 19th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of June 1832.  
**JOHN WOOD, Adm'r.**  
June 21 6w

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Gough, 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 31st day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June, 1832.  
**EDWARD GOUGH, Adm'r.**  
June 21. 4w

**ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.**  
WHEREAS Jacob Davidson, Collector of the Tax, hath returned to the Commissioners for said County, the following List of Lands, which Taxes are due for the year 1830, and on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same, to wit:—

Names of Persons Assessed.	Names of Lands.	Amount of Tax due.
Allen Nathan, (Negro)	Part of Bromberry Point,	\$1 44
Brewer, Hannah	Smith's Forest	36
Brown, Valentine's heirs	Part of Andover,	1 58
Barret, Joseph A.	Part of Brown's Forest and Fe-	4 46
	House and Lot in Annapolis,	2 55
Caulk, William	Name unknown,	2 06
Childs, William (of Wm.) heirs	Name unknown,	2 10
Cromwell, Giles	Part of Cromwell's Inheritance,	1 42
Cromwell, Randolph	Part of Cromwell's Inheritance,	1 43
Clark, Alfred	Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge	88
Clarke, Sylvester	Landing,	1 05
Carroll, Ann	House and Lot in Annapolis,	8 50
Dunn, James	House and Lot in Annapolis,	3 40
Forest, Josiah	Addition to Forest Range,	1 32
Hammont, Larkin	Part of Addition to Timber Neck,	9 29
Howard, James G's heirs	and part of Polecat Glade,	
	Part of Harbinger, and part of Yates	2 80
	Inheritance,	63
Hood, Joseph	Part of Finland,	2 10
Jones, Isaac	Part of Davidson's Reserve,	2 10
Kelly, Caples	Part of Young's Locust Plains, and	2 94
	Henderson's Meadows,	73
Lucas, Ruth	Part of Holland's Choice,	1 09
Lutherwood, John	Part of Andover,	
Meekins, John P.	Part of Hasling,	4 20
Medford, James	House and Lot in Annapolis,	3 40
Morgan, Thomas	House and Lot in Annapolis,	85
Mead, Samuel	House and Lot in Annapolis,	3 11
Phelps, Matthew	Part of Portland Manor,	7 98
Pindell, Thomas heirs	Part of Chaney's Rest,	4 64
Pennington, Welthy	Part of Mount Ville,	76
Pocock, Abel	Part of First Discovery	1 05
Peace, Abrahams' heirs	Part of Addition to Timber Ridge,	2 63
Peace, James	Part of Walker's Inheritance,	5 56
Ridgely, Charles	House and Lot in Annapolis,	4 25
Stevens, William	Name unknown,	1 53
Scrivener, Benjamin's heirs	Gowry Banks,	1 84
Snowden, Gerard H.	Part of Trusty Friend,	10 40
Spurrier William's heirs	Name unknown,	46
Shipley, George O. heirs	Name unknown,	1 00
Tayman, John	Waterford,	3 15
Urvin, James	Names unknown,	2 10
Vanillie, Jeremiah	Part of Hanover,	47
Watkins, Anne	Bessington,	1 84
Waters, Aquila	Waters' Lot,	1 87
Waters, Edward	Part of Hammond and Gist,	2 10

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT unless the County charges aforesaid, are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act for the more effectual collection of the County Charges, in the several counties in this State.  
By order, **R. J. COWMAN, Ck. Comm'r. A. A. C.**  
July 5. 4w  
The American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

**ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.**  
WHEREAS Abner Linthicum, jun. late Collector of the Tax for said county, hath returned to the Commissioners for the said county, the following additional List of Lands, on which Taxes are due for the year 1829, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:—

Names of Persons Assessed.	Names of Lands.	Amount of Tax due.
Childs, William (of Wm.) heirs	Name unknown,	\$1 50
Chew, Ann	Part of Acres and Chew's Right,	14 16
Latin, Mary	Name unknown,	45
Lane, John H. D.	Grammer's Chance,	2 16
Pindell Thomas's heirs,	Part of Chaney's Rest,	5 51
Watkins, Ann	Bessington,	1 52

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT unless the County charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act for the more effectual collection of the County charges in the several counties in this State.  
By order, **R. J. COWMAN, Ck. Comm'r. A. A. C.**  
July 5. 4w  
The American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

**CONSTABLE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of several writs of fieri facias, issued by Justices of the Peace for Anne Arundel county, and to me directed, against the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, of John W. Baker, I have seized and taken in Execution, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, at law and in equity, of the said John W. Baker, in and to a HOUSE and ONE ACRE LOT in Elk Ridge Landing, and on the North side of the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road, occupied as a Tavern, with a good Stable with Twelve Stalls, and on THURSDAY, the 26th of July I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, the said Property so seized and taken in execution, for cash. The sale to begin at one o'clock P. M. Attendant by **JOHN STRINGER,**  
Constable, A. A. Co.  
June 21.

**NOTICE UP HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of A. A. county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Basil B. Crawford, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.  
**ARABELLA CRAWFORD, Adm'r.**  
June 21.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.**  
*Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court.*  
ON application by petition of John M. Welch, Administrator of Benjamin Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. county.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Sarah Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.  
**JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r D. B. N.**  
June 14 6w

**\$100 REWARD.**  
**RAN** away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, Negro man **BEN.**  
He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerable bright complexion, rather slender built, slow of speech, speaks low, and has a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fore hair, about the size of a dollar, which is conspicuous.  
He was purchased of the estate of the late Chancellor Johnson, in 1825, and as he was his carriage driver, and has also been mine, has travelled pretty generally throughout the State, and has a very general acquaintance in and about Annapolis and Baltimore. He will no doubt make his best way through one of those places out of the State; his object we believe to be Pennsylvania. It is probable that he has been furnished with a false pass, as several have obtained them from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year.  
His clothing being various; cannot be correctly described, but will be found in part to be, a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout, and pantaloons to match, also possibly a Cast-net coat, with a half worn black fur hat.  
The above reward will be given if taken 40 miles or more from my residence, and 50 dollars elsewhere, so that I get him again.  
**BASIL MULLIKIN,**  
Near Queen Anne's, P. George's Co. Md.  
May 14

**Anne Arundel County, Sc.**  
ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of Rele Gaither of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1800, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Rele Gaither having satisfied the Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Rele Gaither, having taken the oath by the said Act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the County Court of Anne Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of Benjamin, his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Rele Gaither, a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed,—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Rele Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Rele Gaither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.  
May 17. Test.—**WILLIAM S. GREEN,**  
3m

**FOR ANNAPOLIS.**  
**CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.**  
The Steam Boat **MARYLAND**, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven,) and Easton, on **FRIDAY MORNING NEXT**, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.  
Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 82 50; to Annapolis 81.  
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.  
**LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.**  
March 24.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**  
**I WISH TO PURCHASE**  
**100 LIKELY NEGROES,**  
Of both sexes, from 12 to 35 years of age, field hands, also mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give **HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES**, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing, will be promptly attended to. I can afford to be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.  
**RICHARD WILLIAMS,**  
May 1, 1832.



# The Maryland Gazette.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1882.

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## MARRIAGE IMPROMPTU.

I was describing or attempting to describe (when beguiled from my own reminiscences of Oxford into a foreign and less selfish train of thought, by the long-forgotten incidents of the rowing match at Henley,) what it is to resist, at the distance of a quarter of a century, the seat of our early education, to haunt, when ambition is dead, within us, the scenes where it woke to apparently inexhaustible energy—to tread, when the torch of hope itself is quenched beneath the "pale glimmers" of life's waking moods, the courts and halls last bathed in all the sunny splendours of its cloudless dawn.

It is a species of moral martyrdom, but like all such, when braved at the call of duty and endured, in the spirit of philanthropy, not unmingled with a redeeming touch of feelings elsewhere wooed in vain. Life in its freshness, will steal once more over the shell, with the perennial verdure of the turf and ball seems but yesterday to have skinned over; and the consciousness of our own decline and decay is lost in the venerable antiquity of the elms, which, like the giant reapers of literature, whose musings they first sheltered, make us feel children still. We forget, too, the world's disappointments, where its "busy hum" and "dread laugh" come not, and end by wishing to dream out the remainder of a tranquil existence, lulled by the dimes whose monotony our youthful impetuosity could ill brook.

I left Oxford with a heart soothed and renovated by early recollections and mature kindness. Two of my chosen associates still flourished there in perennial vigour of mind and body, filling the high places of their tranquil commonwealth with equal dignity and urbanity, and cherishing towards their less fortunate class-fellow, feelings unchilled by time and distance.

But perhaps the sunniest spot in the wreck of sunshine, which revived as a latter summer the "green places" of a long-desolate soul, was the accidental meeting of one dearer than the herd of college comrades—one who had not only laughed with me in the idle joyousness of youth, but wept with me in griefs under which even youth itself refused to be comforted.

Unlike his bereaved and solitary companion, Harry Sefton was a man of ties and duties—the honored pastor of an attached flock, and the happy father of a promising family. His eldest son—a creature but too studious for his early age and rapid growth—was now at Oxford; and it was to share his college triumphs, and escort him in safety to his parental home, that a lucky chance sent his father hither; while one he scarce knew to be in the land of the living, was visiting (on, alas! less pleasing duty) the scene of their boyish acquaintance.

Our fortunate meeting took place but a day or two before professional avocations obliged my early friend to quit Oxford; and as to part thus suddenly, we both felt to be impossible, my returning with him into Kent was rather taken for granted than proposed. I was not so familiar with happiness as to start an objection. A week or two of domestic felicity was no rare in my calendar not to be hailed with transports; and as for my time—why, alas! was there to quarrel with its allotment? But was seated in the chaise with my friend of thirty years' standing, and his younger and graver second self, before I had well asked myself why I was undertaking a journey of some couple of hundred miles.

The shade of gravity which age had failed to shed over my elder friend's brow, I could perceive, however, to fit across his occasional frowning during our journey, and strange to say, the more frequently as he drew near to a lovely and well-beloved home. When I spoke of his fine family with a sigh of solitariness, he recoiled at with one of solicitude, and was evidently anxious to reach home from deeper motives than parental impatience.

This home was just the *beau ideal*, or rather the beautiful reality of an English parsonage. Spacious as its owner's liberal heart, its domesticity as his hospitality, it was equally removed from castle and cottage, holding precisely that middle character which the friendship of England occupies as a blessed link between the extremes of society. It neither stood in a park or a pasture, and never could, by possibility, have been mistaken for a villa. It was just a parsonage, placed in an ample, rambling, old-fashioned garden, whose gigantic hedges defined the garden of the adjacent coast, and gave the shelter of the adjacent coast, and gave the shelter of the adjacent coast, and gave the shelter of the adjacent coast.

So conscious was the rector of the antiquity of the antique character of the building, that he steadily resisted the propensities to convert, into a glass-front, a certain low, narrow window through which man, woman, and child, had, for generations, looked with some of agility than convenience, adjoined to the garden.

At the gate of this garden we were met by a wife, whose looks bespoke her need of fire for a husband's footsteps, and by a whole row of gay yet decorous young people.

One, I presumed, was absent, for, after an anxious look around, and as soon as the storm of gratulations had subsided, I heard my friend say to his wife, "And how has Louisa been, since I left you?" "Better," was the reply; "the dear girl struggles nobly, and such efforts are not long without their reward. But you must not expect too much in looks or spirits."

I had the invalid's plea for retiring awhile to my chamber, and the privilege of a friend to do exactly as I pleased; so that it was not till dinner time that I met the object of my friend's anxious queries—a sweet, interesting girl of about eighteen—not beautiful enough for a picture or a novel, but quite sufficiently so to win the heart of a man of taste and feeling. She was better than beautiful; modest, graceful and retiring, she grew upon the fancy as one gazes; and every fresh look enhanced the impression made by the last.

Of course my interest gathered strength and intensity from the hints I had overheard of a mental conflict, the traces of which were legibly written on a face too ingenuous for concealment. The flush of cordial joy which had brightened her cheek on her father's return, faded into paleness, as one of the bugs casually remarked of some trifling occurrence. "Ah! that was when Captain Darrell was here," and began calculating how far he might then be on his way to India; and when a little smiling prattler of a girl added, "Dear Captain Darrell! I wish he was here now!" I could perceive by the quiver on her elder sister's lip, that he had gone regretted by older hearts than little Lucy's! Mrs. Sefton, with maternal instinct, soon changed the conversation; and even Louisa inensibly shared in its cheerfulness ere the ladies withdrew.

When my friend and I joined them in the drawing room, after the most cordial glass I had for many years partaken, they were sitting in the old-fashioned bow window, in that delicious twilight which sheds its holy calm on all around; and to which the moon, just rising over the softly curling waves, promised to lend a yet tenderer charm. "What an hour and what a light for music!" exclaimed Mr. Sefton; "Louisa, my love, I hope your harp is in order."

His daughter, who had been sitting in a dark corner, with her eyes fixed in evident unconcern on the wide expanse of sea which glittered under the rising moon beam, replied only by drawing the harp gently towards her, and beginning—rather as if the expression of her own sentiments than the mere echo of another's—Bayly's beautiful ballad: "Oh, no, we never mention her."

During the performance of this touching melody, every note of which, as it came forth, went straight to the heart, I had observed, from the position which I occupied, near the half-open window, a figure concealed among the shrubs by which it was skirted. At the conclusion of the song, I thought it right to mention the circumstances, though in a playful manner, to avoid alarming the ladies. "You have lovers of music in your parish, I perceive Mr. Sefton," said I carelessly; "there has been a moonstruck amateur enjoying Miss Louisa's, behind that huge arbutus, for the last quarter of an hour."

