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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1832.

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VOL. LXXXVII.

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE MORE CONVENIENT SEASON.

Alone he sat and wept. That very night
The ambassador of God, with carnest zeal
Of cloquence, 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;
Payer sought for entrance, but the heart liad clo-

The dim lamp waned; the hour of midnight toll'd; Prayer sought for entrance, but the heart liad closed

Its liamond valve. He threw him on his couch, And bade the Spirit of his God depart. But there was war within him, and he sighed—
The part not utterly, thou Blessed One!

Return when youth is past, and make my soul

--- With kindling brow he trod The hannia of pleasure, while the viol's voice And beauty's smile his joyous pulses woke. To love he knell, and on his brow she hung Her freshet myrtle wreath. For gold he sought, And winged Wealth indulged him, till the world Recognized him hann. Pronounced him happy. Manhood's vigorous prim Swelled to its climax, and his busy days And restless nights swept like the tide away.

Care struck deep root sround him, and each shoot striking earthward, like the Indian tree, shut our, with woven shades, the eye of heaven, When lo! a message from the Crucified— When for a me, and live!" Pausing, he spake
Of weariness and haste, and want of time,
And duty to his children; and besought A longer space to do the work of heaven.

God spake again, when age had shed its snows On his wan temples, and the palsied hand Shrank from his gold gathering. But the rigid Of Habit bound him, and he still implored

A more convenient season.

Is firm and free-my unquenched ever delights. To view this pleasant world, and life, with me, May last for many years. In the calin hour of lingering sickness, I can better fit. Disease approached, And reason fled. The maniac strove with death, And grappled like a fiend, with shricks and cries.

And grapping the all the eye-balls, and a trick ice Closed in around his heart-strings. The poor che Lay vanquished and distorted.—But the soul—The soul—those promised season never came. To hearken to its Maker's call, had gone. To weigh his suff'rance with its own abuse, And bide the audit. L. I

Hartford, February, 1832.

From the Christian Watchman.

THE REV. MR. JUDSON'S LETTER. To the Female Members of Christian Church. es, 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 sentiments of this letter, unfashionable, I confess, and perhaps unpalatable, I know not. We are sometimes obliged to encounter the hazard of offending those, whom of all others, we desire to please. Let me throw investi at once on your mercy, dear sisters, allied by national comanguinity, professors of the same holy religion, fellow pilgrims to the same happy fand. 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 Guspel, 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 sjonary 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 demon of vanity was laving 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 confined 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 returning 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 expect there to encounter the same enemy, in those wilds, horrid and dark with o'ershadowing trees. But I found that he had been there before me, and reigned with a peculiar sway, from time immemorial. On one Karen woman, I conoted between twelve and afteen necklaces of all colours, sizes and

arms, long instruments of some metal, perforating the lower part of the ear, by an immense aperture, and reaching nearly to the shoulders, fancifully constructed bags, enclosing the hair, and suspended from the back part of the head, not to speak of the ornamental parts of their clothing, constituted the fashions and the ton of the fair Karenesses. The dress of the female converts was not espentially different from that of their country women. I saw that I was brought into 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 z new place. I considered the spirit of the religion of Jesus Christ. I opened to I Tim. ii. 9, and read these words of the inspired apostle; 'I will also that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness, and sobriety, not with broidered 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 administer the Lord's Supper to one of the the baptized in that attire? No. Can I refrain from enforcing the probibition 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 deci sion would involve a train of unknown consequences; that a single step would lead me into a long and perilous way. I considered Maulmein and the other stations; I considered 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, successful or defeated in the ultimate issue.

Soon after coming to this conclusion, a Karen 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 ornaments, any of my sisters whom I have the honour of addressing, she took it off, saying, Hove 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 wished 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 sympathuse 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. After some conflict the enemy fled the field, and when I left those parts, the female converts were generally speaking, arrayed apparel.

On arriving at Maulment and partially recovering 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 adventures,-to her commiscration 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 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 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 contray 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 female 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 Missionaries, male and female, from the mother country. Your sisters and daughters will continually come out to take the place of those who are removed by death, and to occupy numberless stations still unoccupied. And materials. Three was the average. Brass numberless stations still unoccupied. And off your necklaces and ear-rings, tearing above the anoles, neat braids of black when they arrive, they will be dressed in their way your ribbons and ruffles and superfluities article which might be dispensed with for purhair tiad above the knees, rings of all sorts usual way, as christian women at home are of head-dress; and I hear you exclaim what poses of charity, and ought to be dispensed

on the fingers, bracelets on the wrists and | 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 religion, 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 avidity, to re-purchase their long neglected e-legancies; the cheering news will fly up the Dah-gyaing, 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 Barmese or the Karen church, 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 fire:sides, 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 ferrently praying for the upbuilding of the Redeemer's kingdom, are inadvertently building up that of the devil. If on the other hand, you divest yourself of all meretricious proaments, and your sisters and daughters, who come hither, will be divested of course; -the further supplies of vanity and pride will be cut offi 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 prayerful consideration.

1. Let me appeal to conscience, and inquire, what is the real motive for wearing ornamental and costly apparel? Is it not the desire of setting off one's person to the best advantage, and of exciting the love and admiration of others? Is not such dress calculated to gratify self-love, to cherish the sentiments 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, selfdenying 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

2 Consider the words of the apostle quoted above from I Tim. ii:-"I will also that women adorn them themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness, and sobriety, not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearl, or costiy array." I do not quote a similiar command recorded in 1 Peter, iii. 3. because the verbal construction is not quite so definite, though the import of the two passages is the same. But cannot the force of these passages be evaded? Yes, and nearly every command in Sripture can be evaded, and every doctrinal assertion perverted, plausibly and h-ndsomely, if we set about it in good earnest. But preserving the posture above alluded 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 authority 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 vindicate all their superstitions on the same ground.

3. In the posture you have assumed, look up and behold the eye of your benignant Saviour 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 pressing invitation, and entering the more perfect way; for, on that account, he will be able to draw such precious souls into a rearer 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

4. Anticipate the happy moment, hastening on all the wings of time, when your joyful spirits will be wercomed into the assembly of the spirits of the just made perfect. You ap-pear before the throne of Jehovah; the approving smile of Jesus fixes your everlasting happy destiny; and you are plunging into bottom or a shore." Stop a momenty-look back on yonder dark and miserable world that you have left; fix your eye on the meagre, vain, contemptible articles of ornamental dress. you once hesitated to give up for Christ which 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

shall I do next? An important question deserving serious consideration. The ornaments you are removing, though useless and worse than deless, 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 warst and dischristain country, know of the want and distress 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 uscless orna-ments, how many poor creatures have been pining in want?—How many have lauguished and groaned 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, rea many precious souls might have been redeemed from the quenchless fires of hell, where now they must he 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 christnin sisters, believers in God, in Christ, in an eternal heaven and an eternal hell! and can you hesitate to ask what you shall do? - Bedew those ornaments with tears of contrition; consecrate them to the cause of charity;-hang them on the cross of your dying 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 union is strength. . Take an example from the Temperance Societies, which are rising in their might, and rescuing a nation trom 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 enemy, 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 fundamental principles, the one based on 1 Tim. ii. 9, -ull ornaments and costly dress to be disused: the other on the law of general benevolence,-the avails of such articles, and the savings resulting from the Plain Dress system 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 man, are great in the sight of God. Many there are, who praise the principles of self-denial in general, and condemn it in all its particular applications, as too ini nute, scrapulous 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 destimies of eternity. How easy to conceive, from many unknown events, that the single fact of a lady's divesting herself of a necklace, for Christ's sake, may involve conse-quences, which shall be felt in the remotest part of the earth, and in all future generations 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.

Beware 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 fashionable attire and self-indulgence. Be not ensuared by this last, most finished, most insiduous 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 encountering the disapprobation, the envy, the hatred of one's dearest friends. All who enter the straight and narrow path in good earnest, 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 of 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 probably not one in the humblest walks of life, but would no strict avanisation. but would, on strict examination, find some

with, in compliance with the apostolic com-mand. - Wait not, therefore, for the fashion able to set an examples wait not for one another; listen not to the news from the next town, but let every individual go farward, regardless of reproach, fearless of consequences. The eye of Christ is upon you. Death is hastening to strip you of your ornaments, and turn your fair forms into corruption and dust. Many of those for whom this letter is designed, will be laid in the grave, before it tan 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 attife, cheishing self love, vanity and pride? 'Or will you wish you had chosen a life of self-denial, renounced the world, taken up the cross daily, and followed him? And as you will then wish you had done, do now. Dear sisters,

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

TALES OF THE ALHAMBRA. BY WASHINGTON IR*ING.