Just then a privileged old Newfoundland dog, who was in the room, caught the stealthy step of the intruder without; and giving a short angry growl, jumped out at the low window after him. I felt half sorry for the harmless listener; but in a few moments the dog's stifled bark gave place to a whine of joyful recognition, and he again leaped into the apartment, wagging his huge tail, and closely followed by a young man, who, without speaking to, or indeed seeming to notice any other member of the astonished group, walked straight up to one who sat clasping for support the harp before her, and said, "Louisa, I could not live without you!—You will not be crueler than the wind and waves, which have sent me back to tell you so."

Reply there neither was nor could be. The falling girl slid from the sustaining instrument like a snow wreath from the mountain, and found more efficient support on the young man's shoulder. "While her father and mother rushed forward, the children exclaimed, 'Captain Darrell!' and I, who could not with impunity have braved the night air to escape, had no resource but to creep more closely into my corner, to avoid being in the way at such a critical moment.

"Philip Darrell!" said my friend, with more of sternness than I thought he could have felt or assumed, "was it for this I reared and loved you, and bore with the waywardness of youth, but to have the bitter fruits of a yet moreerring manhood poured into my unexpecting bosom? Not content with well-nigh breaking the heart of my darling child, you come back to mar, in very wantonness, the charitable office of time and absence?"

"Judge me not so harshly, dear Mr. Sefton," said Philip, as he bent with intense anxiety of genuine affection over the partially reviving girl. "Of my past conduct you can say nothing which a penitent heart refuses to echo—but oh! believe me now, when Providence itself has sent the returning prodigal to his father's door! His confession is soon made, and to me no stranger to the besetting sin of me and mine. We are as proud as well as ancient race and pride drove me forth in cowardly silence, from the roof beneath which my heart and treasure lay. I embarked for India with the barb of conscience and the pang of parting alike rankling in my soul; and

when a storm overtook us almost ere we left our port, I felt as if a doomed victim to its lusty tempest which drove me back upon the shores of Britain, I am here once more to lay myself and my repentance at your gentle daughter's feet. All I ask is, that you will let her decide my fate. Be her decision what it may, I promise to submit to it without repining."

"My daughter shall decide sir," said Mr. Sefton, parental indignation still struggling with early partiality; "it is to her the decision belongs; but it shall be upon my plain, unvarnished statement of the question. Look up, my darling Louisa, and tell me, as in the sight of God and your earthly protectors, are you prepared to risk your fate, for time and eternity, with one who could win your inmost heart, trifle with and leave you, perhaps forever?"

There was a pause. The hardy soldier's frame of Darrell quivered like an aspen leaf. "But he is here, father!" whispered Louisa, raising for the first time her swimming eyes to those of her agitated supporter; and the parent felt that his appeal was answered, and the lover that his error was forgiven.

"Had I known, had I only suspected that I was thus beloved," exclaimed the young man, "worlds should have been severed as for a moment. Oh, Louisa! why was not this sweet avowal made weeks ago?"

"Would it have been half so precious, Philip," asked Mr. Sefton, relaxing into his own mild manner, "then as now, when uttered in the face of neglect and desolation? Summer lovers are like summer foliage, tarnished by the first untimely blast; but that which winter's fury only serves to deepen, is your genuine evergreen! God bless you together, children of my love and my adoption! If I sowed the seeds of virtue in your infant bosom, Philip, may He ripen them to bless my child! She has been the joy and pride of many hearts at a British fireside—let her not regret it in the far land, where one alone must be to her as father and mother, and brother and sister."

There was not, it may be believed, a dry eye in the family group, at this affecting adjuration; and as the bright moonlight now poured a tide of unheeded radiance on their countenances, the mingled emotions legible there, might have defied the painter's art. On Darrell's manly features, successful love, and the pride of returning integrity, were subdued by conscious shame and recollection of error. The children, bewildered between grief, and joy, and wonder, scarce knew whether to laugh or cry, and alternately did both. Mr. Sefton's mild brow partook, like his language and feelings, of lingering severity and constitutional indulgence.

Two of the group alone seemed absorbed by one single, overwhelming sentiment. The mother felt only that she had, perhaps for ever, lost her child; and Louisa, for the moment, only that she had regained her lover. His return had been so unexpected, so hopeless, so utterly beyond the wildest dreams of romance, that she could only satisfy herself of its reality by lifting now and then her soft blue eyes from the mild bosom of her mother, to the beaming countenance of her betrothed. But even this delightful certainty of waking bliss was not selfishly proof against long-cherished filial feelings. The warm tears that rained from her mother's eyes on her departing treasure, soon met an answering flow; and they retired to pour their uncontrolled together.

When they were gone, Darrell—to whom I was now for the first time introduced as his future father's early friend, and who, I flatter myself, was happily unconscious of my previous presence—proceeded to impart to us a circumstance connected with his sudden return, which he had not courage to communicate without preparation to either Louisa or her mother, viz. that though he had, without a moment's hesitation, forfeited his passage in the vessel in which he originally embarked, to fulfil his honourable errand, a delay of three days was all he had thereby purchased, as the last ship of the season, of which, consistently with his honour and duty, he could not avoid availing himself, was to sail within that period.

"Are you prepared, Mr. Sefton," asked the young man, "to crown your generous forgiveness, by giving me your daughter's hand to-morrow, and parting with her, alas! the moment the ceremony is over?" "This is sudden," said the father, meekly, after a short pause—"To-morrow! What will my poor wife say to it?"

"Would to Heaven I could spare her the blow, sir! But the rules of our service admit of no compromise, and no ship will sail during the next four months for my destination. It is not to a superseded deserter you would wish to unite your daughter's fortunes? No, no, my dear son," said Mr. Sefton, "you are but doing your duty, and God will enable me to do mine—ay, and even strengthen poor Mary to say, His will be done. It would be, in the words of Holy Writ, to strain at a gnat after swallowing a camel, to grieve you a few short days, after resigning the delight of our eyes to you for life. But there are minor matters to be considered. A voyage cannot be undertaken, and by a female, without the necessary preparations."

"My dear sir," said Darrell, blushing as he spoke at his own inference, "I fear you will call me a sad puppy, if I tell you that I ven-

tured, on the strength of a sanguine character and knowledge of your daughter's angelic sweetness, to write, on leaving the ship at Deal, to a friend of my mother's in London, to have in readiness all that could possibly be required for a lady's comfort and accommodation. 'If I am the happy man I scarce deserve to be,' added I, 'you shall have notice to despatch them by express to the out port if not, as you value my friendship, let me never hear of them more.'

"If I tell this to Louisa," said her father, forcing a smile, "she will draw back still. To bespeak the paraphernalia of an unpoised bride was indeed a bold stroke for a wife. But the exigency of the case must, I suppose, be admitted as an excuse. There was forethought in it, Philip, and that argues well for the future. And now good night, my dear son! I must have leisure calmly to review the wonderful events of this evening, ere I can remember aright either in my petitions or my praises."

"I am sure," said I, and most sincerely, "it will ever be numbered among my sources of thanksgiving that I have been present on an occasion of such deep and uncommon interest. I am an old man, Captain Darrell, and have lived to lose the angel object of an attachment, to which yours—excuse me for saying it—is as yet but as the willow twig to the oak of centuries. But believe me, my feelings when I laid her in the dust were blissful, compared to what yours must have been had not Providence saved you the agony of fruitless remorse. All's well that ends well—and so I trust will your marriage impromptu."

The worn and harassed aspect of the good pastor, as in the following morning he alone joined Darrell and myself at the breakfast table, attested the conflict he had to sustain with nature, in reconciling his poor wife to so sudden a separation. But the conquest had, in mightier strength than their own, been achieved; and when Mrs. Sefton, encircled by her remaining children, looked in for a moment on us, there was a serenity of resignation on her countenance which seemed to oppress Darrell more than clamorous grief.

Louisa did not appear. There were paternal and maternal counsels to be received, too sacred for even the ear of affection—and filial tears to be shed and wiped, too bitter for the eye of affection to witness—and many a fervent prayer to be poured out, that a step so hastily though irresistibly adopted, might not prove a rash one. All this was done, and in heartfelt sincerity; yet Louisa wondered and was half ashamed to feel so happy. To leave all, save one, whom she had ever loved, and yet not so entirely miserable!—to see, even through her tears, the image of Philip Darrell prostrate in penitence and passion at her feet! It was strange, unaccountable, inconsistent, and therefore—human nature!

There may be, and there have been, such things as a merry wedding; but it must be when those whom it unites have never had cause to dread separation, and those whom it separates look forward to speedy reunion. It was not so with the struggling and subdued group around the altar of —, when its venerable pastor pronounced, with a faltering voice and moistened eye, the words which made over to another the only one among his household treasures, as yet endeared to him by the hallowing touch of sorrow.

It was mine to give, with the feelings of one to whom the very word marriage had long been sadly ominous, the trembling hand of the hardly conscious bride to him on whose usually animated features the flush of triumph was quenched in the tears of a household. The mother stood rooted to the spot on which chance had placed her, pale and motionless as the rudely sculptured mourner on an adjoining tomb; while the usually blooming brothers and sisters, with their white dresses and whiter countenances, might have passed for cherubs of monumental alabaster.

The ceremony was over, and at the door stood the carriage which was to convey away the dizzy object of such a sudden revolution from her bewildered relations. To part at such a moment and under such circumstances, seemed ominous. A sudden thought struck me; and while the daughter hastily exchanged her bridal garb for travelling attire, I said to her father, "Why lose a few precious hours, or perhaps days, which the wind may yet lend you of one so dear? Let me send for another carriage, and we will all accompany the dear couple, and see them safely on board."

The proposal seemed an inspired one, and was carried by acclamation. An old squire, to which the village afforded room for a party of young ones only to be equalled by Mrs. Gilpin's famous ones—

"My sister and my sister's child, myself and children three!"

To which the rector and myself served as ballast, while his gentle wife sat, like a guardian genius, smiling on the new-born happiness of her children. What mutable, as well as perilous stuff, we are made of! Faces lately bathed in tears were now all radiant with smiles, and in the joy of having Louisa a little longer, even the parents half forgot that they must resign her at all!

Three precious days were spent at P—, in that intensity of mutual affection which springs from impending separation; but they borrowed cheerfulness from hopes of future reunion. Even Mrs. Sefton could survey

with satisfaction Darrell's liberal and judicious arrangements for her daughter's comfort, to which one circumstance alone seemed wanting.

Time had not permitted the friend who provided all inanimate requisites for the voyage, to secure the services of a respectable European female; and Darrell was inquiring of the captain, without much hope of success, for one among his humbler passengers to supply the deficiency.

"You could not have been in better luck, sir," answered the captain, "if you had sailed as often as I have. There's a little Scotch lassie put under my special care by my mother-in-law in the north, whom I have been somewhat puzzled to stow away safely, as I don't think the black eyes of my fine lady passengers, or the soldier's wives in the steerage, the best of company for her. She seems tidy and good humored, and will make up by her lively rustic prattle for her want of experience. She is going out at the request and expense of a faithful Scotch mechanic, and has about as much notion of India as of the moon. All she knows is, that Sandie is there, and that is enough; I'll send her to the inn to speak to her new mistress."

Annie came—and a purer bit of unsophisticated nationality never came from nature's mint. On being asked if she was not afraid to trust the constancy of a lover she had not seen for seven years, she stared, as if not aware of the possibility that absence could impair affection:—"He'll surely be as blithe to see me as I am to gang so far to see him, puir fellow!" was her simple and touching answer. "Are you not afraid of the voyage, Annie?" "No; we are all in His hand; and I came frae Cronarty in a ship no half so nuckle."—"The climate, Annie, is none of the best, and many die there." "What's ordered man just happen: folk die aw gae!"

It would have been cruel to shake a confidence so consistent and well founded. When questioned on the subject of her capabilities, she quietly answered, "I can just do any thing. I've been at the reading schule ever since I can remember, and got a years writing since Sandie sent home the silver. I can wash, and bake, and spin, and work stockings, and any thing else I'm learned. I'm no ill at the uptack."

This closing testimony (albeit a friend's) proved correct. Annie turned out invaluable. Captain Darrell, on their arrival, gave her away to Sandie; and when both their moderate fortunes are made, Annie is to sail home with her "bonnie, discreet, kind-hearted leddy."

## METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

May.	Winds.
1 Cloudy, P. M. clear, pleasant, light breeze,	W—sw
2 Clear, cool, moderate breeze,	sw
3 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze,	sw—se
4 Cloudy, rain, thunder and lightning at night with heavy rain, fresh breeze,	sw—nw
5 Clear, cool, fresh breeze,	se—n
6 Clear, cool, moderate breeze,	sw—se
7 Flying clouds, cool, fresh breeze,	se
8 Cloudy, cool, fresh breeze, heavy rain in the night,	se—n
9 Rain half the day, light breeze,	sw—n
10 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze,	se—o
11 Clear, cool, fresh breeze,	se—s
12 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	sw—s
13 Clear, warm, moderate breeze,	se—s
14 Cloudy, pleasant, fresh breeze,	se
15 Rain, several showers in forenoon, mild, light breeze,	sw—nw
16 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	nw
17 Clear, warm, light breeze,	se
18 Rain, showery, warm, fresh breeze,	nw
19 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, rain at night,	se
20 Cloudy, moderate, fresh breeze, none—do	sw—nw
21 Clear, cool, fresh breeze,	nw
22 Clear, moderate, light breeze,	sw—nw
23 Cloudy, rain, cool, fresh breeze,	o
24 Rain nearly all day, cold, fresh breeze	o
25 Clear, cool, fresh breeze,	sw—nw
26 Cloudy, rain, thunder in evening, with fresh breeze,	sw—nw
27 Cloudy, sprinkle rain, fresh breeze, cool,	nw
28 Clear, P. M. cloudy, thunder, sprinkle rain, cool, fresh breeze,	se
29 Clear, cool morning, light breeze,	sw—nw
30 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	sw
31 Clear, cool, heavy blow,	nw

## THE COBLER.

A cobbler at Leyden, who used to attend the public disputations held at the academy, was once asked if he understood Latin. "No," replied the mechanic; "but I know who is wrong in the argument." "How?" replied his friend. "Why, by seeing who is angry first."

A gentleman in Pittsfield some where about, being one day in a brown study fell into an earnest conversation with himself. His wife in the other room hearing him, and having a female curiosity to know whom her other half was talking to, carefully opened the door, and finding him entirely alone, said, "My dear, why do you talk to yourself?" "Because," he replied, "I like to talk to a man of sense."



POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.  
BALTIMORE—Tuesday, Thurs-  
days and Saturdays, about  
10 o'clock. A. M. Baltimore, at 9 P. M.  
WASHINGTON—Monday,  
Wednesdays and Fridays,  
three o'clock. P. M. Washington, 9 P. M.  
EASTERN SHORE—Sundays at  
Wednesday—six o'clock  
P. M. Eastern Shore, 9 P. M.  
CALVERT—Tuesday and Fri-  
days, three o'clock. P. M. Calvert, 9 P. M.

PERSONS

Having accounts for postage are respect-  
fully requested to settle them on presentation.  
As the General Post-office Department re-  
quires prompt settlements with the deputies,  
it is absolutely necessary the above request  
should be complied with.  
J. GREEN, P. M.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

ANNAPOLIS, July 13th, 1832.  
The Executive Council will meet on Wed-  
nesday the first day of August next.  
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk.

Mr. Green.—My attention has been directed to a  
notice in your paper of Thursday last, purporting  
to be a communication from a "Country man," soliciting  
physicians generally to give (through the medium of  
the public prints) such information as may enable  
those who cannot immediately procure medical aid,  
to attend to themselves properly, on the first appear-  
ance of "Cholera."

The papers for weeks, I may say months past, have  
been teeming with descriptions of the origin, the  
symptoms, and the most successful mode of treating  
this alarming and rapidly progressing disease. In-  
deed, through this medium, statements and specifics  
so directly contradictory have been exhibited to pub-  
lic view, that it would puzzle a casual to determine  
which is the most excellent way. So difficult indeed,  
does it appear to me to find relief in any disease, by  
attending to general rules, when in all probability par-  
ticular cases will clash with them, that I would ad-  
vise every individual to consult his own family physi-  
cian, who best understands the mode of treatment his  
constitution requires, before he resorts to any of the  
methods of cure exhibited to public inspection. By  
this means he will have in readiness such powers of  
reasoning and arresting the disease as will be most lik-  
ely to succeed. There may be, however, numbers  
who cannot, or will not adopt the plan I have pointed  
out—Some from that habit of procrastination which  
puts every thing off to the last moment, and perceives,  
when such knowledge is useless, that it is the most  
unfit period for preparation, when action is required.  
Others because they will not believe that they shall be  
assailed by disease, until they find themselves encir-  
cled in its grasp. For such as these I would venture  
to prescribe, what to my judgment, and experience,  
is the best way of detecting the disease, and abating  
its violence.

The disease is generally divided into two classes,  
or degrees, the one mild, the other severe. The first  
exhibiting only the incipient degree, the other em-  
bracing the most acute and alarming symptoms. The  
first of these may wait until medical assistance can be  
procured, the latter requires that no time should be  
lost, lest the delay should prove fatal to the patient.

SYMPTOMS OF THE MILD FORM.

The patient is sensible of some unfavourable change  
in his health, and experiences uneasy sensations in  
some part of the body, attended with nausea at the  
stomach, reaching, and frequent discharges from the  
bowels.

TREATMENT.

Animal food should be prohibited, Arrow root,  
barley or rice, would be sufficient for nourishment.  
For drink, pure water or weak tea in small quantities.  
The irritation of the stomach should be allayed by  
drinking a little mint tea, fomentations of flannel  
wrung out of hot spirits in which mint has been bruised  
should be applied to the pit of the stomach. Give  
10 or 12 grains of Calomel, and if the bowels are not  
freely acted upon in three or four hours, it should  
be followed with one drachm of magnesia, united  
with 15 or 20 grains of Rhubarb. After the free op-  
eration of this, give an infusion of half a pint of  
Flaxseed tea every fourth hour, with 20 drops of  
Laudanum in each. If the irritation of the stomach  
prove obstinate, apply a blister over its surface.

SYMPTOMS OF THE SEVERER FORM.

All the former in rapid succession. Great dizziness,  
weakness, cramps in every part of the body, especial-  
ly about the extremities, frequent discharges from  
the bowels, at first more or less natural, soon after  
small and watery, and little if at all coloured with  
bile, generally attended with vomiting of a similar wa-  
tery fluid. The skin becomes rough and loses its nat-  
ural heat. The extremities are especially cold.

TREATMENT.

The patient should be immersed to the chin in a  
warm bath in which is dissolved half a pound of com-  
mon salt, and to be continued as long as he can  
conveniently bear it.—When taken out the skin  
should be rubbed dry with flannel, and the patient  
placed in bed and covered with blankets. Give twenty  
grains of Calomel mixed with syrup, washed down  
with fifty drops of Laudanum, in a wine glass of hot  
brandy and water, equal parts of each. If the Calomel  
be thrown up soon after being swallowed, delay  
half an hour and repeat ten or fifteen grains.  
The symptoms continuing, repeat the anodyne draught  
until four doses shall have been taken. Apply bags  
of hot and cold to every part of the body and  
limbs, make a mustard plaster in the usual way, and  
apply it hot over the whole surface of the bowels.  
Give an injection of a gill of Flaxseed tea or gruel,  
with a tea spoon full of Laudanum in it.

Thus far I would venture to advise your corre-  
spondent to act, in the event of himself, or any around  
him, realizing the symptoms delineated: yet I shall  
not consider myself as responsible for any mistake or  
error he may commit, in presuming in the nature of a  
disease from symptoms which may arise from other  
causes, and which cannot be correctly analyzed by  
any one but a physician. The use of the lancet, al-  
though by some strongly recommended, would prove  
somewhat hazardous. It should not be resorted to un-  
less by the direct prescription of one who is acquain-  
ted with the variations of the pulse, and the develop-  
ment of disease. Yours respectfully,  
N. S. S. S. S.

COMMUNICATED.

ADMINISTRATION MEETINGS.

The friends of the National Administration in An-  
napolis are requested to meet in their se-  
lected Election Districts on Saturday the 25th day  
of July, and appoint five delegates from each District,  
to attend a County Convention to be held at Halesp's  
 Tavern on the first Saturday of August, at 10 o'clock.  
and also three other delegates from each district to  
meet the Delegates, from Prince George's county  
and the city of Annapolis, at the same place, on Sa-  
turday the 10th day of August. The object of the  
first Convention will be to recommend to the people  
of this county, four suitable and proper persons to

candidate to represent them in the ensuing Legisla-  
ture. The second Convention will meet for the  
purpose of consulting upon measures preparatory to the  
approaching National Election, and to nominate an  
Electoral Candidate for this section of the Western  
Electoral District of Maryland. The great impor-  
tance of both meetings should prompt every citizen  
to give a hearty response to this call, and to be  
found in his place, ready to sustain the principles of  
the present Administration, against a "Coalition"  
more heartless and unprincipled than that which in  
"1828," roused the Republican party of the Union  
from their lethargy, and caused them, to rise in the  
majesty of their strength, and vindicate their sov-  
ereign rights, by wresting the sceptre of Government  
from their hands. Then let us not be behind our po-  
litical brethren of other counties, but let every dis-  
trict meeting be well attended, and a full delegation  
deputed to each convention; and thus will our Jack-  
son friends of the state be convinced, that the Ad-  
ministration party of this District is not composed of  
the degenerate sons of "worthy sires," but of stern  
and unyielding republicans, the "sons and sires" of  
the country, who, when the day of election arrives  
will loudly proclaim to the world, that Andrew Jack-  
son the "Patron," and not Henry Clay the "usurper"  
is the man whom we would choose to rule over us.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the friends of General  
Jackson at Upper Marlborough, July 10th,  
1832, Col. DAVID CRAWFORD, was called to  
the Chair, and Doct'r. BENJAMIN LEE, ap-  
pointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been  
stated, it was Resolved unanimously, That  
having increased confidence, in the virtue,  
intelligence and firmness, of Gen. Andrew  
Jackson, we pledge ourselves to use every  
fair and honourable exertion to promote his  
re-election; and that, with a view to concen-  
trate his friends, it be and hereby is recom-  
mended to the party throughout this county,  
to hold meetings in each election district, on  
the fourth Saturday in this month, to appoint  
three delegates, to meet (in Upper-Marlbou-  
rough) in Convention, on the first Saturday in  
August next, to nominate candidates to re-  
present Prince George's county, in the next  
General Assembly of Maryland, and to ap-  
point Delegates to meet in a Convention,  
which may be called, to nominate an Electoral  
Ticket, for this Election District.

Resolved unanimously, That the following  
Gentlemen be and they are hereby appointed a  
central or corresponding committee for  
Prince George's county, viz:  
Col. David Crawford, John B. Brooke, Esq.,  
Dr. Benjamin Lee, Dr. Benjamin R. Hodge,  
Zadok Sasser, Samuel L. Brooke, Horatio C.  
Scott, Wm. Clarke, Mordecai Plummer, and  
George W. Hilleary.

Resolved, That these proceedings, be pub-  
lished in the Globe, Baltimore Republican,  
and Maryland Gazette.  
DAVID CRAWFORD, Chairman.  
BENJAMIN LEE, Sec'y.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1832.

Thursday, July 12.—The argument of the  
case of Frey vs. Kirke, No. 128, was conclu-  
ded by R. W. Gill for the appellee, and by  
Johnson for the appellant.

The case of State vs. of Krenall vs.  
Hoppe, and same vs. Hamner, Nos. 130, 131,  
were argued together, by T. Y. Walsh for  
the appellant, and by Mayer and Frick for the  
appellees.

It is understood that there would be no op-  
inion in the Budget case at this term. The  
Court informed the bar this morning, that at  
the adjourned Court they will first call the  
cases which have been postponed at this term.  
The first case for argument under this arrange-  
ment at the fall term, will be Dinnell vs.  
Pawson's administrators.

Friday, July 13th.—MARTIN, J. delivered  
the opinion of this Court in No. 118, Stew-  
art, trustee of Stone and Mulliken vs. White  
and Stone. Decree reversed, and the bill  
dismissed without costs and without preju-  
dice.

The Court affirmed the Decree in No. 79,  
The Bank of Columbia vs. Donaldson, adm'r.  
d. b. n. of Raborg, et al.

The Court affirmed the Decree in No. 103,  
Wm. H. Cockey, et al. vs. John R. Cockey,  
et al.

The Court reversed the order of the Chan-  
cellor, and dismissed the petition with costs  
in No. 106, Nicholas Brewer vs. Griffith and  
Tilly.

The Court reversed the Decree, with costs  
in this Court, in No. 100, Stephen Severson  
and wife vs. Elijah Taylor, and remanded the  
cause for further proceedings.

The Court affirmed the judgment in No.  
124, Alpheus J. Hyatt vs. Hugh Boyle.

ANCRON, J. delivered the opinion of the  
Court in No. 77, George Kraft vs. Lewis  
Wickey. Decree of the Orphans' Court re-  
versed.

Saturday, July 14th.—The Court reversed  
the Decree of Frederick County Court, and  
remanded the cause for further proceedings in  
No. 107, Margaret Harris vs. John McKaleb.

The Court reversed the Decree and dismis-  
sed the bill with costs in No. 63, Francis Mcfa-  
don vs. Day, Clarke.

The Court affirmed the judgments in Nos.  
130 and 131, State vs. Kreukel, vs. Justus  
Hoppe and August Hamner.

On application, Brantz Mayer, Esq. of  
Baltimore, was admitted as an Attorney of  
this Court.

The Court commenced the trial of cases at  
the present term at No. 92, with a design, to  
try in the first instance, all cases which stood  
on the docket between that number, and the  
cases brought up to December Term, 1831;  
and to commence the docket at No. 1, (includ-  
ing the classified cases) and proceed regular-  
ly till they reached No. 92. In conformity  
to this course of proceeding, from which they  
do not mean to depart at the adjourned Term  
in November, after trying Nos. 123, 125, 129,  
132 and 133, they will commence the docket  
at No. 1, and proceed to try all cases as they  
stand thereon, until the cases to December  
Term, 1831, are reached. At December Term,  
1832, the Court will commence at No. 1 on  
the trial docket of that term.

The Court then adjourned until the first  
Monday in November next.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The registration of the number of new  
cases and deaths, during the twenty-four  
hours ending at noon on Monday, the 15th in-  
stant, is as follows:  
Hospitals, &c.—New cases 104. Deaths  
28. Cured 9. Remaining 114.

HOSPITAL REPORTS, July 10, 1830.  
New cases 120. Deaths 44.

BOARD OF HEALTH NEW YORK.  
July 11, 1832.

New cases 129. Deaths 50.

New York, July 12.  
New cases 119. Deaths 51.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.  
The report of the 24 hours ending on Fri-  
day at noon, shows an aggregate of one hun-  
dred and one new cases, and forty-nine  
deaths.

BOARD OF HEALTH.  
New York, July 13th.

New cases 101. Deaths 47.

GRAND TOTALS IN THE HOSPITALS  
TO THIS DAY.  
Cases. 504. Deaths. 227. Cured 101

From the New York Commercial, of Satur-  
day afternoon.

BOARD OF HEALTH.  
New York, July 14th.

New cases 115. Deaths 68.

Total Cases 579. Deaths 273. Cured 130.