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 was 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 deference and respect; yet he was at heart a roguish strippling, petted and spoiled by the ladies of the caurt, and experienced in the ways of women far beyond his years. This loitering page was one morning rambling about the groves of the Generalife, which overlooked the grounds of the Alhambra. He had taken with him, for his amusement, a favourite ger-falcon of the queen. In the course of his rambles, seeing a bird rising from a thicke, he unbooded the hawk and let him fly- The falcon towered high in the air, made sweep at his quarry, but missing it, soared away, regardless of the calls of the page. -eye, in its capricious flight, until he saw it alight upon the battlements of a remote and lonely tower in the outer wall of the Alhambra, built on the edge of a ravine that separated 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 circuit 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 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 wolls, light marble columns, and an alabaster fountain surrouseled 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, deserted tower. They reminded him of the tales of enchanted halls current in the Alhamqra; and the tortoise-shell cat might be some spell bound princess. He knocked gently at the door; a beautiful face peeped out from a little window above, but was instantly 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 forbidden it.' I do beseech, you, 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 caveliers of the court?' ... am, fair maid; but I shall the queen's favour am, fair maid; but I shall the queen's favour and my place, if I lose this hawk.' Santa Maria! it is against you, cavellers of the court, my aunt has charged me especially to bar the door.' 'Against wicked cavellers, doubtless; but I am none of these but a simple, harmless page, who will be ruined and undene if you deny me this request.'

See Fourth page.

See Fourth page.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, July 5, 1882.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr Chesley, Mr. Samuel Cann 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 fur-ther argued by Glenn for the insured, and by Purvisace 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 Com panies vs. Bathurst surv'g. partner of Thom-son, 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 Tancy, (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 ip No. 55, Daniel Carroll of Duddington vs. Lee ad'r of Lee.

Decree afirmed. STEPHEN J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 65, Stone surv'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 25th June 1812, on necasion of the granting a Charter to "Concondia Lonez, No. 17" of L.O.O.F.

BY E. L. FINLEY. My Fargura, - 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 apirit, free from submission to antiquated prejudices, thinks, and reasons, and acts for itself. It is the age of intellectual emancipation:—of moral freedom. No tyrany is recognised but that of **Truth:**—no despotism is legitimate but that of **Reason** Free enquiry is the ordeal through which every thing must pass. Investigation is the touch-stone to which every thing must be subjected. Truth, to be admit-ted, must pass through the ordeal of the one: 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 These are the distinguishing characteris tics of the age, and the beneficial influences which they have exercised upon the religious, political and moral condition of the world are doily and practically experienced, and cannot be too highly appreciated. spirit of religious toleration, enlightened by know ledge; and of charity and forbearance founded on the precepts of the Bible, has sup-reeded 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 was the Ruck. The emancipated Catho -the enfranchised Dissenter, and the liberalised Procestant, no longer in hostile collision, but in anucable communion with each other, -considerate for each others faults, and tolerant of each others ereach others faults, and tolerant of each others errors,—are harmoniously engaged in endeavoring to work out the great scheme of man's redemption. By an interchange of kind offices, they soften the aspertices 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 at ter 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 spreading of the knowledge of the Bible, which by teaching man his relative rights and his relative duties, has given a new impulse and the Bible, which by teaching man his relative rights are thing into their moral habits and character, it and his relative duties, has given a new impulse and does not recognise the doctrine that tworthy ends developement to every noble principle; and which, may be effected by unworthy means, but regards the barriers, which the ignorance and the selfishness of his fellow man, had erected to and the seminess of the semines, man, man, from the seminess of the semines of th mere sounding names, denounced as revolutionary fantases, which are calculated to destroy the harmo ny 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 enquiring 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 rapid ly passing away. Political oppression and misgovers ment, have been unable to stand the test of free an enlightened investigation; and new and improved in stitutions which have arisen in their place, based of the happiness of the people, are proud m of its reforming and regenerating influence.

Its career of improvement, however, has not stop

here. There was another Tyrrany, as despotic in its character, but more immediately felt, which hung like an incubus upon the moral and social world; domestic tyranny, whose foundation was prejudice whose superstructure was Intolerance; a tyrany which regulated man's social intercourse with his fel low man; which assumed to control the best affections of the heart; which would have confined the current of Bonevolence, 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 Benevo-lence, which did not bear its countersign;—ridiculed as visionary every plan of improvement, which dif-fered from its own; and denounced as improper every attempt to benefit man's condition, which did not follow the narrow and contracted path, which pre-judiced self-sufficiency had marked out.

It was this same tyranny which embarrassed the first

efforts of your missionary societies—your fract societies—your Rible societies—your 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 contracted vision could not penetrate into tha

long size of human improvement, which was just opposed the moral eyes and where the light of the mithropic institutions, was beginning to reflect most cheering radiance, over the moral man, whom they had referred, and over suffering humanity which they had relieved. It could not realise the force of that benevolence, which ealightened by knowledge, and stimulated by a sense of duty, is as diffusive as light, and is co-extensive with human the cessities. Reducing every thing to the standard of its own contracted selfishness, every improvement was an innoration—every novelly was an error. It could not appreciate the beauty of that Grantra, which expansive 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 en deavoured to arrest in their course? - How many | for man's melioration, has it not tried to retard for man's metioration, has a not refer to relate 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 corfected. Its calumnies and its predictions have been triumphantly refuted. Phi fanthropists, railying under one general flag, the with different names inscribed upon their Ranners, have gone forth 'conquering, and to conquer': - sub duing prejudices enlightening errors—conversing the sceptical—confirming the wavering—tgrowing with the growth' of man's necessities, and 'strengthning with the strength' of their fellow-man's suffer

They have gone on with increasing and resistless nergy, breaking down, one by oue, the barriers which were opposed to them, until the steadiness of their course - the consistency of their conduct - the purity of their motives - the disinterested kindness of their scal - and the great amount of individual happiness to which they have contributed, have gra from their enemies the venom of their sting.

To no association founded on Benevolence, and

those sole aim and objects are the Good of Mankind, to these remarks apply with more peculiar force, than to that which is known by the name of 'The In-dependent 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 infe-rences which I have deduced from them, I should find it in the large assumbly, which is now before me, com-posed of hundreds of 'Old Fellows,' who instructed in the principles, and familiar with the practices of to the Order, are here really to hear personal testimony to its merit:—and of strangers, who impelled by the spirit of free enquiry, have been attracted here to investigate its character, and to from their own unbiassed orimination of its claims.

Only a few years have classed, since the cry of Old Echaracter, was first based, since the cry

Old F. thow-stop was fire heard open our shores. A few individuals, strangers from a foreign land, who had sought amongst us, 'on asylum for the free, and a home for the oppressed,' met together. They recognised, and exchanged with each other, the signs and grasp of 'Old Fellowship.'—They had practised its precest's in the home of their birth, and were anxious to extend its is nefits to the land of their adoption. They were not men whose elevated rank, and ample They were not men whose elevated ring, and ample means, would have given character to their project, and have ensured public appropriation for their efforts. They were poor and humble men—gloding obscurely through life—connected by no tie but that of 'Odid Fellowship,' and stimulated by no metive but that of Philanthropy. They opened their first Ledge in the City of Billimore. Whilst the more a orbiting was absorbed in his own worldliness; 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 with in the sphere of their influence, and sowing the seed of Moral and Social Benevolence. The seed which was thus sown, produced a rich harvest for the labou-rers. Member after member joined this little bro therbood. Its benefits began to be experienced, and its objects and motives began gradually to be under stool. As its tombers increased, new Lodges were successively formed, and a Grand Lodge was ulti notely established. The spirit of the Fraternity was not long confined to our own State. It radiated and diffused itself through the adjoining states, prosper-ing, and disseminating its kind influences; and will, ere, long as I foully anticipate, embrace the whole of our wide and extensive continent in its grasp.