BOARD OF HEALTH.  
New York, Sunday, July 15.

In the city, new cases 60. 28 deaths

In the Hospitals 53. 31 do

Bellevue 20. 25 do

Total, 133. 84

BOARD OF HEALTH.  
Albany, Wednesday, 11th July, 5 P. M.

The Board of Health reported that since  
the last report, there have been 28 new cases  
of epidemic cholera, of which 5 are severe.

BOARD OF HEALTH.  
Albany, Thursday, July 12, 5 P. M.

There are 10 new cases of epidemic cholera  
reported here to day, two of which are se-  
vere.

Three deaths since the last report.

From the Baltimore Gazette, of Monday.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF  
LIVES.

It is our duty to record one of the most de-  
structive fires which has occurred in this city  
for many years. Yesterday morning, about  
11 o'clock, the extensive lumber-yard of Wm.  
Carson, & Co. on Buchanan's wharf, was dis-  
covered to be on fire, which extended with  
such rapidity that the flames soon reached the  
block of three story ware-houses on Smith's  
wharf, and it was only after five of these large  
buildings were destroyed that the fire was  
controlled. Several houses at a considerable  
distance took fire repeatedly, but were ex-  
tinguished without much damage. The five  
warehouses destroyed were occupied by Mes-  
sieurs Whites, Buck & Hedrick, Manning &  
Hope, Mr. Hugh Boyle, and Mr. Lester.—  
The destruction of property in these houses  
was very great, as most of them were filled  
with goods; and the rapid progress of the fire,  
and their confined situation, rendered it im-  
possible to remove them, except by throwing  
them into the dock. Much of the property  
was insured, excepting that in the stores of  
Messrs. Manning & Hope, on which there was  
no insurance—the loss in this house is about  
\$30,000.

We have frequently noticed the conduct  
of that valuable class of our citizens, the fire-  
men of Baltimore; but if we have heretofore  
thought it necessary to speak of it in the high-  
est praise, how shall we properly notice their  
further invaluable exertions upon this occa-  
sion? After a fatiguing duty of five hours,  
it was thought the fire was extinguished, but  
in the course of one hour they were again  
summoned to the charge, and it was not until  
midnight that it was again conquered.—  
There is a disinterestedness in their exer-  
tions which is above all praise, and which  
must and will be properly estimated by the  
community; and we regret to state that their  
labours have been attended with such severe  
loss, as the death of two or three of their  
members, and the severe injury of several  
others by the falling of the walls. We un-  
derstand a man named Morrow was in-  
stantly killed last evening about six o'clock,  
by the falling of the wall of one of the ware-  
houses. He made an attempt to escape by  
running towards the wharf, but the falling  
fragments overtook him ere he reached a place  
of safety, and crushed him. A lad about 12  
years of age was also killed by the falling of  
the same wall.

While upon this subject we must be per-  
mitted once more to call the attention of our  
readers to the important subject of insurance.  
It is but a few days since we mentioned the  
severe loss of one of our citizens by fire,  
whose policy of insurance had terminated  
two days previously and was neglected to be  
renewed. We have now another instance of  
inattention to this important subject, and we  
trust our citizens, generally, will see the ne-  
cessity of guarding against loss by having  
their property protected against a calamity  
which has no particular season for its visits,  
but may overtake us under the warm and ge-  
neral influence of a summer's sun, as well as  
under the chilling blast of a winter's day.

We copy the following from the American  
of this morning—

1. Warehouse owned by John White, Esq.  
and occupied by Messrs. H. & S. White—  
slightly damaged and some injury done to its  
contents.

2. Warehouse, owned and occupied as a-  
bove—totally burnt—a parcel of grain also  
burnt, but most of the whiskey removed.

3. Warehouse occupied by Messrs. Man-  
ning and Hope, and owned by Jos. King, Jr.  
totally destroyed, together with merchandise  
of various kinds.

4. Warehouse occupied by John Lester—  
destroyed, with part of its contents, consist-  
ing of various goods on storage.

5. Warehouse occupied by Hugh Boyle,  
Esq. on the first store—destroyed. There  
were about 400 hides on storage in the second  
story. The whole a heap of ruins.

6. Warehouse, lower floor occupied as a  
store house by Messrs. Wm. Howell & Son,  
and the upper part by Messrs. Beck and He-  
drick, sail makers. The house destroyed,  
and the contents partially saved.

It is impossible to form any thing like a  
correct estimate of the amount of damage  
sustained by this destructive fire. Three or  
four of the houses destroyed were insured  
in the Equitable Society's Office, and it is  
believed that most of the merchandise de-  
stroyed was also insured. On the lumber  
stock of Messrs. Carson & Co. there is a po-  
licy in the Firemen's Office for \$4000. The  
damage to the lumber was confined to their  
yard alone.

The exertions of the firemen on this oc-  
casion, and of many citizens who rendered their  
services, are above all praise. Under a hot  
sun, and exposed to the scorching heat of the  
conflagration, their labours were afforded with  
an energy and perseverance never surpassed.  
It is but justice to add that many of the co-  
loured people also took part in the most labor-  
ious and exposed duties. During the height  
of the fire, the flakes were carried to the  
roofs of the warehouses on the opposite sides  
of the dock, and one of them with a shingle  
roof, on Spear's wharf, actually took fire. It  
was however, immediately extinguished.

Among the persons injured were the fol-  
lowing:  
Hy. W. Detmar, journeyman of Jacob  
Rogers, hatter, broken by the falling of  
a wall. Member of the Mechanical Engine.  
Henry Patterson, injured by the falling of  
the same wall.

An apprentice of Bouldy and Colvin, toe  
mashed and foot injured by an engine.

Joshua Valiant, severely injured in the hip  
by falling from the roof of one of the ware-  
houses burnt.

This fire, in its origin and results, is very  
similar to that which occurred in a lumber  
yard on Muldoon's Dock, some years ago.  
The present occurrence calls loudly on the  
City Council to take such measures in refer-  
ence to lumber yards in the closely built parts  
of the city, as shall prevent a similar devastation  
hereafter.

The editors of papers in Maryland are re-  
spectfully requested to publish the following  
Circular, from the Bishop of the Protestant  
Episcopal Church, to the Clergy of the dioc-  
ese.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE PROTES-  
TANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE  
DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.

Rev. and Dear Brethren.—At a period so  
gloomy as the present, when the judgments of  
God are abroad in the world, it becomes a  
duty imposed upon us, who are placed as watch-  
men on the walls of Zion, to warn our people  
of their danger, that they may escape the e-  
vil which threaten them, and lay hold on e-  
ternal life. You have heard no doubt with  
deep concern that the "Cholera," whose de-  
vastations have been so lamentable in many  
parts of Europe and Asia, has at last reached  
the continent of America. Our beloved coun-  
try has no right to expect to escape the direful  
pestilence; our national sins justly merit  
the displeasure of Heaven, and consequently  
the judgment that may now await us. While  
all human precautions are employed to prevent  
the fatal disease from visiting our cities and  
towns, it becomes us not to forget the more  
necessary means—supplication of Almighty  
God, and urging our hearers to unite with us,  
that the evil we dread may never be realized;  
that the avenging arm of Omnipotence may be  
stayed, and that we may become a people fear-  
ing God, and working Righteousness.—The  
following forms of prayer prescribed for the  
Church of England, and recommended to the  
Clergy of their respective dioceses by several  
of the Bishops of this country, for every oc-  
casion of public worship, I do now recommend  
to you, my Rev. Brethren, to be used in your  
Churches, as containing such petitions as every  
devout worshipper should delight to unite  
in. I remain, Rev. and dear Brethren, your  
affectionate Diocesan, WM. M. STONE.  
Salisbury, July 3d, 1832.

Prayers to be used in the Congregations of  
the Diocese of Maryland during the conti-  
nuance of danger from the Cholera Morbus,  
immediately before the General Thanksgiving,  
at Morning and Evening Prayer.

Most Gracious Father and God, who has  
promised forgiveness of sins to all those who  
with hearty repentance and true faith return  
to thee, look down, we beseech thee, from  
Heaven thy dwelling place, upon us thy un-  
worthy servants, who, under an awful appre-  
hension of thy judgments, add a deep convic-  
tion of our sinfulness, prostrate ourselves be-  
fore thee. We acknowledge it to be of thy  
goodness alone, that whilst thou hast visited  
other nations with pestilence; thou hast so  
long spared us. Have pity, O Lord, have pity  
upon us.

Withdraw thy heavy hand from those who  
are suffering under thy judgments, and arrest  
the grievous calamity with which other people  
have been scourged, and against which our  
only security is in thy compassion. We con-  
fess, with shame and contrition, that in the  
pride and hardness of our hearts, we have  
shown ourselves unthankful for thy mercies,  
and have followed our own inclinations in-  
stead of thy Holy laws: Yet O merciful Father,  
suffer not thy destroying angel to lift up his  
hand against us, but keep us in health and  
safety, till we can, being warned by the  
suffering of others to repent of our sins, we  
may be preserved from all evil by thy mighty  
protection, and enjoy the continuance of thy  
mercy and grace, through the merits of our  
only mediator and Advocate, Jesus Christ, A-  
men.

of mortality which encompasses us on  
every side, and by the various new special-  
ly armed hosts, of our enemies to the soul,  
to tempt the shortness of our time here  
upon earth, and remind us that in the midst  
of life we are in death, so teach us to number  
our days, that we may apply our hearts unto  
wisdom. Give us grace to turn unto thee with  
timely repentance, and thus to obtain, through  
the merits of our Saviour, that pardon so dear,  
for which to-morrow, it may be too late to  
seek, that so being strengthened by the good  
spirit against the terrors of death, and daily  
advancing in godliness, we may at all times  
be ready to give up our souls into thy hands,  
O gracious Father, in the hope of a blessed  
immortality, through the mediation and for  
the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. AMEN.

Late and Important from  
EUROPE.

PASSAGE OF THE BRITISH REFORM BILL—  
ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION IN FRANCE—  
PARIS PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

By the arrival of the packet ship *Francis* (at, cap-  
tain Pell, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 10th  
June, the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have  
received their regular files of French papers to the  
9th item inclusive. The most important news, though  
confidentially expected, is the passage of the Reform  
Bill. On the 4th June, the order of the day, the  
reading of the Bill being moved, some debate arose,  
when the question, "That the Bill be now read a  
third time," was put from the *Woolack*. The Lord  
Chancellor declared that he thought the contents had  
it, but a Lord, believed to be the Earl of Roden, stating  
that the non-consent of the House of Lords was or-  
dered to withdraw. Although, says the report, there  
could be no retrograde step, as in the result of the de-  
cision, yet considerable agitation prevailed among the  
members (no proxies were presented), having been  
presented) were as follows:—

Contents, 106  
Non-contents, 22

Majority, 84  
As soon as the decision was communicated to the  
people assembled in the Palace Yard, they rent the  
air with shouts, which were distinctly heard in the  
House.

An attempt at revolution has been made in  
Paris, which has been quelled. The first  
breaking out was at the funeral of Gen. La-  
marque on the 14th June. Splendid prepa-  
rations were made to do the last honours to  
the remains of the distinguished general.  
The procession, after having passed through  
several streets, arrived opposite to the Pont  
d'Austerlitz, where a scaffold, hung with  
black, and decorated with numerous flags,  
had been prepared to receive the body while  
the speeches on the occasion were delivered.  
Here an immense crowd was assembled,  
which interrupted a part of the ceremonies.  
Gen. Lafayette addressed the people, and im-  
plored them not to sully the solemnity of the  
day by any acts of discord or illegality.

He (Lafayette) was received with the most  
enthusiastic acclamations, and on descending  
from the platform was conducted in triumph  
to his coach, the horses of which were taken  
out and he was dragged home by the populace.  
On the conclusion of the speeches, which was  
about half past five, the body was removed to  
the hearse in waiting to convey it to Eyres  
[Lander] and the car returned along the  
quays. While the speeches were being made,  
the regiments of the line, drawn up on the  
borders of the river, fired the usual number  
of salutes, and then marched off, the band  
playing the *Marseillais* at the request of the  
people, who replied by loud shouts of *Vive la  
Liberte*. In the mean time, however, the  
part of the procession which had not been a-  
ble to get nearer to the platform than the  
Place de la Bastille, and which consisted prin-  
cipally of the *Amis du Peuple*, and other si-  
milar societies, had become involved in a con-  
test with the regiment of Dragoons stationed  
there, and just as the car with the unarm-  
ed National Guards, and other followers of the  
procession, was returning towards the Rue St.  
Antoine, the Dragoons charged down that  
street, and several individuals were wounded.  
At the same time, a man on horseback, who  
had been parading about with a red flag, on  
which was inscribed, in black letters, "*Li-  
berte ou la Mort*," re-appeared, with a num-  
ber of other individuals, shouting "*Vive la  
Republique*," on which the Dragoons fired  
their carbines, and a general cry to arms was  
heard.

In a few minutes barricades were formed at  
the end of the Pont d'Austerlitz, at the en-  
trance of the roads on each side of the canal,  
and across the quay. The contagion soon  
spread to other parts of Paris, and in the  
Rues St. Antoine, St. Denis, St. Martin,  
Montmartre, and Croissant, barricades were  
formed by overturning carts, coaches, &c.—  
A few attempts were made to unpage the  
streets, but the labourers were so few that  
scarcely any progress was made. The lamps  
were broken in a great number of streets, and  
the stone pillars on the Boulevards, used to  
stick bills against, were thrown down. Se-  
veral guard houses were taken by the popu-  
lace, but we believe that the troops retained  
possession of all of them, that of the Bank  
was among the number, but the people re-  
mained a very short time in possession of it.  
The *rappel* was beat in every quarter during  
the whole of the evening, and in general,  
the National Guards answered the call in  
considerable numbers; but in several ar-  
oundments there appeared to exist some dissen-  
sion in the members of the legions, as to the  
propriety of taking up arms against the citizens  
on the present occasion, and many of them  
returned home again. It was also said that  
some of the artillery are among the insurgents.  
All the shops were closed at an early hour,  
and several of the theatres did not open.

The head quarters of the insurgents during the  
night, were in the Rue St. Antoine and its neigh-  
bourhood, which they secured with strong barri-  
cades, and all the lines of the boulevards, and the  
Montmartre, in which barricades had been raised,  
were in the possession of the troops, and the in-  
habitants illuminated their windows in those streets in  
which the lamps had been broken. The *rappel* was  
beat the scene of a severe contest. The pa-  
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**STATE OF MARYLAND, SO.**  
**Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court.**  
June 26, 1832.  
ON application by petition of Richard M. Chase and Richard J. Crabb, Executors of Jeremiah T. Chase, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jeremiah T. Chase, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 26th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 26th day of June 1832.  
**RICHARD M. CHASE,** Ex'r.  
**RICHARD J. CRABB,** Ex'r.  
June 28 6w

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SO.**  
**Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court.**  
June 26, 1832.  
ON application by petition of Richard M. Chase and Richard J. Crabb, Adm'rs. De Bonis Non of Frances H. Harris late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Frances H. Harris late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 26th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 26th day of June 1832.  
**RICHARD M. CHASE,** Adm'r D. B. N.  
**RICHARD J. CRABB,** Adm'r D. B. N.  
June 28 6w

**BANK OF MARYLAND,**  
**Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.**  
BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—  
For deposits payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.  
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.  
On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.  
By order, **R. WILSON,** Cashier.  
May 17 6m

**FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**  
**GEORGE M'NEIR,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
HAVING just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with a choice selection of handsome and most fashionable **SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,** Of the latest importations, solicits a call from his friends and the public generally.  
CLOTHES shall be made at the shortest notice, and in such style as to suit his customers, for cash, or to punctual men.  
May 24. 6f

**Saint Mary's County Court,**  
March Term, 1832.  
ORDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.  
By order, **JO. HARRIS,**  
True copy.—**JO. HARRIS,**  
Cik. St. Mary's County Court.  
May 31.

**FOR SALE,**  
A Pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES, a good second-hand CARRIAGE, and HARNESS, almost new. Inquire at this office.  
June 21.

**FOR SALE.**  
A two story Frame House and Lot, in the vicinity of the Court House.—This property belongs to the Female Orphan Society of this city, and is well suited for the accommodation of a family. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber who is authorized to give a sufficient deed for the property.  
**SAMUEL RIDOUT,**  
May 31st

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SO.**  
**Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court.**  
June 26, 1832.  
ON application by petition of Richard M. Chase and Richard J. Crabb, Executors of Jeremiah T. Chase, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. county.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Benjamin Fairall, Jun'r. 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 5th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of June 1832.  
**BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT,** Adm'r.  
D. B. N.  
June 7.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SO.**  
**Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court.**  
June 12th, 1832.  
ON application by petition of John M. Welch, Administrator of Benjamin Welch late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Welch, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.  
**JOHN M. WELCH,** Adm'r.  
6w.

**STATE OF MARYLAND, SO.**  
**Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court.**  
June 12th 1832.  
ON application by petition of John M. Welch, Administrator De Bonis Non, of Robert Welch late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.  
**THOMAS T. SIMMONS,**  
Reg. Wills A. A. County.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Robert Welch, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.  
**JOHN M. WELCH,** Adm'r. D. B. N.  
June 13 6w.

**STATE OF MARYLAND,**  
**Calvert County Orphans' Court, Sc.**  
ON application of John Wood, Adm'r. of Henry Wood, late of Calvert county, dec'd 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 some news paper published in the city of Annapolis.  
**J. M. BADEN,** Reg'r.  
Wills Calvert county.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Wood, late of Calvert 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 19th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of June 1832.  
**JOHN WOOD,** Adm'r.  
June 21 6w

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Gough, 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 31st day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June, 1832.  
**EDWARD GOUGH,** Adm'r.  
June 21.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.**  
WHEREAS, Abner Linthicum, Jun'r. late Collector of the Tax for said county, hath returned to the Commissioners for said County, the following List of Lands, which Tax-payers owe for the year 1830, and on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same, to wit:—  
**Names of Persons Assessed.**  
Allen Nathan, (Negro)  
Brewer, Hannah  
Brown, Valentine's heirs  
Barret, Joseph A.  
**Names of Lands.**  
Part of Davidson's Reserve, 2 10  
Smith's Reserve, 2 10  
Part of Andover, 1 42  
Part of Brown's Forest and Fe-  
licity, 4 40  
House and Lot in Annapolis, 2 55

**Amount of Tax due.**  
Name unknown, 2 06  
Name unknown, 2 10  
Part of Cronwell's Inheritance, 1 42  
Part of Cronwell's Inheritance, 1 42  
Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge  
Landing, 88  
Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge  
Landing, 1 05  
House and Lot in Annapolis, 8 50  
House and Lot in Annapolis, 3 40  
Addition to Forest Range, 1 32  
Part of Addition to Timber Neck,  
and part of Polecat Glade, 9 29  
Part of Harborage, and part of Yates  
Inheritance, 2 80  
Part of Finland, 63  
Part of Davidson's Reserve, 2 10

**Part of Young's Locus Plains, and  
Henderson's Meadows, 2 94  
Part of Holland's Choice, 73  
Part of Andover, 1 69  
Part of Hasling, 4 20  
House and Lot in Annapolis, 3 40  
House and Lot in Annapolis, 85  
House and Lot in Annapolis, 3 11  
Part of Portland Manor, 7 98  
Part of Chaney's Rest, 4 64  
Part of Mount Ville, 76  
Part of First Discovery, 1 05  
Part of Addition to Timber Ridge,  
Part of Walker's Inheritance, 5 36**

**House and Lot in Annapolis, 4 25  
Name unknown, 1 35  
Gowry Banks, 1 84  
Part of Trusty Friend, 10 40  
Name unknown, 46  
Name unknown, 1 00  
Waterford, 3 15  
Names unknown, 2 10  
Part of Hanover, 47  
Bessington, 1 84  
Waters' Lot, 1 87  
Part of Hammond and Gist, 2 10**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT unless the County charges aforesaid, are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the County Charges, in the several counties in this State.  
By order, **R. J. COWMAN,** Clk. Comm'r. A. A. C.  
July 5. 4w.  
The American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

**ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.**  
WHEREAS, Abner Linthicum, Jun'r. late Collector of the Tax for said county, hath returned to the Commissioners for the said county, the following additional List of Lands, on which Taxes are due for the year 1829, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:—  
**Names of Persons Assessed.**  
Childs, William (of Wm.) heirs  
Chew, Ann  
Lattin, Mary  
Lane, John H. D.  
Pindell Thomas's heirs,  
Watkins, Ann  
**Names of Lands.**  
Name unknown, 21 50  
Part of Aires and Chew's Right, 14 16  
Name unknown, 45  
Grammer's Chantry, 2 16  
Part of Chaney's Rest, 3 31  
Bessington, 1 52

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT unless the County charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the County charges in the several counties in this State.  
By order, **R. J. COWMAN,** Clk. Comm'r. A. A. C.  
July 5. 4w.  
The American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

**CONSTABLE'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of several writs of fieri facias, issued by Justices of the Peace for Anne-Arundel county, and to me directed, against the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, of John W. Baker, I have seized and taken in Execution, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, at law and in equity, of the said John W. Baker, in and to a HOUSE and ONE ACRE of Land in Elk Ridge Landing, and on the North-side of the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road, occupied as a Tavern, with a good Stable with Twelve Stalls, and on THURSDAY, the 26th of July I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, the said Property so seized and taken in execution, for cash. The sale to begin at one o'clock P. M. Attendance by  
**JOHN STRINGER,**  
Constable, A. A. Co.  
June 21.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of A. A. county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Basil B. Crawford, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated and those indebted are desired to make payment.  
**ABABELLA CRAWFORD,** Adm'r.  
June 21.

**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 Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Sarah Welch, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.  
**JOHN M. WELCH,** Adm'r. D. B. N.  
June 12 6w.

**STOO REWARD.**  
**RAN** away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, a Negro man  
**BEN,**  
He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerable bright complexion, rather slender built, slow of speech, speaks low, and has a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fore hair, about the size of a dollar, which is conspicuous.  
He was purchased of the estate of the late Chancellor Johnson, in 1823, and as he was his carriage driver, and has also been mine, has travelled pretty generally throughout the State, and has a very general acquaintance in and about Annapolis and Baltimore. He will no doubt make his best way through one of those places out of the State; his object we believe to be Pennsylvania. Its probable that he has been furnished with a false pass, as several have obtained them from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year.  
His clothing being various, cannot be correctly described, but will be found in part to be, a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout, and pantaloons to match, also possibly a Cassinet coat, with a half worn black fur hat.  
The above reward will be given if taken 40 miles or more from my residence, and 50 dollars elsewhere, so that I get him again.  
**BASIL MULLIKIN,**  
Near Queen-Anne's, E. George, Co. Md.  
May 17.

**Anne Arundel County, St.**  
ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of Hele Gaither of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Hele Gaither having satisfied the County competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Hele Gaither, having taken the oath by the said Act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the County Court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Joshua Wardell, of the same county, his trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Hele Gaither, a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed, it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Hele Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Hele Gaither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.  
May 17. Test.—**WILLIAM S. GREEN,** Sm.

**FOR ANNAPOLIS.**  
**CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.**  
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Cambridge Haven) and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.  
Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 22 50; to Annapolis 31.  
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.  
**LEML. G. TAYLOR,** Capt.  
March 24.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**  
**100 LIKELY NEGROES.**  
Of both sexes from 12 to 25 years of age, and field hands, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. "Can" at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.  
**RICHARD WILLIAMS,**  
May 1, 1832.

**EXTRACTS**  
**NAL OF**  
**RICA.**  
Boossa, J. ed the far fan by the city, and were gre ace of this ricks rose a stream, caus its surface. Love Boossa branches, by hat it flows to Funda. 'I is not more vent. The spot whe met their un mediating a number of v crificed in a and secretly might be the forever the termination.  
Boossa, a greable an excessively indeed, that day in dress below the f. them from t side of the ments on t her lips an bonnah (a s this is done looking-gla This is the of the cer and retreat fancies th satres an of conical most enga About-n and proce for the pur the Niger, object was flowing fr and charm prove in a We were nel, which dually wi Beautiful the count parky co the water ed every cattle w ling the c of the riv enchast as a lake were pad perceptu birds we which w the ri and cont reach, b banks h with veg water w enough been a esting a The Pa the wel linge, e giane of the live produce wards, the bi

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**EXTRACTS**  
**NAL OF**  
**RICA.**  
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Boossa, a greable an excessively indeed, that day in dress below the f. them from t side of the ments on t her lips an bonnah (a s this is done looking-gla This is the of the cer and retreat fancies th satres an of conical most enga About-n and proce for the pur the Niger, object was flowing fr and charm prove in a We were nel, which dually wi Beautiful the count parky co the water ed every cattle w ling the c of the riv enchast as a lake were pad perceptu birds we which w the ri and cont reach, b banks h with veg water w enough been a esting a The Pa the wel linge, e giane of the live produce wards, the bi



# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1832.

NO. 30.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

From the Connecticut Mirror.  
THE CROSS.

BY HAY, J. NEWLIN HAYITT.  
If I must needs glory, I will glory in the cross of Christ.—SAINT PAUL.  
The cross—the cross—on Calvary's height,  
It lifts its brow, serene and calm,  
Adorned with beams of heavenly light,  
And radiant with holy loveliness.  
And from his blessed foot, still roll  
Rich streams to heal the sick and soul!  
The cross—the cross—around its head  
Four thousand years their glories bring.  
They gather where the Saviour bled—  
Where suffered Heaven's immortal King!  
The bleeding cross—there hangs the rose,  
There the Redeemer blessed his foes!  
The cross—the cross—which prophets saw,  
Through distant Time's dark clouds appear—  
To show the thunders of the law—  
With gladness earth and heaven to cheer:  
Glad tidings rang along the skies—  
"The Saviour for lost sinners dies!"  
The cross—the cross—Jehovah's might  
Awoke upon its burning brow,  
And lo! the realms of death and night,  
And led their trophied banners low.  
Hail glorious cross—victorious sign!  
All conquering power—all glory thine!

EXTRACTS FROM LANDER'S JOURNAL  
OF AN EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

Boossa, June 18.—This morning we visited the far famed Niger or Quorra, which flows by the city, about a mile from our residence, and were greatly disappointed in the appearance of this celebrated river. Black, rugged rocks rose abruptly from the centre of the stream, causing strong ripples and eddies on its surface. It is said, that a few miles above Boossa, the river is divided into three branches, by two small fertile islands, and that it flows hence in one continued stream to Fouta. The Niger here, in its widest part, is not more than a stone's throw across at present. The rock on which we sat overlooks the spot where Mr. Park and his associates met their unhappy fate; we could not help meditating on that circumstance, and on the number of valuable lives which have been sacrificed in attempting to explore this river, and secretly implored the Almighty that we might be the humble means of setting at rest forever the great question of its source and termination.

Boossa, June 22.—Our hostess is an agreeable and good-natured woman, but she is excessively vain of her person; so much so indeed, that she employs several hours in the day in dressing her hair, which hangs down below the face in three plaited queues, one of them from the forehead, and one from each side of the head; after which she affixes ornaments on different parts of her body, stains her lips and teeth a shining red colour with bonnah (a species of myrtle) and when all this is done she admires herself in a broken looking-glass which we have given her.— This is the most whimsical and diverting part of the ceremony: she approaches the glass and retreats from it again, smiles when she fancies that she looks pretty, and distorts her features and throws her body into all manner of comical attitudes, to ascertain which is the most engaging.