the United States; but in the city of Baltimore, where is origin was so humble, and its numbers and means were so limited, it now contains 2,500 active mem correctness of moral deportment—private and pub-lic virtue—and standing and respectability as good citizens, may fearlessly challenge a competition, with Il or any of the members of the numerous associa tions which are scattered throughout our land. This necessarily arises from the first and governing precepts of the fraternity; for Vice and Immorality can fine 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 Alter with pure bearts and with clean hands; they must be prepared to subject themselves to a rigid noral force of the individual worth of its members as the greatest auxiliary to the attainment of its praise, worthy designs. Every form and ecremony—every type and symbol - of the order, illustrate and incul cate 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 play sical wants, but ministers to his moral necessities, the great moving spring and principle of the order Benevolence provides its means—the wants of man

furnish its objects.
It is also a Heneficial 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, in paid to him for the support of himself and his family should he die, all his funeral expenses are discharged nd a sum of money is paid to his widow, out of the same fund. It is thus, only in cases of sickness of distress, that a member can derive for himself or him mily, any benefit for his contributions. It is a Sa cred Fund, upon which no Drafts are honoured, except those which are drawn by the Poor and the of

These are the true 'mysteries' of 'Odd Fellowshipt' 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 ontumely of the world. From its first establishment n this country, up to the present moment, it has en countered opposition of every kind, and from almost every quarter. Its motives have been calumniated its principles have been denounced;—its forms and eremonies have been derided—the character of its members slandered and impeached—and even the by word of reproach. These things however have not diminished their zeal, or even abridged the sphere of their usefulness. Inspirited by the greatness of the objects they have in view, and sustained by the surity of the motives which influence them, they have ersevered in their labours, quietly and unobtrusively, lexirous, not of eliciting their fellow-man's admiration, out of administering to their fellow-man's necessities,

Regardless of the sneers of some;—of the miscon ceptions of others;—and of the misrepresentations o

many, they appeal for answer to the principles which they protest, and to the cours of conduct which they pursus. They laude comparison between their professions and their practice. They challenge investigation into the principles of their Order. They solicit scrutiny into the conduct of its manhers. They point boldly to the good which they have effected—to the suffering which they have relieved. Taund them with their nams of 'Odd Pollows,' and they will refer you to the bereaved Wistons, whose desolate heart has been cheered by their benefactions; and to the poor Orphans, whose tearful countenance has been clothed in amiles 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 require their assistance. But go with them to the 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 bealth 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 unaffected 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 smongst the tombs, to with them

ceased to echo amongst the tombs, so 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 then tell me, what you think of 'Odd Fellowship,' Is it a name to be decried? Is it a system to be denounced—its principles to be contemned—and its followers to be presecuted? Is charity and Good Will to Main plants of so 'odd' a growth. y, and Good Will to Man, plants of so 'odd' a growth those who water them with their tears, and rish 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 inder the command of Major Payne left Governor's Island on Saturday, on their route for Chicago. The companies were those of Payne, Whitnig, and Schmuck. Three companies of recruits under the command of Lieut. Colonel Twiggs of the 4th Regiment of Infantry, set off at the same time for the same lestination.

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 re turned.

This day the following companies of artilery, which arrived at Fort Columbus on Sa turday from Old Point Comfort, will proceed to the point of rendez.vous:

Company G 1st artillery, Lieut. Van Ness. Capt. Frazee. B 3 : do E 3d do Capt. Lyon. Lieut. Pickell. 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; Corprew Bennel and Rose of the 3d; Collins, Johnson and Wilson of the 4th. Staff-Dr. Archie ssistant surgeon; Lieut. Waite, assistant quarter master, and Lieut. Thornton, assist nt commissary.

The promptness with which these, and indeed all the troops who received marching orders, were on their route, reflects the high est 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 morn. og from Montreal, is two days later than bere received, and from Quebec one day later. QUEBEC.—Official reports of hospital ca-

period on the 20th: Admitted 60, discharged cured 20, conval

scent 44, died 40-remaining 189. Total admissions 572; deaths 529.

From the Canadi n of the 20th. We have not, as we had in our last publiation, 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 fast 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 pro-portion 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 remain-

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

Mr. Mills, of the house of C. & J. E. Mills. of Montreal arrived yesterday from that ci-21st, and reports the death, by Cholera, of Horace Dickinson, Esq. the stage propriefor a gentleman universally known and esteem son, now, we believe, in Boston, and father

blea which they building occupied as a dwelling by the Cashier.—The Bank of Quebec was still open—
having been closed but one day, which was in consequence of the sickness of one of the

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 fil-

thy. PRESCOTT, U. C.—The Prescott Gazette of Tuesday last, furnishes the following statement of the disease at that place, up to 19 o'clock at noon of that day:

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

Brought in boats and wagons sick, 9; of which I has recovered. 3 are dead, and 5 remain doubtful. - Children not included in the abore 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 spamodic 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 bed ding, and meditines, &c. &c. We have stopped the ferry across the bay; in fact we are under martial la w 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 fa-

LATER FROM EUROPE-RECALL OF EARL GRAY.

The brig Sarah, Captain Corner, from Li verpool, whence she sailed on the 17th May, has arrived at N. 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 mi-

CIVIL WAR IN THE MOREA. A letter, dated Toulon, May 7, gives the

following intelligence:'The corvette La Dilligente, Halle, com mander, arrived in our roads yesterday evenng after a severe voyage from Navarina, from whence she sailed on the 19th April. In consequence of the pressing orders to depart gi-ven by Admiral Hugon, 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. the the Greek Censtitutionalists, after several combats with the troops of Colocotroni, had obliged Capo d'Istrias and his partizans, to save themselves on board the Russian ves sel Azoff.

'In this state of things, the three_Admirals ommanding in the station, French, English and Russian, not wishing to favour openly either of the two parties, without ulterior in- lamity. It is to us a merciful dispensation structions from their respective Governments, that the disease did not first appear in this agreed, with one accord, to take possession of country—that our city, as we had much resson well as the citadel of Napoli, which had been rendered impregable by art and nature. The Iphigenic frigate ac-cordingly landed a chosen portion of its crew for that purpose.

'Colocotroni, who has taken the field to support the re-establishment of Capo d'Istrias, on the throne of Greece, seized upon Argos, upon the plains before which he has stances. 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

recovered 2. May 13. - New cases 4; died 3; recovered 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

The cases yesterday were in Canongate, West Richmond street, Cauill's Close and West Port. Board of Health for the City of Dublin, ?

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 let them be inspected daily, that no offal mataday, as well as the continued increase of re- ter be collected. If the houses of the poor bo

The new cases reported are The deaths Recoveries

Within the last seven days 254 have been disin-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

CHOLERA IN NEW TORK We have the unpleasant dety of a ng the existence of this terrible mal cing 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 subscri-bers 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 ci-ty. No alarm need be created—no excitenent 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 extraordina ry meeting of the Committee on Cholera, held on Sunday Evening, July 1st, 1832, Dr. Fiexotto in the chair.

'A communication having been made by Drs. Stearns, Maclay, Bowron, Piatt, Walsh, Sheldon, and Peixotto, that they had seen ceveral cases of Cholera Asphyxia (Asiatic choera), 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 publish-

FRANCIS W. WALSH, M. D. Sec'r. 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 To indulge in gloomy forebocity is folly. dings, 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 deprayed, to link to that God with whom are the issues of life and death, as a God of mer;y, 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 themselvessuch 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 for-mal report has not yet been presented to the Board of Health, who are to meet this morn-

ing 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 grati-tude 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 plessing of an all wise Providence, to ward of the disease and mitigate its severity, there is a *preparation of the heart, which gives confidence and submission in the day of caect it would, be, was not vaded by it on this continent. Our physicians have had time calmly to study the character of the Enidemic as it is modified by climate, season, situation, temperment 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 circum-

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 a r city has had opportunity to inform himself what course of living is best calculated to promote his health. In short, all that human astrumentality 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 wellfaithfully to their respective du ties.

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 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 saffered to rot in or about our dwel;

Let every person protect his body as far as he is able from chillness, by avoiding the night when in a state of the state of d white bread,

f they are good. when young and t regetables, be we Avoid crowded larly in the evening larity of habit in e every species of e of every improper sleer be regular; : the middle of the much as possible If pain in the b mach, or diorrhea sending for your p Finally, preserv that springs from

raignation to His pensations of His Po Half, past one Health met this m adjourned mt 1 their report:-

The Board met One case of mild berry st .. One case of do. One do. report corner of Reed ar

Eleven deaths a ion character h de Canadian Che heir fellow citizer pre a fall stateme FROM Our new achoor burded vesterda hip SILAS RICHAR have received by h of English journal May, and from Li

ant appear that the ented to a creat arry the Reform he inferred. This hat either auch ci he anti-reform Lo M. CASIMIR PE tictim to the Chole et been appointer

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hem to-day-By the official re erpool, it will be ve very triffing. CHOL Report of yesterda rom the commen

the12th May, 1 in of Cases. _ N DAND OF HEALT lower Castle Yard The Board of 1 Announcin al and material everal days, and ses, whereof St are been but 2 d re been 43; ane ARIS, May

career has little before 48 hours he is physician ld keep him lo es returned at s, and only le Prince Borgher

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h inst. of apopt ALEXANDRIA, / ahim Pacha ha Campaign agai ag a capitulation ation of arme ich Ibrahim ag positively kno the fortress yplians, if not oon as the co Turkish troop

tually succeede feating at Alex teen thousand an d'Acre; and der the bayone a prisoners, or

It is most probe in to St. Jean dallah the ful Egyptian fle

rom the from the crest which must feel in induced us the subscriis evening. Enquirer of

the Asiatic in this cined. With cleanliness. mined trandoubt, but it We were of the com-

extraordina: on Cholera, 1st, 1832,

riatt, Walsh, had seen se-(Asiatic choof which eight views of the most city, it was on be publish-

I. D. Sec'y. mercial. liged to make n our publicato do so for undoubtedly ; and all that tits extensive versally clean; If-abandoned, uations where reach them, e, cleanliness, o fly from the oomy forebos to invite the disease. The

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r returned from y. Their forneet this morn-Commercial. elieve that the

ady swept over as at length inn if it should cause for gratihave no reason mmen scourge. emplate its apprepare for it. ndent of those culated, by the dence. to ward severity, there " which gives the day of caal dispensation appear in this had much reason ot the first in-Our physicians y the character ed by climate. and habits, and e experience of to adapt their I of the circum-

time to cleanse to adopt such ken the force of rd relief to the nt person in a r inform himself calculated to all that buman have been done tened judgment. refore, for past et every one at duty in guard-· malady. Let council as wells capacity attend an and dry, and

be well whitehat no offal mates of the poor bo corporation, and hose be removed situatious.

at no vegetable about our dwel

is body as far as voiding the night

changing his clothing as fiten as changes in the temperature or meisture of the atmosphero may require, and by avoiding cold bathing when in a state of perspiration. Let the feet be kept dry and warm. Let every species of ardent spirits he avoided as poison, and the common beverage of the table be water, weak tes or coffee, bread water, and milk and water. Avoid all iced and acid drinks, and finally, be sparing of all kinds of liquids, particularly, if you feel any symptoms of disease.

Live upon food that is easily digested, such as good beef, lamb, mutton, fresh eggs, rice, good white bread, biscuit, asparagus, potatoes

good white bread, biscuit, asparagus, potatoes if they are good, and peas and beans, only when young and tender. Eat moderately of these, and let your food, especially, all fresh

these, and let your sood, especially all fresh treatables, he well cooked;
Avoid crowded assemblies, more particularly in the evening—preserve a perfect regularity of habit in every good thing; avoiding every species of excess, and the indulgence of every improper appetite. Let the hours of slee; be regular; avoid exposure to the sun in the middle of the day, and the evening air as

much as possible.

If pain in the bowels, sickness of the stomach, or diorrhea come on, lose no time in seading for your physician.

Finally, preserve that tranquility of mind that springs from confidence in Him who has the life of all beings in his hands, and, with much as possible.

raignation to His will, await caluty the dispensations of His Providence.

POSTCRIPT. Health met this morning at 11 o'clock, and aljourned out 1 o'clock. The following is their report:-

BOARD OF HEALTH. July 2d, 1832

The Board met this day at 11 o'clock, and nade the following report:—
One case of mild Cholera Morbus, 35 Mul-

One case of do. at 209 William street. One do, reported as Spasmodic Cholera. corner of Reed and Greenwich streets.

Eleven deaths are reported. five of suspitians character having every appearance of the Canadian Cholera. The Board assure heir fellow citizens that to morrow they vill preafall statement of every thing in their

FROM ENGLAND.

Our new schooner Crucier and Enquirer burded yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, strenty miles from Sandy Haok, the packet hip Silas Richards, Capt. Holredge. We has star Richards. Capt. Horedge. We have received by her our usual copious supply of English journals—from London to the 22: Mar, and from Liverpool to the 24th. It does to appear that the King has absolutely connected to a creation of Peers sa licient to erry the Reform Bill, though it may perhaps be inferred. This much at least is certain, hat either such creation will take place or beanth-reform Lords will withdraw their op-

M. Casimin Penien. has at last fallen a ticim to the Cholera. His successor had not ret been appointed. That disorder was diminishing, although it had not ceased in France; it is said to be making some progress

Neither from Belgium or Portugal is there ay thing important.

We have advices from our Paris Corresundent to the 20th May. The late hour at which our news collector reached town from the Slas Richards renders it impossible to insert

By the official report of the Cholera in Literpool, it will be seen that its ravages there ve very triffing.

CHOLERA MORBUS. Report of yesterday. Liverpool, May 25, 1852.

New cases. Dead. Recovered. Cases Rem'g Samuel G Hopkins Rachel S Hopkins from the commencement of the Disease, on

the 12th May, 1852:
So. of Cases. No. of Deaths. Recovered. Henrietta M. Jewell MAID OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY OF DURLIN. Mary King Lower Castle Yard, from 19 to 20 May. 1852 The Board of Health feel extremely satis. Elizabeth Linthicum led in announcing that there has been a grateal and material diminution in Cholera for everal days, and that out of a total of 329 ases, whereof \$19 are in the hospital, there ave been but 2 deaths, whilst the recoveries

as have greatly increased.
ARIS, May 10.-M. Casimir Perrier's career has closed. He died this mornlittle before 8 o'clock. During the pre-48 hours he had been sinking so fast his physicians saw that no human skill d keep him long alive.—His mental facules returned at the commencement of this Edward II. Steuart and only left him with the extinction

ave been 43; and the number of convales-

Prince Borghese, widower of Napoleon's Lewis Tydings tautiful sister Eliza, died at Florence on the Richard Tydings inst. of apoplexy.

ALEXANDRIA, April 13 .- War in Syria -

him Pacha has opened the operations of Abdallah Pacha, after repeatedly refua capitulation, proposed a fifteen days alies of armagagainst St. Jean d'Acre to ch Ibrahim agreed. The conditions are positively known, but one of them is said the fortress is to be delivered up to the plians, if not relieved within that time. oon as the convention was concluded, I-Turkish troops assembling at Aleppo, and ally succeeded in surprising and totally g at Alexandrette, a Turkish corps of teen thousand men, coming to relieve St.

er the bayonet of the Egyptians, were ta-a prisoners, or dispersed, flying in all di-It is most probable Ibrahim will now re-rn to St. Jean d'Acre, and demand from dallah the fulfillment of the convention. Exptian fleet is quite ready for sea, and

at Annapolis for the DISTINGUISHED PA TRONAGE he has received, and is extreme ly sorry that unforceseen circumstances will pre cent 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.

IN CHANCERY. Allen Dorsey John Dorsey Nicholas King and Camden Hughes.

18. Joseph Cook and Rebecca his wife, and Eliza-

Doth Linthian beautiful and the sale of the real estate of Zack and Linthicum. 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 in testate, and John W. Ringrove, of Anne-Arun del county, has administered on his personal restate, 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 Bultimore county called Beaseman'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 thereupon, this 30th day of Jure, 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 napers 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 Linchicum, 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 port in per-son or by solicitor, on or before, but day of November nex', to showcause whitefure a de-

True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can. cree should not pass as pracit.