About mid day we embarked from Kagogie, and proceeded some distance down the stream, for the purpose of getting into the branch of the Niger, where there is deep water. This object was soon attained, and we found it flowing from north to south, through a rich and charming country, which seemed to improve in appearance the further we advanced. We were propelled at a good rate up a channel, which, from a half mile in breadth, gradually widened to rather better than a mile. Beautiful spreading and spiky trees adorned the country on each side of the river like a park; corn, nearly ripe, waved over the water's edge; large open villages appeared every half hour; and herds of spotted cattle were observed grazing and enjoying the cool of the shade. The appearance of the river, for several miles, was not less enchanting than its borders; it was as smooth as a lake; canoes, laden with sheep and goats, were paddled by women down its almost imperceptible current; and a variety of aquatic birds were sporting over its glassy surface, which was ornamented by a number of pretty islands.

The river gradually widened to two miles, and continued so as far as the eye can reach. It looked like an artificial canal; the banks having the appearance of a dwarf wall, with vegetation beyond. In most places the water was shallow, but in others it was deep enough to float frigates. During the first two hours of the day, the scenery was as interesting and picturesque as can be imagined.

The banks were literally covered with hamlets and villages; fine trees growing under the weight of their dark and impenetrable foliage, every where relieved the eye from the glare of the sun's rays, and contrasted with the lively verdure of the little hills and plains, produced the most pleasing effect. Afterwards, however, there was a decided change; the banks, which before consisted of dark

earth, clay or sand, were now composed of black rugged rocks, large sand banks and islands were scattered in the river, which diverted it into a variety of little channels, and effectually destroyed its appearance.

At Jenna it is the custom, when a governor dies, for two of his favourite wives to quit the world on the same day, in order that he may have a little pleasant, social company in a future state; but the late governor's wives had no inclination to follow their venerable husband to the grave, and went and hid themselves before the funeral ceremonies were performed, and have remained concealed ever since with the remainder of his women. To-day, however, one of these unfortunates—she to whom the house belongs—was discovered in her hidden place, at the present governor's, and the alternative of a poisoned chalice, or to have her head broken by the club of the fetish-priests, was offered her; she has chosen the former mode of dying, as being the less terrible of the two, and has come to spend her last hours in the society of her faithful slaves. These address their mistress by the endearing name of mother, and her creatures! as soon as they learnt her sad fortune, they dropped their spinning; the piling of corn was also relinquished; their sheep, goats, and poultry were suffered to roam at large, without restraint; and they devoted themselves to the most excessive and most poignant grief; but now the arrival of the messenger has added, if possible, to their affliction. There is not to be found in the world, perhaps, an object more truly sorrowful than a defenceless woman in tears; and on this occasion as this, it may easily be conceived, the distress is peculiarly cutting. A mother that could not be touched at a scene of this nature, must be unfeeling, indeed. Females have been coming all day to condole with the old lady, and to weep with her; so that we have heard and seen nothing but sobbing from morning till the setting of the sun. The principal males in the town have likewise been here to pay their last respects to their mistress; and so has her grave-digger, who has just risen from prostrating himself on the ground before her.— Notwithstanding the representations and remonstrances of the priest, and the prayers of the venerable victim for her gods for fortitude to undergo the dreadful ordeal, her resolution has forsaken her more than once. She has entered our yard twice to expire in the arms of her women, and twice has she laid aside the fatal poison, in order to take another walk, and gaze once more on the splendour of the sun and the glory of the heavens, for she cannot bear the idea of losing sight of them forever. She is still restless and uneasy, and would gladly run away from death if she durst, for that imaginary being appears to her in a more terrible light than our pictures represent him, with his shadowy form and fatal dart. Die she must, and she knows it; nevertheless, she will cling to life till the very last moment. Meanwhile her grave is preparing, and preparations are making for a wake at her funeral. She is to be buried here in one of her own huts the moment after the spirit has quitted the body; which will be ascertained by striking the ground near which it may be lying at the time, when, if no motion or struggle ensues, the old woman will be considered as dead. The poison used by the natives on this occasion destroys life, it is said, in 15 minutes.

At no great distance from this place. (Garnica) and within sight of it, all the branches of the Niger meet and form a beautiful and magnificent body of water, at least seven or eight miles in width; and it is truly astonishing what become of it, for at Boossa, the river is no more than a stone's throw across, and its depth in proportion to its narrowness. But about an hour's walk from thence, it again becomes a noble river, and maintains its width, it is said, even to Fouta. This singular fact favours the opinion, that a large portion of the waters of the Niger is conveyed by subterraneous passages from the town of Garnica, to a few miles below Boossa.

Marriage among the free people of Wovow, is exceedingly simple, and it is attended with little mirth or festive recreation of any kind. The intended husband is allowed to have nothing to do in the affair, though it concerns him so nearly, and the parents of the girl are equally out of the question.

When the parties become attached to each other, the female goes immediately to acquaint her grand-mother of the circumstance, and coaxes the old woman to give her consent for her to live henceforward with her suitor, for she alone has the power of giving the maiden away. If it happens, however, that she has no grand-mother, the girl is at liberty to act as she pleases. Several days is always allowed for the old woman to reflect and ponder over the whole matter in her mind; and this interval is generally embraced by the man in making her trifling presents, and doing her other acts of kindness, in the hope of gaining her over to his interests.

A man is at liberty to return his wife to her parents at any time, and without adding any reason for his dislike and dissatisfaction. When this is his intention, he treats his spouse with disrespect and unkindness, of which she soon understands the meaning, and, of her own accord, she goes back to her friends, and tells them what has occurred. These subsequently repair, in a body, to the husband's house, and question him, in a formal manner,

whether it is his desire that his wife should continue to abide with him; if so, the connection is forthwith dissolved, and she is again considered in the light of an unmarried woman. The children, (if any) the mother is by no means permitted to take along with her, but they are left behind with their father, who delivers them over to the care of his other women.

GLEANNINGS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

[From the Monthly Review.]  
Toads have been sometimes found in the midst of blocks of stone and of the trunks of trees. The author had the good fortune to observe a part of the process by which this extraordinary inhumation, if we may express it, takes place.

I remember some years ago, getting up into a mulberry tree, and finding in the fork of the two main branches a large toad almost embedded in the bark of the tree which had grown over it so much that he was unable to extricate himself, and would probably in time be completely covered over with bark. Indeed, as the tree increased in size, there seems to be no reason why the toad should not in process of time become embedded in the tree itself, as was the case with the end of an oak rail which stood close to a public foot path. This, being broken off and grown over, was on the tree being felled and sawed in two, found nearly in the centre of it. The two circumstances together may explain the curious fact of toads having been found alive in the middle of trees, by showing that the bark having once covered them, the process of growth in the tree would annually convey the toad more nearly to the centre of it, as happened, with a piece of oak rail, and by showing that toads, and probably other amphibians can exist on the absorption of fluids by the skin alone. This is confirmed by the following fact. A gentleman informed me that he put a toad into a small flower-pot, and secured it so that no insect could penetrate into it, and then buried it in the ground at a sufficient depth to protect it from the influence of frost. At the end of twenty years he took it up, and found the toad increased in size, and apparently healthy. Dr. Townsend, in his tract on the respiration of the amphibians, proves I think satisfactorily, from actual experiment, that, while those animals with whose economy we are best acquainted receive their principle supply of liquids by the mouth, the frog and salamander tribes take in theirs through the skin alone; all the aqueous fluid which they take in being absorbed by the skin, and all they reject being transformed through it. He found that a frog absorbed nearly its own weight in water in the short time of an hour and a half, and that by being merely placed on blotting-paper well soaked with water; and it is believed that they never discharge it, except when they are disturbed or pursued, and then they only eject it to lighten their bodies, and facilitate their escape. That the moisture thus imbibed is sufficient to enable some of the amphibians to exist without any other food, there cannot I think be a reasonable doubt; and if this is admitted the circumstance of toads being found alive in the centre of trees is accounted for by this and the preceding fact related.

In additional proof however of what has been advanced, I may mention that the respectable proprietor of some extensive coal-mines in Staffordshire, informed me that his men in working into a stratum of thick coal at a very considerable depth, found three eels in a small deposit of water in the centre of a block of coal, which died as soon as they were taken out of it. Another case was mentioned to me by an eminent physician. A wet spot had always been observed on a free-stone mantle-piece, which afterwards cracked at that place, and upon its being taken down, a toad was found in it, dead; but its death was probably owing to the want of that moisture which it had been enabled to imbibe when the stone was in the quarry, and which gradually lessened by the action of the fire, as from the moisture which appeared on that part of the mantle-piece some time after it was put up, there seems to be little reason to doubt that the toad was alive at that time.

I may here mention a curious observation I made in regard to some frogs that had fallen down a small area which gave light to one of the windows of my house. The top of the area, being on a level with the ground was covered over with some iron bars, through which the frogs fell.

During dry and warm weather, when they could not absorb much moisture, I observed them to appear almost torpid; but when it rained they became impatient of their confinement, and endeavoured to make their escape, which they did in the following manner. The wall of the area was about five feet in height, and plastered and whitewashed as smooth as the ceiling of a room. Upon this surface the frogs soon found that their claws would render them little or no assistance; they therefore contracted their large feet so as to make a hollow in the centre, and by means of the moisture which they had imbibed in consequence of the rain, they contrived to produce a vacuum, so that by the pressure of the air on the extended foot (in the same way that we may see boys take up a stone by means of a piece of wet leather fastened to a string), they ascended the wall and made their escape. This happened constantly in the course of three years.

"It is a curious fact that toads are so numerous in the island of Jersey that they have become a term of reproach for its inhabitants, the word 'Crapaud' being frequently applied to them; while in the neighbouring island of Guernsey not a toad is to be found, though they have frequently been imported. Indeed certain other islands have always been privileged in this respect. Ireland is free from venomous animals, of course by the aid of St. Patrick. The same was affirmed of Crete in olden times, being the birth place of Jupiter. The Isle of Man is said also to be free from venomous creatures. The Mauritiuses, and I believe one of the Balearic islands, enjoys the same immunity.

THE CHOLERA.

"They have shut him out with a fleet of ships, And a guarded quarantine— What, ho! now which of your watches slept? For the Cholera's crossed your line!"  
The devastator of Asia and scourge of Europe has reached our shores—the pestilence which walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon-day, stalks amongst us. Consternation and dismay pervade the large and populous cities, and apprehension and alarm trouble the distant hamlets. An invading army would not excite half the dread;—and men, who would shrink not from death at the hands of their fellow men, tremble at the approach of this silent destroyer. Sublimity is the steady companion of death, the shadow of his awful presence. The angel of destruction is grand and appalling when he comes amidst the shouts, the noise and the thunders of battle; but he is infinitely more sublime, when he walketh in the breathless silence and gloomy solitude of the pestilence. In the unbroken sadness that broods over the former resorts of industry and pleasure—in the knowledge that calamity and death are at work in many a dwelling where there is neither outcry nor lamentation—in the consciousness of an invisible presence, whose arrows cannot be avoided because they cannot be seen, and whose breath may, at any and every moment, be commingled with our own,—in all this there is more sublimity than in the hurricane, the earthquake and the battle.— With the banner overhead, and the sound of the trumpet, the drum and the cannon in the ear—with the war-steeds, the weapons, and more than all, the multitude before the eye—with the high excitement of chivalrous valour, with the aspiring pride of distinction, or the stern and indomitable spirit of revenge—with the stirring thought, that  
"Fame is there to say who bleed,  
And honour's eye is on daring deeds,"  
With all these to animate the heart, death, although he loses not his sublimity, is divested of his terrors, and man will grapple boldly and fiercely, with the mighty destroyer!— But around the deserted couch of pestilence and decay, what excitement can be found to revive the languid spirit, and invigorate the wasted frame? Destruction comes not attended by praise and honour—he is not combated by pride and passion; and high virtue, and spotless purity, and holy faith, which alone can conquer the terrors of him who dies in solitude and desertion, how few—how very few hearts do they inhabit!

[Winchester Republican.]

INDIAN SUPERSTITION.  
On our return to camp, I found there a fine specimen of those holy mendicants called fakirs; although, by the by, I apply the epithet of mendicant undeservingly to him (as I also do most probably the term holy,) as he would not take from me the money I offered. He was a pitiable object, although he had a handsome and—in spite of his downcast eyes—rather a rugged countenance. One arm was raised aloft, and having been in that position for twelve years, the power of lowering it was lost; it was withered to one-fourth of the size of its fellow, and the nails were nearly two inches long. He was about to undertake a further penance of standing on one leg for twelve more years; after which he had some thoughts of measuring his length to Cape Comorin! Poor misguided enthusiast!—"I hope to merit heaven by making earth a hell," Mundy's Pen and Pencil Sketches in India.

To measure his length to any place, means to go on all fours, and scrupulously placing at each move his toes where his head had been.

JUVENILE BAILS.

The early development of the passions which the present system of education calls forth, cannot be elucidated by any thing so forcible as the following anecdotes:—A Lilliputian in long clothes, throwing herself languishingly upon a sofa, on her return from church, cried lately to her mother, "I really must decline going to church in future, at least we must have our places changed." "Why so, my dear?" asked her astonished parent. "Because there is a person in an adjoining pew who stares at me like a pest, and I do assure you, mamma, I never gave him the slightest encouragement." This incoherent coquette had attained to the respectable age of seven years. The eldest daughter of a gentleman in Russell square, aged six, received a card which ran thus: "Miss B— at home at 7, punch at 8, quadrilles." It was for the same evening—rather short notice, to be sure, for a fashionable assemblage. It elicited the following reply, the father being

somewhat of our way of thinking in these matters:—"Miss B— presents her compliments to Miss B—, and regrets to say that she is to be well whipped at 7, and in bed by 8."—Monthly Magazine.