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING in 30th June, 18. Post Office, at Annapolis. Harriet Brown oseph N. Brewer Martha Brogden Thomas Burtgis William Caton Thomas H. Caroll Samuel Cleggett Thomas Croxall Thomas Davis O. R. Drest A. H. Durneher J. W Duvall

Vernon II. Dorsey Henry Durgan Larkin Dorsey Rhflezer Pailes John Frazier lighia Ann Greenwell Catharine Green Thomas Hodges Jeremish Hughes Maria Hawkins

Mary Heath Rev James Henson' John Hicks Joseph Jewell

-Lichleitner-3 John Lowrie Bushrod W. Marriott

Benj'min Mead Dr. Richard Marriott Mary E. Praton_2 D. Parker John Quinn

Henry Richmond Thomas Robins Mrs. Alfred Sellman Nicholas Stonestreet loseph N. Stockett-2

Joseph Thomas, or Thos. Tydings Margaret Williams Hamilton White Andrew O. Waterhouse G. White Ann Ward ohn Wellington, or Worthington Benjamin Winterson Clement Weeden

J. GREEN, P. M. City Collector's Office,

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

RICHARD RIDGELY, City Collector. Jone 28 FOR SALE OR RENT.

terms apply to HENRY MATTHEWS. ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.

WHEREAS Israe: Davidson, Collector of the Tax hath-returned to the Commission-ers for said County, the following List of Lands, which Taxes are due for the

Names of Persons Assessed,	Names of Lands. Amoun	t of Tax du
Allen Nathan, (Negro)	Part of Brooksberry Point,	TO SHEET AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Brewer, Hannah	Smith's Forest	81 44
Brown,	Part of Andover	1 68
Brown, Valentine's heirs	Part of Brown's Forest and Fe-	200
Barret, Joseph A.	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, Randelph	Part of Cromwell's Inheritance,	1.447
Clark, Alfred	Part of Hanover, at Eik Ridge	Sec. 1
	Landing,	88
Clarke, Sylvester	Part of Hanoyer, at Elk Ridge	19
Correll Ann	Landing,	1 05
Carroll, Ann	House and Lot in Annapolis,	8 50
Dunn. James	House and Lot in Annapolis,	5 40
forest, Josiah	Addition to Forest Range.	1 32
lammond, Larkin	Part of Addition to Timber Neck,	
U	and part of Polecat Glade,	9 29
Howard, James G's heirs	Part of Harborer, and part of Yates	
Inoil Ineach	Inheritance,	2 80
Hood, Joseph .	Part of Finland,	63
Jones, Isaac	Part of Davidson's Reserve,	2 10
Kelly, Caples	Part of Young's Locus Plains, and	
n d	Henderson's Meadows,	2 94.
Lucas, Ruth	Part of Holland's Choice,	73
Leatherwood, John	Part of Andover,	,1 69
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 beirs	Part of Chaney's Rest,	4 64
Pennington, Welthy	Part of Mount Ville.	76
Pocock, Abel	Part of First Discovery	.1 05
Pearce, Abrahams' heira	Part of Addition to Timber Ridge,	2 61
Peaco, James	Part of Walker's Inheritance,	5 36
Ridgely, Charles	House and Lotin 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
Vanlillie, 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
CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	- and or and and chair	2 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT unless the County charges aforesaid, are paid within thirty days after the publica-tion 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 budder, 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. Commr's. A. A. C. Je'y 5. R. The America . 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, both re-turned 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 7	ax due
Childe, William (of Wm.) hei Chew, Ann	rs	Name unknown, Part of Aires and Chew's Rig	gh'.	81	50 16
Lattin, Mary Lane, John H. D.		Name unknown, Grammer's Chance,		2	45 16
Pindell Thomas's heirs,		Part of Chancy's Rest,		3	31
Watkins, Ann		Bessington,		1	22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT unless the County charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publi cation 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.

R. J. COWMAN, Cik. Commr's. A. A. C. By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Commr's. A. A. July 5.

The American. Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

Farniers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, June 20, 1832.

Frederick Town. held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South THAT the subscriber has obtained from River Bridge Company have declared a the Orphans' Coart of A. A. county, let-Divident of 35 cents per share, for the last ters of administration on the personal estate of six months on the capital stock of said compa- Basil B. Crawford, late of Anne Arundel ny. The same will be paid on or after Mon- county, deceased. All persons having claims THE HOUSE AND LOT in church ny. The same will be paid on or after mon-county, uccessed. At the said estate are requested to present accupied by Mr. day the second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- against the said estate are requested to present second day of July next, to stockhold- aga in person or to their order.

in person or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors,

THOS. FRANKLIN Treasurer.

June 21 1832.

ARABELLA CRAWFORD, Adm'x. June 21 1832.

CONSTABLE'S SALE. BY virtue of several writs of fieri facias, is

sued by Justices of the Peace for Anne-IN compliance with the Charter of the Far. Arundel county, and to me directed, against ners Bank of Maryland, and with a supple the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at ments, of John W. Baker, I have seized and taken in Execution, all the estate, right, title, Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders interest, property, claim, and demand, at law on the Western Shore, that an election will be 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 Washing-

napolis, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M for the purpose of choosing from amongst the Stockholders sixteen Directors for the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the 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 Amerian Baltimore, will publish the above once a feek for it weeks.

June 21.

Samuel Landing, and on the North side of the Washington at Court of Maryland, the subscriber as trongent on the North side of the Washington ton and Baltimore Turnpike Road, occupied to a Thursday, the 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

JUIN STRINGER.

Constable, A. A. Co.

June 21.

June 21.

STORTED IS HEREDT CLYES,

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

J. CLARKS
Lottery Vender, Baltimbre.
Who will always forward by return mail any sicket, share or packages of tickets ordered from his office, and as they will in all cases be the original ones the cash can be had for them. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY

No. 10. To be drawn the 6th July. 820,000 1 5922 10,000 20 1000 6,000 20 500, 8cc 1 prize of

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 10. To be drawn July 6.

HIGH PRIZES.

1 prize of 820,000 1 1 1976

820,000 1 4,000 4 1000 9,000 4 500. &c. Tickets 85—Halves 82 50—Quarters 81 25 DELAWARE and NORTH CARO-LINA CONSOLIDATED. To be

drawn July 9th. . HIGH PRIZES. 1 prize of 812,000 2,000 5 1000, &c.

Tirkets 4. halves 2. quarters 1. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOT-TERY, No. 14. To be drawn July

16th. HIGH PRIZES. 1 prize of \$15.000 1000 4000 500, &c 3000 10 Tickets 88, halves 4, quarters 2. VIRGINIA STATE, No. 6, to be drawn July 20.

RIGH PRIZES. 1 prizes of \$20,000 | 5000 10,000 2500 4000 7 500

- Ticktes 85, halves 2 50, quarters 1 25 UNION CANAL, No. 13, to be drawn July 30. \$10,000 | 10 4270 | 10 3 prizes of 1000 20 200, &c. Tickets 85, halves 2 50, quarters 1 25

July 5. 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 peried of time, the following prizes:-One of \$500, one of \$100, one of \$40, two of \$30, besides a numerous quantity of smaller Prizes; And has for sale lickets in the following schemes, soon to be drawn:-

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 8, For 1832:

To be drawn at Baltimore,

To-morrow. AT SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

Fifty Four Number Lottery-Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME: 820,000 1 prize of

1 prize of 4,000 2,000 1 prize of 1,376 1 prize of 1,000 4 prizes of 4 prizes of 400 4 prizes of 800 10 prizes of 200 10 prizes of 10 prizes of 120 100 10 prizes of 46 prizes of 46 prizes of 40 46 prizes of 30 92 Prizes of 20 1,058 Prizes of 10 8,250 Prizes of

624 Prizes.

l'ickets 85-Halves 82 50-Quarters 81 25. Tickets and Shares for Sale At

E. DUBOIS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE. June 28

CHANCERY SALE.

is deemed unnecessary to give a further dear-cription, of the land as these disposed to pur-chase, it is presumed, will view the premises, which will be shewn by applying to Mr. N. L. Darnall or the truster-

Ferms of Sale cash on the day of sale or ratification thereof by the Charcellor; and on payment of the purchase money, and not before, the subscriber, as trustee, is authorised to

execute a deed to the purchaser.
RICHARD B. DARNALL June 14

Continued from First page. ed by the distress of the page. It was a thou-sand pities he should be runned for the wast of so trilling a boon. Surely, too, he could not be one of those dangerous beings whom her aunt had described as a species of canni-bal, ever on the prown to make prey, of thoughtless damsels-he was gentle and modest, and stood so entreatingly with cap in his hand, and dooked so charmingly! The and redoubled his entreaties to such moving terms, that it was not in the nature of mor tal maiden to deny him; so the blushing ditwarden of the tower descended and open ed the door with a trembling hand; and inthe page had been charmed by a mere glance of her countchance from the window, he was ravished by the full length portrait now reveal ed to him. Her Andalusian bodice trimbas quina 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 Predeganda faintly; and when did you beit served to give richness to the mantling bloom of her cheek, and to heighten the lus tre of her melting eyes. Ruyz de Alarcon beheld all this with a single glance, for it becamy him not to tarry; he merely murmured his acknowledgments, and then bounded lightly up the spiral staircase in quest of his fal-He soon returned with the truant 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 agit ion, 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 but, seizing the hand extended to reand devout than he had ever imprinted on the fair hand of his sovereign. "Ave Maria, se norl' 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 ex-pressing the most profound homage and respect Her anger, if anger she felt, was easily pacified, but her systation and embarrassment continued, and she sat blusning reper and deeper, with her eyes cast down upon her work, entangling the silk which she a tempted to wind. The curning page saw the confusion in the opposite camp and would fin have profited by it; but the fine speeches he would have uttered deed upon his lips, his attempts at gallantry were awkward and incf fectual; and, to his surprise, the adroit page, who had figured with su h grace and effronte ry 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 art'ess manen, in her own modesty and innocence, had guardians more effectual than the oolts and bars pre scribed by her vigilant aunt. Still where is the female bosom proof against the first whis-perings of love? The little damser, with all her artlessness, instinctively comprehended all that the faultering tongue of the page failed to express; and her heart was fluttered at beholving, for the first time, a lover at her feet—and such a lover! The difficence of the page though genuine, was short-lived, and was recovering his usual case and confidence, when a shrill voice washeard at a dis tance. 'My aunt is returning from mass!' cried the damsel, in afficigat; I pray you, senor, depart.' 'Not until you grant me that rose from your hair, as a rememorance.'-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 far hand that gave it. Then placing the flower in his bonnet, and taking the

. When the vigilant aunt arrived at the tower, she remarked the agitation of ner niece, and an air of confusion in the hall; but a word of explanation sufficed-'A gur-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 care is not safe!' The vigilant Fredeganda 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 their wiles, nature having set up a saleguard 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 s watch over their more tempting neighbours The neice was the orphan of an offer who had fallen in the wars. She had been educa-ted in a convent, and had recently been transferred from her sacred asylum to me immedia ate guardianship of her aunt, under whose overshadowing care she vegetated in obscurity, vershadowing care she vegetated in obscurity, like an opening rose blooming beneath a briar. Nor indeed is this comparison entirely accidentals 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 Albambra,' The wary aunt continued to keep a faithful watch over her tempting little niece as long as the court continued at Grenada, and flattered herself that her viriliance had been successful. It is true, the good lady was now and then discomposed by the fluxling of guitars, and the chanting of low ditties from the moonlit groves beseath the tower; but she would exhort her niece to shut her ears against such idle minutelsy, assuring her that it was one of the arts of the opposite sex, by which sim-

falcon upon his fist, he bounded off through

the garden, bearing away with him the heart

of the gentle Jacinta.

Alase what chance with a simple maid has a dry lecture sgainst a moonlight scranade? At length King Philip cut short his sojourn at Grenada, and suddenly departed with all his train. The vigilant Fredeganda watched the coval parent in its sand both from royal pageant as it issued forth from the 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 wickedgate of the garden, -to her horror, she saw through the thickets of roses a youth, in gaily embroidered dress, at the feet of her nince. 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 in-to her arms, she broke forth into sobs and tears. "Ay di mi!' cried she; 'he's gone!he's gone !-he's gone! and I shall never see him more!' Good-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 come acquainted with a queen's page? morning that the ger-talcon came into the ower. 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 to dangerous is those young prankling pages, and it is precisely such simple birds as thee they pounce upon.' The aunt was at first inlignant at learning that, in despite of her misted vigilance, a tender intercourse had been carried on by the youthful lovers, almost beneath her eye; but when she found that her imple hearted niece, though thus exposed, without the protection of bolt or bar, to all the machinations of the opposite sex, had attend thee ' come forth unsinged from the fiery ordeal. she consoled herself with the per-untion that it was owning to the chaste and cautious maxons in which she had, as it were, steeped her to the very lips. While the aunt laid this to the very lips. While the aunt faid this southing unction to her pride, the niece treasured up the oft repeated vows of fidelity of the page. But what is the love of restless. aving 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, clapsed, and nothing more was heard of the page. The pomegra-nate 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 lowled through the halls of the Alhambrastill 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 Jacint: sits and weeps her time away beside a fountain in the hall.

As the bell in the distant watch-tower the Albambra struck the midnight hour, the fountain was again agitated; and bubble-bubile-bubble-it tossed about the waters, un of the Moorish female again rose to view. she was young and beautiful; her dress was ich with jewels, and in her hand she held a alver lute. Jacinta trembled and was faint. out was re-assured by the soft and plaintive voice of the apparition, and the sweet expression of her pale, melancholy countenance. Daughter of mortality,' saul 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 bemoon my soli spell .- Wilt thou undertake the task?' 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.' vanced with faltering steps, dipped her hand in the fountain, collected water in the palm, and aprinkled it over the pale face of the phantom. - The latter smiled with ineflable 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 drops 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 es

The music of this lute fairly enchants all the hearers, till at length its pictress is sent for to court, to try its influence over the hypochondriae monarch.

tablished; for, beside the fountain, she beheld

the silver lute glittering in the morning sun-

shipe.

At the moment we treat of however. freak had come over the mind of this sapient and illustrious Bourbon that surpassed all former vagaries. After a long spell of imaginary illness, which set all the strains of day of August next, for the purpose of hear
Faranelli, and the consultation of a whole or
chestra of court fiddlers at defiance. the mosecting the ordinary business of the Levy narch fairly, in idea, gave up the ghost, and Court. would have been harmless enough, and even of the arts of the opposite sex, by which sim- convenient both to his queen and courtiers,

befilting a dead man; but to their annoyance he insisted upon having the foueral ceremonies performed over him, and, to their inexpressible perplexity, he began to grow impatient and to revile bitterly at them, for negligence and discessect, in leaving him anburied. What was to be done? To disobey the king's positive commands was monstrour in the eyes of the phasquipus contiers of a specifical 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 despatched 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 madding. She was in her picturesque Andalu sian 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 Alham bra.' As usual she was accompanied by the ever-vigitant Fredagands, who gave the whole 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 the 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 Impatient to make trial of her skill, she led

the way at once to the apartment of the moody monarch. Jacinta followed with downast eyes, through files of guards and crowds of courtiers. They arrived at length at 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 bands folded on his breast, and the tip of his nose just visible, lay extended this would be buried 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 zeriel 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 metally, 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 achievments 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 menarch. He faised 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 holdest a Moorish Princess, who, like ther, was unhappy in her love. A Christian knight, the ancestor won my heart, and would have horne me to his native 1. ad and to the boson of his church. I was a convert in my heart, but I la. ked courage equal to my faith, and lingered till too late. For this the evil genii are permitted to have power over me, and reader ask, how did Ruyz de Alarcon account pure Christian will deign to break the magic spell.—Will thou undertake the task? * I to the ment of the course of the charactery of the windows of the apartment were thrown open; the glorious clamber; all eyes sought the horney of the cours, and the authority of the same. That the same penalties be imposed upon all persons who may bathe of the interest of the court, at the lovely enchantress; but the lute had fallenged from her hand, she had sunk upon the earth, and the next moment was clasped to the boson of Ruyz de Alarcon. The nupfuls of the happy couple were shortly after celebrated with great splendour; but hold—I hear the reader ask, how did Ruyz de Alarcon account for his long neglect? Oh! that was all owing will to able to the task? * I to the ment of the love of the course of the course of the courtery of the same penalties be thrown open; the glorious of men, of the City of Annapolis, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing the first of the same penalties be thrown open; the glorious clamber; all eyes sought the lovely enchantress; but the lute had fallength to the city of Annapolis, once a week fit the tilty of the same. That the same penalties be timposed upon all persons who may bathe of the the tilty of the same. That the same penalties be timposed upon all persons who may be the city of Annapolis, once a week fit the tilty of the same. That the and that he give notice to his creditors by causing to the city of the same. That the and that he give notice to his creditors by causing the fit was all the tilty of the same. That the city of the same to his the city of the course of the city of the melancholy was cast forth, and, as it were, a 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 gravances when once 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, espe-cially as dignities and rewards were showered upon the blooming favourite of royalty. Be sides, 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 euchanted 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 Faranelli, in pure fealousy. At his death it passed into other hands in I-taly, who were ignorant of its mystic powers. the great singer Faranelli, in pure 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 fiddle of Pagamin!"