From the Genesee Farmer.  
TRAINING CATTLE.

I was much pleased with an article in your last paper, taken from the N. E. Farmer, [published in the American Farmer, No. 1, p. 7, of the current volume] on training cattle. The frequent abuse of our labouring animals by those who receive the benefits of their labours, and who ought in return to treat them mercifully, has often given me great pain. Indeed, it is a matter to me perfectly surprising, how any intelligent being can so wantonly and unthinkingly abuse dumb animals, as many are in the daily habit of doing. I venture to say, from my own observation, and that has not been limited in this particular, that nine-tenths of the perverseness of labouring animals arises from mismanagement, at some period or other, of those who train or use them. It appears to me the rules of management, in all these cases, are extremely simple. You have only to study the natural disposition and history of the animals to know how to manage them. By your own feelings, you can easily perceive that they can have but little heart or disposition to labour if scantily fed; of course, good feed is the first step in obtaining good labour. The next is to have your teams properly trained so as to know you, and also to be fond of you, and to love the sound of your voice, for animals are capable of much affection. I have known numerous instances of the kind, and in all cases with which I have been familiar, those who treated their cattle or horses with kindness, always obtained from them the most work, and that too in the easiest way.

A woman, a few mornings ago, went into a grog shop, called for a gill of New England rum, and drank it. Upon which the lady who tended the bar, expressed her wonder that she should drink so much rum on an empty stomach. Why! says she, my stomach is not empty, for I have drunk a pint before this very morning!

ON! It is stated that there is a project now on foot for bridging the Irish Channel, so as to connect Ireland and Scotland. The distance is only fifteen miles. How long will it be before there is a rail road from the United States to Europe, via straight over the Atlantic? Expect Brother Jonathan will catch a comet some of these times and ride about the Heavens to peddle 'notions' amongst the star folks!

Tom Brown having once asked a man how he contrived to live in hard times, was answered, "I live, as I believe you do, master Brown, by my wit."—"Faith," replied Brown, "you must be a much more able trader than I ever thought you, to carry on a business and thrive upon so small a capital."

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

June.	winds.
1. Cloudy, cool, heavy blow,	nne
2. Clear, warm, moderate breeze	nw
3. Cloudy, showery, cool, fresh breeze,	nne
4. Cloudy, some rain, moderate breeze,	sc-c
5. Rain part of the day, fresh breeze,	sc
6. Drizzly rain at times through the day, cool, light breeze,	w-sc-c
7. Flying clouds, pleasant, light breeze,	n-nne
8. Clear, P. M. cloudy, little rain, moderate breeze,	sc-aw
9. Clear, warm, moderate breeze,	cse
10. Cloudy, rain in evening with thunder, moderate breeze,	sc
11. Clear, warm, light breeze,	w-c
12. Clear, very warm, light breeze,	sc-c+
13. Cloudy part of the day, very warm, thunder, light breeze,	c-cne
14. Foggy, misty in the morning, light breeze,	enc-n-sc
15. Hazy, very warm, thunder in the evening, light breeze,	nnw-csn
16. Clear, very warm, fine breeze,	w-nnw
17. Clear, P. M. cloudy, rain with much thunder and lightning in the night,	wnw-ss
18. Clear part of the day, fresh breeze, with thunder, light breeze,	nnw-w
19. Flying clouds, sprinkle rain in morning, cool, fresh breeze,	nnw-n
20. Clear, cool, light breeze,	n
21. Clear, moderate, light breeze,	sc
22. Clear, warm, air cool, light breeze,	sw-sc
23. Clear, warm, light breeze,	hw
24. Clear, very warm, light breeze,	nnw
25. Cloudy, warm, appearance of rain in forenoon, light breeze,	w-nw
26. Flying clouds, fresh breeze, warm and dry,	w-sc
27. Cloudy, warm, fresh breeze, fine rain in the night,	w-sw-sc
28. Cloudy, pleasant, sprinkle rain in morning, light breeze,	nnw-nw
29. Clear, cool morning, moderate breeze,	c-sc
30. Clear, warm fresh breeze,	sc-sc







Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases where the duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, shall, by law, be regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon, the value of the square yard, or of any other quantity or parcel thereof, and in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any ad valorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual value thereof, at the time purchased, and place from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be ascertained, estimated, and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require; and it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and every of them, and of every other person who shall act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable ways or means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require; and all such goods, wares, and merchandise, as, being manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed and estimated by the said appraisers, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, to have been, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same were imported into the United States, of as great actual value as if the same had been entirely finished: *Provided*, That, in all cases where any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is or shall be by law regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon, the value of the square yard, or any other quantity or parcel thereof shall have been imported into the United States from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraiser shall value the same at the current value thereof at the time of purchase, before such last exportation to the United States, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

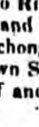

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the appraisers to call before them, and examine upon oath, any owner, importer, consignee, or other person, touching any matter or thing which they may deem material in ascertaining the true value of any merchandise imported, and to require the production, on oath, to the collector, or to any permanent appraiser, of any letters, accounts, or invoices, in his possession, relating to the same; for which purpose, they are hereby authorized to administer oaths. And if any person so called shall fail to attend, or shall decline to answer, or to produce such papers when so required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States fifty dollars; and if each person be the owner, importer, or consignee, the appraisement which the said appraiser may make of the goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be final and conclusive, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And any person who shall swear falsely on such examination, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and if he be the owner, importer, or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President of the United States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported in the United States, and just and proper entries of the actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to repeal all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor, to the then next session of Congress.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties by this act imposed, in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandise, on the importation of which, in American or foreign vessels, a specific discrimination has not already been made, which from and after the third day of March aforesaid, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided*, That this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported after said day in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by an act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on the payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed, on goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be imported from and after the said third day of March, upon the exportation thereof, within the time at in the manner prescribed in the existing laws at the time: *Provided*, no drawback shall be allowed on a less quantity of cargo than fifteen tons.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That in existing laws at the time shall stand, to be a law force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, on goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be imported into the United States from and after the said third day of March; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for the allowance

**NEW AND CHEAP**  
**GROCERY AND CHINA STORE.**  
**JOHN T. BARBER,**  
Opposite the Market House, Annapolis.  
HAS for sale on the most reasonable terms,  
A CHOICE SELECTION OF  
 **GROCERIES,**   
&c. &c.  
Porto Rico, Java, and St. Domingo COFFEES,  
Old and Young Hyson TEAS,  
Seochong or Black Tea,  
Brown SUGAR,  
Leaf and Lump SUGARS.  
**WINES,**  
Cognac BRANDY,  
SPIRIT, GIN,  
Old Rye WHISKEY,  
Common Do.  
N.E. RUM.  
**BACON,**  
Best Cured, Molasses, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger,  
Chocolate, Soap, Tobacco, Blacking, Nat-  
chitoe es, Snuff, Fig Blue, Starch, Pepper,  
Brushes of all kinds, Rice, Barley, Crackers,  
Mackerel, Corn Meal, Lard, Salt, Candles,  
&c. &c.  
**BEST FAMILY FLOUR.**  
**GLASS AND CHINA WARE.**  
Decanters, Cut Tumblers and Wine Glasses,  
Common do., Dinner Sets, Breakfast do., De-  
sert do., Coffee Pans, Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes,  
Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, and Pitchers  
of all kinds; Basins, Glass Dishes, Cut Centre  
Bowls, Glass Cream Pots, Lemonade Glasses,  
Pitch Glasses, Cut and Plain of all kinds.  
He has also on hand an assortment of  
**CROCKERY WARE,**  
Stone and Earthen Crocks, Pitchers, Milk  
Pans, &c.  
July 26. 3c.

**SPLENDID SCHEMES.**  
If you want fortunes don't forget to direct your  
orders to  
**J. OLARK,**  
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.  
Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few  
years than at all the other offices in the State together.  
**GRAND CONSOLIDATED No. 15.** To  
be drawn July 30.  
**HIGH PRIZES.**  
1 prize of \$20,000 1 prize of \$3000  
1 10,000 100 1,000  
1 5,000 16 500 &c.  
Tickets 10, shares in proportion.  
**NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED No. 26.**  
To be drawn August the 1st.  
**HIGH PRIZES.**  
1 prize of 20,000 2 prizes of \$1270  
1 10,000 2 1250  
2 1,600 20 1000  
2 1,000 20 500  
Tickets \$5, halves 2.50, quarters 1.25.  
**MARYLAND STATE No. 10.** To be  
drawn August 3d.  
**HIGH PRIZES.**  
1 prize of \$13,000 1 1300  
1 5,000 1 1100  
1 2,000 5 1000, &c.  
Tickets 4, halves 2, quarters 1.  
**UNION CANAL No. 16.** To be drawn  
August 14th.  
**HIGH PRIZES.**  
1 prize of \$5,000 15 prizes of \$1000  
1 10,000 20 500  
1 5,000 45 300  
1 500 5 100  
Tickets \$8, halves 4, quarters 2.  
**NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED Lottery,**  
No. 29. To be drawn August 22.  
**HIGH PRIZES.**  
1 prize of \$20,000 15 prizes of \$1000  
1 10,000 15 500  
1 7500 75 300  
1 5,000 75 200, &c.  
Tickets \$6, shares in proportion.  
The cash for all these can be had any where.  
(Please continue to play the above, till further or-  
der, dropping each Lottery as its time for drawing  
expires.)  
July 26.

**Farmers Bank of Maryland,**  
Annapolis, June 20, 1839.  
IN compliance with the Charter of the **Farmers Bank of Maryland,** and with a supple-  
ment thereto establishing a Branch thereof at  
Frederick Town,  
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders  
of the Western Shore, that an election will be  
held at the Banking House in the city of An-  
napolis, on the first Monday in August next  
between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and  
o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing four  
amongst the Stockholders sixteen Directors for  
the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for  
the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.  
By order,  
**SAMUEL MAYNARD, Cash.**  
The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the  
Gazette, and American Baltimore, will publish  
the above once a week for six weeks.  
June 21. 6c.

**INSOLVENT NOTICE.**  
**ORDERED** by the court, That the creditors  
of Thomas R. Johnson, a petitioner, be  
the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state  
and appear before the court at Leonard-  
Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Mon-  
day of November next, to file allegations, if  
any they have, and to recommend a permanent  
trustee for their benefit.  
By order, **JO. HARRIS, Ck.**  
True copy—**JO. HARRIS,**  
Ck. Saint Mary's county court.  
July 19. 3m.

**NOTICE.**  
**THE** commissioners for Anne Arundel  
County will meet at the court house  
the city of Annapolis, on **MONDAY** the 30  
day of August next, for the purpose of hear-  
ing appeals, and making transfers, and trans-  
acting the ordinary business of the Le-  
Court.  
By order,  
**R. J. COWMAN Ck.**  
June 7. 8

**DATE SHEET'S SALE.**  
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and same directed against the Goods and Chattels, Leases and Tenements, of George W. Hammond, as security of Theodore S. Williams, at suit of James Boyle, Esq., I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and equity, of the said George W. Hammond, of, in and to all those Tracts or parts of Tracts or parcels of Land and premises, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, devised to the said George W. Hammond, by the last will and testament of his Father, Philip Hammond, deceased, called

**Hammond's Connexion,  
Hammond's Fifth Con-  
nexion, & Hammond's  
Sixth Connexion,**

Containing about EIGHT HUNDRED Acres of Land, more or less.

This Land lies on the Head of S-c-r-n.—The Main Road, leading from the City of Annapolis to Merrill's Tavern, runs nearly thro' the whole Tract. The soil is fertile, and adapted to the growth of all kinds of produce, particularly fine Tobacco, the Lands also abound in Wood, consisting of Pine, Chesnut, Oak and Hickory.

I hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 15th day of August, at the Court House door, in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said Lands to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. WELCH, (of Ben.) Late  
Sheriff A. A. C.

July 12. 3

**IN CHANCERY.**  
Allen Dorsey John Dorsey Nicholas King and  
Camden Hughes.  
vs.  
Joseph Cook and Rebecca his wife, and Eliza-  
beth Linthicum.

**THE** object of the Bill is to obtain the sale of the real estate of Zachariah Linthicum, late of Baltimore county, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

The bill states that the said Zachariah Linthicum was indebted to the complainants in sundry sums of money; that he has died intestate, and John W. Ringrove, of Anne Arundel county, has administered on his personal estate, which is very insufficient to pay his just debts; that he died seized and possessed of certain tracts or parts of tracts of land in Baltimore county called Ringrove's Discovery, Beaseman's Discovery, Corrected and Stevenson's Deer Park and Trouting Streams, and which he owned as a tenant in common with one Joseph Cooke, and that his heirs at law are Rebecca, who married Joseph Cooke, and Elizabeth Linthicum, all of whom reside out of this state.

It is therefore, this 30th day of June, 1832, Ordered on the motion of James Boyle, the complainants solicitor, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in some paper or papers published in the city of Annapolis, before the 30th day of July next, to the end that the said Joseph Cooke and Rebecca his wife, and Elizabeth Linthicum, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the subject and object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before 10th day of November next, to show cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test,  
RAMSAY WATERS.  
July 5. Sw. Reg. Cur. Can.