NOTICE.

PHE commissioners for Anna Arundel county will meet at the court house in

B. J. COWMAN CIK.

Arondel 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 del 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 cotate. Given under my hand this 5th day of June 1832.

BUSHROP V. MARRIOTT, Admir. D. B. N.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arunael County Orphans' Court,

June 19th, 1832. ON application by petition of John M Welch, Administrator of Benjamin Welch late of Anne Arandel county deceased,it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims a gainst the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the news papers printed in Annapotis.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arunde unty, hath- obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal ex tate of Benjamin Welch, late of Anne Arun del County, deceased. All persons having claim against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sqt scriber, 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

OHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. IN CHANCERY,

7th June, 1832. ORDERED, That the sale made and report ed by John Ridgely thistee, for the sale of the Real Estate of Richard R. Gaither, an in fant, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or defore the seventi day of August next, provided a copy of thi-order be inserted in some new paper printed at Annapolis, once in each of three successive weeks before the seventh day of July next The report states that said Real

sold for \$1200.00. True copy-Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Supplement to a toy Law to prevent the practice of Swimmin and Bathing in the Basin, passed June 2, 823.

Passy June 2, 1832.] -BE it established and ordered by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Coun

A BY-LAW.

By Law to confirm the Assessment of Real and Personal Property, within Annapolis, and the precincts thereof.

[Passed June 14, 1852.]

B. it established and ordainer by the Mayor e City of

by the Mayor. Recorder, didermen, and common Council of the city of Annepolis, 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 Carporation, be, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

CLAUDE, Mayor. June 21. 1000

A BY-LAW

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 there of . [Passed June 14, 1832.]

By it established and ordained by the Mayor. Recorder, Alderman, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same. That atax of seventy five cents on the hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the limits of raid city, and the precingts thereof, for the year 1832, to be levied and collected agreeably to a act of Assembly passed at December session 1818, entitled. An act to alter and amend he charter of the city of Annapolis, and a by the passed on the 16th day of June. 1819, entitled, A by-faw to appoint a collector of tixes, not to designate his duties.

D. CLAULE, Mayor.

June 21,

in Annapolis,
THUM AS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT the subscriber of Aune Arundel county, bath obtained from the Orphans Court county, bath obtained from the Urphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Anne-Arundel county, on the personal estate of Sarah Welch, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the same, with the vouchers thereof, in the same, with the vouchers thereof, in the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of Decomber 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. WEICH, Adm'r. D. B. N. June 14. 6w

\$100 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 19th instant, Negro man

BEN,

He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inder built, slow of speech, speaks low, and has. a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fore nair, about the size of a dollar, which 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 mitte. 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 cloathing being various, cannot be cor-rectly described, but will be found in part to be, a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout, and pan alouns to match, also possibly a Cassinet coatee, with a half worn black fur hat.

The above reward will be given if taken 40 miles or more from my residence, and 50 dol-tars elsewhere that I get him again. BASIL MULLIKIN,

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

Anne Arundel County, &c:

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundal County Court by petition, in writing of Beale Gaither of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he a 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 for as he can accetain them, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Beale Gaither having satisfied the Court by con-petent testimony that he has resided two years with in 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 sufficien security for his personal appearance at the Count Court of Anne-Arundel county, to answer such inter rogatories and allegations as may be made again him, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of Bea jamin, his trustee, who has given bond as such, at jamin, his trustee, who has given bond as such, as received from said Beale Gaither, a consequence as possession of all his property real, personal and ed,—it is bereby ordered and adjudged, that the air Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinement and that he give notice to his creditors by causing

FOR ANNAPOLIS. CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA 4000 RYLAND, will com mence her regular routs for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven) Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the

30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, luwer end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimere on every Tuesday and Filtay Murning, at 7 o'clock, for the abuse 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

r owners. LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt. March 24.

CASH FOR MEGROES TWISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES

Of both sexes.

of both sexes.
from 12 to 25
years; of age,
Beld hands
also, mechanics
of every de
scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do se
to give me's call, as I am determined to give me's call, as purchaser who is now or may be hessafter in market. Any communication in writing be promptly attended to. I can at all in the found at Williamson's Hotel, Anhapplished to give me and the found at Williamson's Hotel, Anhapplished to give me and the found at Williamson's Hotel, Anhapplished to give me and the found at Williamson's Hotel, Anhapplished to give me and the found at Williamson's Hotel, Anhapplished to give me and the found at Williamson's Hotel, Anhapplished to give me and the found at Williamson's Hotel, Anhapplished to give me and the found at Williamson's Hotel, Anhapplished to give me and the found at Williamson's Hotel, Anhapplished to give me and the found to give me and the g May 1, 1832.

VOL. L. PRINTED +JON

Church PRICE-THRE

TO A FLOW! The field bai tons, where the call the fathers o of redeeming St

If, by the wood When winte. The glorious to May proud'y Forget not the Who made this

Ther freedom's Yet hugle-lilast or to Ne'er shook that Flower of a noble f Was not where sp And shiver'd belms Midst banners wo But where the sunn Unto the cun wer There met high head Fure hands were r Ant rows were pled Through every A free as the wind, the The shaft of Willi Ast priver-the ful If allowed the past.

Nerr'd with the pe Defore the Alps and That calmaternted Through all the me Then welcome Gratt Even in thy pale di Which all high the

From the IF [Of the Dead S dju, Chateaubria traordinary descri "We left the co noon, ascended th at length, entering route to the east. tain gave us a pass I hardly recognize of broken rocks; that city of desola wilderness, had so

fring. She was, i "As we advance tins continued co a powdery whiteen muss. At hal from the lofty chai ed, and wound alo vation. At length the chain of heigh vest, the Valley Sea. The sun w mounted, and I la leasure, the lake,

"When you spe on conceive it eit

ted; if the former,

corn fields, vineya ter, it presents gra tered by a river, t the sinuosities or greeable and vari there is nothing of long chains of m m north to sont out recesses, with on the east, called is the most elevate of eight er ten lee wali, extremely a from the Lake of szare tint. You mits nor the small there slight inequa sinter, who trace "The chain on of the Mountains

nore uneven tha

it differs also it differs also hibits great masse occasionally press ed fortifications, a fortifications, a fortifications, a fortifications, a fortifications, a fortifications of the press from afar the property of the Dead could not find in morsel of food; every thing inspirity, which has fall try which has fall try which has fall try which has fall try whence aproperty thing inspirits whence aproperty the same resembles. where resembles which the wavels which the wavels hanks of gravel, were with salt, difficulty on that difficulty on that covered with the covered with the chair roots, while their roots, while

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

TO A FLOWER REQUEST FROM THE FIELD OF GRUTL! The field beside the Lake of the Pour Can-

tons, where the "Three Tells," as the Swiss call the fathers of their liberty, took the oath of redeeming Switzerland from the Austrian

If, by the woodfire's blaze.

If, by the woodfire's blaze.

When winter stars gleam cold,
The glorious tales of older days.

May proud's yet be told;
Forget not then the shepherdirace.
Who made this earth a holy place!

Whence art thou, flower! - from hely ground Where freedom's foot hath been! Yet hugle-blast or trumpet-sound Ne'er shook that solemn'scene! Flower of a noble field! -thy Light Mas not where spears have cross'd, And shiver'd belms have strewn the earth Midst banners won and lost, But where the sunny hues and showers

Unto the cun were given,
There met high hearts at midnight hours,
Fure hands were raised to heaven. And roses were plealgid, that man should rosm,
Through every Alpine dell,
Tree same wind, the torrent's Cam, The shaft of William Tell.

Asl prayer-the full deep flow of prayer, Hallowed the pasteral sod, And mult grew strong for battle there, Ners'd with the peace of God. Defare the Alps and stars they knelt, That calmule voted band; all rose, and made their apirits felt, Through all the mountain land.