**LIST OF LETTERS,**  
REMAINING in the Post Office, at Annapolis,  
30th June, 1832.

**A** Harriet Brown  
Martha Brodgen

**B** Joseph N. Brewer  
Thomas Burgis

**C** Samuel Clegggett  
Thomas Croxall

**D** O. R. Drest  
A. H. Durocher  
Henry Durgan

**E** Ebenezer Failes

**G** Lydia Ann Greenwell

**H** Thomas Hodges  
Jeremiah Hughes  
Henry Hutton  
Mary Heath  
Rev. James Henson

**J** Joseph Jewell

**K**

**L** Liebsaltner—2  
John Lowrie

**M** Rushrool W. Marriott  
Dr. Richard Marriott

**N**

**P** D. Parker

**Q**

**R** Henry Richmond

**S** Nicholas Stonestreet  
Joseph N. Sackett—2

**T** Joseph Thomas, or  
Margaret Williams

**W** Hamilton White  
Andrew O. Waterhouse  
G. White  
Ann Ward  
J. GREEN, P. M.

July 5.



# STATE OF MARYLAND, SO.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 26 1832.

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

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

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Frances H. Harris late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 26th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 26th day of June 1832.

RICHARD M. CHASE, Adm'r. D. B. N.  
RICHARD J. CRABB, Ex'r. Gw.  
June 28

# STATE OF MARYLAND,

Calvert County, Orphans Court, Sc.

ON application of John Wood, Adm'r. of Henry Wood, late of Calvert 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.

J. M. BADEN, Rgr. Wills Calvert County.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Calvert County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Henry Wood, late of Calvert 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 19th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of June 1832.

JOHN WOOD, Adm'r. Gw.  
June 21

## RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Committee of Vigilance.  
Resolved, That it is the opinion of this board, that Hog sties should not be tolerated within the limits of the City, and that the Corporation be advised to issue an order for their removal.  
Resolved, That it is expedient to require the immediate removal of Hogs out of the City.

## A BY-LAW

Relating to Hogs within this City, and the precinct thereof.

[Passed June 9, 1832.]

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That no person shall keep any Hog within the taxable limits of this city, either in pens, or lots, or at large.

Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the 25th day of July, instant, any Hog or hogs kept for more than three days within the limits of this city, shall be forfeited to the city; and it shall be the duty of the city Constable to seize the same, remove it out of the limits for the time being, and to advertise it for sale, and sell at the public market—and report the amount for which such sales are effected, and pay over the proceeds to the Treasurer, within three days after such sale.

And be it further ordained, That after the 28th July, inst. any person keeping a Hog, for more than three days within the limits of the city, shall forfeit and pay fifty cents for every hog so kept for each and every day beyond three days that the same shall be so kept by such person—to be recovered as other fines and penalties are recoverable, one half to be appropriated to the person giving information and establishing the fact, and the other half to the city treasury.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor. 3w  
July 12.

# Saint Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832.

ORDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County Court to be held at Leonard Town, in and for Saint Mary's County, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee for their benefit.

By order, JO. HARRIS, True copy.—JO. HARRIS, Clk. St. Mary's County Court. 3m.  
May 31.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Anne Wright, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM LINTHICUM, Ex'r. 2  
July 10.

## PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

# STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 12th 1832.

ON application by petition of John M. Welch, Administrator of Benjamin Welch, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Welch, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.

JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. Gw.  
June 14.

# STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, June 12th 1832.

ON application by petition of John M. Welch, Administrator of Benjamin Welch, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert Welch, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.

JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. D. B. N. Gw.  
June 14.

# STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, June 26, 1832.

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

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

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jeremiah T. Chase, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 26th day of December next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 26th day of June 1832.

RICHARD M. CHASE, Ex'r. Gw.  
RICHARD J. CRABB, Ex'r. Gw.  
June 28.

# BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposits payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.

For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.

On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.

By order, B. WILSON, Cashier. 6m.  
May 17.

## FRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with a choice selection of handsome and most fashionable SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, Of the latest importations, solicits a call from his friends and the public generally.

CLOTHES shall be made at the shortest notice, and in such style as to suit his customers, for cash, or to punctual men.

May 24.

## FOR SALE,

A Pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE HORSES, a good second-hand CARRIAGE, and HARNESS, almost new. Inquire at this office.  
June 21.

# ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.

WHEREAS Isaac Davidson, Collector of the Tax, hath returned to the Commissioners for said County, the following List of Lands, which Taxes are due for the year 1830, and on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same, to wit:—

Names of Persons Assessed.  
Allen Nathan, (Negro)  
Brewer, Hannah  
Brown, Valentine's heirs  
Barret, Joseph A.

Caulk, William  
Childs, William (of Wm.) heirs  
Cromwell, Giles  
Cromwell, Randolph  
Clark, Alfred

Clarke, Sylvester  
Carroll, Ann  
Dunn, James  
Forest, Josiah  
Hammond, Larkin

Howard, James G's heirs  
Hood, Joseph  
Jones, Isaac

Kelly, Caples  
Lucas, Ruth  
Leatherwood, John

Meekins, John P.  
Medford, James  
Morgan, Thomas  
Mead, Samuel

Phelps, Matthew  
Pindell, Thomas heirs  
Pennington, Welthy  
Pocock, Abel  
Pearce, Abrahams' heirs  
Pearce, James

Ridgely, Charles  
Stevens, William  
Scrivener, Benjamin's heirs  
Snowden, Gerard H.  
Spurrier, William's, heirs  
Shipley, George O. heirs

Tayman, John  
Uvin, James  
Vanillie, Jeremiah

Watkins, Anne  
Waters, Aquila  
Waters, Edward

Names of Lands.  
Part of Brooksberry Point,  
Smith's Forest  
Part of Andover,  
Part of Brown's Forest and Fe-  
licity,  
House and Lot in Annapolis,

Name unknown,  
Name unknown,  
Part of Cromwell's Inheritance,  
Part of Cromwell's Inheritance,  
Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge  
Landing,  
Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge  
Landing,  
House and Lot in Annapolis,

House and Lot in Annapolis,  
Addition to Forest Range,  
Part of Addition to Timber Neck,  
and part of Polecat Glade,  
Part of Harbinger, and part of Yates  
Inheritance,  
Part of Finland,

Part of Davidson's Reserve,  
Part of Young's Locus Plains, and  
Henderson's Meadows,  
Part of Holland's Choice,  
Part of Andover,

Part of Hasling,  
House and Lot in Annapolis,  
House and Lot in Annapolis,  
House and Lot in Annapolis,

Part of Portland Manor,  
Part of Chaney's Rest,  
Part of Mount Ville,  
Part of First Discovery,  
Part of Addition to Timber Ridge,  
Part of Walker's Inheritance,

House and Lot in Annapolis,  
Name unknown,  
Gowry Banks,  
Part of Trusty Friend,  
Name unknown,  
Name unknown,

Waterford,  
Names unknown,  
Part of Hanover,

Bessington,  
Waters' Lot,  
Part of Hammond and Gist,

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT unless the County charges aforesaid, are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act for the more effectual collection of the County Charges, in the several counties in this State.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Comm'r. A. A. C. 4w.  
The American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

# ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.

WHEREAS, Alster Linthicum, jun. late Collector of the Tax for said county, hath returned to the Commissioners for the said county, the following additional List of Lands, on which Taxes are due for the year 1829, and on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:—

Names of Persons Assessed.  
Childs, William (of Wm.) heirs  
Chew, Ann

Lattin, Mary  
Lane, John H. D.  
Pindell Thomas's heirs,

Watkins, Ann  
Names of Lands.  
Name unknown,  
Part of Aires and Chew's Right,

Name unknown,  
Grammer's Chance,

Part of Chaney's Rest,  
Bessington,

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT unless the County charges aforesaid, are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly, entitled, An Act for the more effectual collection of the County charges in the several counties in this State.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Comm'r. A. A. C. 4w.  
The American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

## A BY-LAW.

A supplement to the By-Law to preserve the health of the city of Annapolis, and precincts thereof, passed August 10, 1829.

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council Men of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the city commissioners, be, and they are hereby authorized and required to regulate and direct the manner of emptying and cleansing all privies within the city and precincts of Annapolis, and every person having his or her privy emptied or cleansed, except by permission in writing of the said commissioners, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, five dollars, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures under the ordinances of this corporation are recoverable, and paid over, the one half to the informer, and the other half to the treasurer for the use of the corporation.

And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons shall cast, carry, draw out, or suffer to lay any dead horse, or other dead carcass, or any excrement or filth from vaults, privies, or outhouses in any part of the city, precincts or harbour of Annapolis, except the same be buried in such manner as effectually to prevent any offensive smell, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every such offence, together with the expense of removing the same.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor. 3w  
July 12.

# ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.

WHEREAS Isaac Davidson, Collector of the Tax, hath returned to the Commissioners for said County, the following List of Lands, which Taxes are due for the year 1830, and on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same, to wit:—

Names of Lands.  
Part of Brooksberry Point,  
Smith's Forest  
Part of Andover,  
Part of Brown's Forest and Fe-  
licity,  
House and Lot in Annapolis,

Name unknown,  
Name unknown,  
Part of Cromwell's Inheritance,  
Part of Cromwell's Inheritance,  
Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge  
Landing,  
Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge  
Landing,  
House and Lot in Annapolis,

House and Lot in Annapolis,  
Addition to Forest Range,  
Part of Addition to Timber Neck,  
and part of Polecat Glade,  
Part of Harbinger, and part of Yates  
Inheritance,  
Part of Finland,

Part of Davidson's Reserve,  
Part of Young's Locus Plains, and  
Henderson's Meadows,  
Part of Holland's Choice,  
Part of Andover,

Part of Hasling,  
House and Lot in Annapolis,  
House and Lot in Annapolis,  
House and Lot in Annapolis,

Part of Portland Manor,  
Part of Chaney's Rest,  
Part of Mount Ville,  
Part of First Discovery,  
Part of Addition to Timber Ridge,  
Part of Walker's Inheritance,

House and Lot in Annapolis,  
Name unknown,  
Gowry Banks,  
Part of Trusty Friend,  
Name unknown,  
Name unknown,

Waterford,  
Names unknown,  
Part of Hanover,

Bessington,  
Waters' Lot,  
Part of Hammond and Gist,

Name unknown,  
Gowry Banks,  
Part of Trusty Friend,  
Name unknown,  
Name unknown,

Waterford,  
Names unknown,  
Part of Hanover,

Bessington,  
Waters' Lot,  
Part of Hammond and Gist,

Name unknown,  
Gowry Banks,  
Part of Trusty Friend,  
Name unknown,  
Name unknown,

Waterford,  
Names unknown,  
Part of Hanover,

Bessington,  
Waters' Lot,  
Part of Hammond and Gist,

Name unknown,  
Gowry Banks,  
Part of Trusty Friend,  
Name unknown,  
Name unknown,

Waterford,  
Names unknown,  
Part of Hanover,

Bessington,  
Waters' Lot,  
Part of Hammond and Gist,

Name unknown,  
Gowry Banks,  
Part of Trusty Friend,  
Name unknown,  
Name unknown,

Waterford,  
Names unknown,  
Part of Hanover,

Bessington,  
Waters' Lot,  
Part of Hammond and Gist,

Name unknown,  
Gowry Banks,  
Part of Trusty Friend,  
Name unknown,  
Name unknown,

Waterford,  
Names unknown,  
Part of Hanover,

Bessington,  
Waters' Lot,  
Part of Hammond and Gist,

Name unknown,  
Gowry Banks,  
Part of Trusty Friend,  
Name unknown,  
Name unknown,

Waterford,  
Names unknown,  
Part of Hanover,

Bessington,  
Waters' Lot,  
Part of Hammond and Gist,

Name unknown,  
Gowry Banks,  
Part of Trusty Friend,  
Name unknown,  
Name unknown,

Waterford,  
Names unknown,  
Part of Hanover,

Bessington,  
Waters' Lot,  
Part of Hammond and Gist,

Name unknown,  
Gowry Banks,  
Part of Trusty Friend,  
Name unknown,  
Name unknown,

Waterford,  
Names unknown,  
Part of Hanover,

Bessington,  
Waters' Lot,  
Part of Hammond and Gist,

Name unknown,  
Gowry Banks,  
Part of Trusty Friend,  
Name unknown,  
Name unknown,

Waterford,  
Names unknown,  
Part of Hanover,

Bessington,  
Waters' Lot,  
Part of Hammond and Gist,

# STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, June 12th 1832.

ON application by petition of John M. Welch, Administrator of Benjamin Welch, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of Adm'r. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Sarah Welch, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June 1832.

JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. D. B. N. Gw.  
June 14.

## \$100 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, Negro man

## BEN,

He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerable bright mulatto, rather slender built, slow of speech, speaks low, and has a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fore hair, about the size of a dollar, which is conspicuous.

He was purchased of the estate of the late Chancellor Johnson, in 1825, and as he was his carriage driver, and has also been mine, has travelled pretty generally throughout the State, and has a very general acquaintance in and about Annapolis and Baltimore. He will no doubt make his best way through one of those places out of the State; his object we believe to be Pennsylvania. It is probable that he has been furnished with a false pass, as several have obtained them from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year.

His clothing being various, cannot be correctly described, but will be found in part to be a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout, and pantaloons to match also possibly a Cassinet coat, with a half worn black for hat.

The above reward will be given if taken 40 miles or more from my residence, and 50 dollars elsewhere, so that I get him again.

BASIL MULLIKIN.

Near Queen-Anne's, P. George's Co. Md. May 17.

# Anne Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of Beale Gaither of Anne Arundel County, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and the said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Court by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Beale Gaither, having taken the oath by the said Act prescribed, for the delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the County Court of Anne Arundel County, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of Benjamin, a trustee, who has given bond as such, and received from said Beale Gaither, a conveyance and possession of all his property real, personal and mixed,—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Beale Gaither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.

Test.—WILLIAM S. GREEN. 3m.  
May 17.

## FOR ANNAPOLIS.

CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven,) and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton \$2 50; to Annapolis \$1.

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

March 24.

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,