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

From the Works of Chateaubriand. dan, Chateaubriand gives a striking and ex

traordinary description.]
"We left the convent at three in the after noon, ascended the torrent of Ceiron, and, at length, entering the ravine, rejoined our route to the east. An opening in the moun tan gave us a passing view of Jerusalem, 1 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 terri-fring. She was, in truth, the Queen of the

"As we advanced, the aspect of the mounbins continued constantly the same, that is, a powdery white-without shade, a tree or e en moss. At half past four, we descended from the lofty chain we had hitherto traverset, and wound along another of inferior ele-vation. At length we arrived at the last of the chain of heights, which close in, on the west, the Valley of Jordan and the Donai Sea. The sun was nearly setting; we ins-mounted, and I lay down to contemplate, at lessure, the lake, the valley and the river. "When you speak in general of a valley.

on conceive it either cultivated or uncultivated; if the former, it is filled with villages. comfields, vineyards and flocks; if the lat-ter, it presents grass or forests; if it is wa-tered by a river, that river has windings, and the siaussities or projecting points afford aon the east, called the Mountains of Arabia, the most clevated; viewed at the distance eight or ten leagues, it resembles a vast will, extremely similar to the Jura, as seen from the Lake of Geneva, from its form and stare tint. You can perceive neither summits nor the smallest peaks; only here and there slight inequalities, as if the hand of the sinter, who traced the long lines on the sky.

The chain on the eastern side forms part of the Mountains of Judea-less elevated and sore uneven than the ridge on the west; it differs also in its character; it ex nally present all the varieties of ruind fertifications, armed men and floating banhera. On the side of Arabia, on the other-hand, black rocks with perpendicular flanks, spread from afar their shadows over the wa-ters of the Dead Sea. The smallest birdcould out find in those crevices of rock, a mores of food; severy thing announces a country, which has fallen under the divine weath;

try which has fallen under the divine wraths carry thing inspires the horror at the incest from whence agrung Ammou and Moab.

The valley which lies between these mountains are resembles the bottom of a sea, from which he waves have long ago withdrawn; tanks of gravel, a deied bottom—rocks covered with salt, deserts of moving sand—here with salt, deserts of moving sand—here with salt, deserts of moving sand—here sound for the result which has nourished their sous, white their hark has the scent and their sous and have been taken as prisoners of wars. The barricaded houses, called ostrogs, will also sous, and have been taken as prisoners of wars. The barricaded houses, called ostrogs, and both sexes, and present a scale, and scale scale of the revolt, of all ranks, all ages, and both sexes, and present a scale scale

which are presented to the eye; but when journeying of through these pathless deserts, the expanse seems to spread out to infinity before you, the ensui disappears, and a secret terror is experienced, which, far from lowering the soul, elevates and inflames the regains. dowering the sout, the continuous scenes reveal genius. These extraordinary scenes reveal the land desolated by miracles; that burning sun, the impetuous eagle, the barren fig tree; all the poetry, all the pictures of Scripture are there. Every name recalls a mystery; every grotto speaks of the life to come; every grotto speaks of the life to come; every grotto-echoes the voice of a prophet ry peaker-echoes the voice of a prophet — God himself has spoken on these shores: these dried up torrents, these cleft rocks, these tombs rent asunder, aftest his resistless hand; the desert appears mute with terror; and you feel that it has never ventured to break all-

"I employed two complete hours in wandering on the shores of the Dead Sen, not withstanding the remonstrances of the Be-douins, who pressed me to quit that danger-ous region. I was desirous of seeing the Lor-dan at the place where it discharges itself in to 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. struck our tents, and travelled for an hour and a half with excessive difficulty, through a fine and silvery sand. We were moving to-wards a little wood of willows and tamarinds, which, to my great surprise, I perceived grow ing in the midst of the desert. All of a sudden the Bethlemites 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 bank .. It was deeply furrowed through the rocks, and with difficulty rolled on, a stream sur-charged with sand: it was the Jordan.

FATE OF THE POLES. Fragments of the Journal of a Traveller betireen H iatka and Bobrugsk, early in Te-

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

made prisoners because they were declared suspected in 1826.

Wastt. -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 deplace their own fate less than that of their unfortunate

Forty youths of the academy of Wilns. 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 tose their names; they are only known by numbers.

Dantzow There are here a multitude of men with infants, and old men who are drugged to Siberias a little further are detachments of 100 individuals. These are the unfortu-nate fugitive families, who, seeking a refuge in the woods of Volhynia, Lithuania, and Podoling have fallen into the power of the Con-

ed in tears (1) seeing us; others endeavoured to sing. "Poland is not yet lost;" others said to us. "We hope still to return to our dear

Beyond Chorbacewicz, M. Warcynski, Marshal of Osmiana (the town where the Kir-ghises assassinated 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.

Bosnuss.—Six hundred soldiers of the 4th regiment of the line, and officers, are condemned to labour in the fortreases. 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 lus sentence in prison. When he was arrested he had a bout 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 lew 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 pre sent 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 it-self of all his armories, and was itself the death of every other mortal distemper. The touch, yea, the very sight of the inflicted was deadly: and its signs were so sudden, that families seated in happiness at their meals, have seen the plague spots begin to redden, 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 bosom, 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 mak-The officers of the celebrated 4th regiment of the line have been sent to Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia; their final destination is still long chains of mountains running parallel unknown. At Bursk and Wermer, there is anoth to south, without projections, with a multitude of Polish Nobles, who have been nocent and the guilty leagued themselves tov .- the gruss grew in the market places;the cattle went mosning 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 belfries:-silence was universal save when some infected wretch was seen clamouring at a win-

For a time, all commerce was in coffins and shrouds; but even that ended. Shrifts there was mone; 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 graves—the testator and his heirs and executors were hurled from the same cart into the same hole fogether. Fires beexpired:-the seams of the safforless ships wawned to the sun. Though doors were epen. and coffers unwatched, there was no theft: all offences ceased, and no crime, but the universal woe of the pestilence, was heard of a-mong men. The wells overflowed, and the mong men. The wells overflowed, and the conduits ran to waste; the dogs banded them selves together, having lost their masters, and ran howling over all the land; borses 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 were seen dead in all corners. Nor was it only in England that the pisgue so raged. It travelled over a third part of the whole carth, like the shadow of au 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 the writ.

arpland Charet

CULTIVATION OF PEACH TREES. Description of a method of cultivating Peach I rees, with a view to prevent their prema-ture decay, confirmed by the experience of forty five years, in Delevenre State, and the mestern parts of Pennsylvania, By Tho-

The death of young peach trees is pricipally 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 kersel 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 scious 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 hogs 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 sump 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 hear 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 af-ter 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 manured trees is always smaller and inferior to that of trees which are out manured. By manuring, you make th peach trees larger, and apparently more flou-rishing, 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 bepe-fit, and has been informed, that Col Luther Martin and ampther gentleman, in the lower part of Mary and, 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 - Ann Fermer.]

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 compitted to jail in this city yesterday, on a charge of murder. It is estated 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, or their way to a factory, where he had engaged employment. A creditor had pursued him, and obtained a writ in this State on his desired, and amployed Mr. Link Smith, the demand, and employed Mr John Smith, the town sergeant of Foster, to make service on

unwillingly towards the lake. Its course is not to be discerted by the water, but by the water, but by the water, but by the water, but by the willows and shrubs which skirt its banks—the Caucasus Grenburg, and Siberia. The willows and shrubs which skirt its banks—the Caucasus Grenburg, and Siberia. The way-lay and rob the piligrim.

"Buch are the places rendered famous by the majedictions of Heaven: that river is the Jordan: that lake is the Dead Sea. It appears with a serene surface; but the guilty cities which are eremes surface; but the guilty cities which are sembosomed in its waves have poisoned its waters. The solitary abyesses are ploughed its bosom; its waves have poisoned its waters. The solitary abyesses are level to the ploughed its bosom; its shores are without birds, without verdure; justices waters frightfully salt; is so heavy that the fightest wind can hardly raibe it.

"In travelling in Judes, an extreme feeling of enabl frequently seizes the mind, from the seried and monotonous aspect of the object of th

the neck.—Smith died almost without a strongle. He then persued 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.—Prov. Journal.

UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE.

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 Sanday last, became
excited, and finally fought in earnest, and
with great severity, for several moments. with great severity. for several moments. Some of the bystanders at length succeeded Some of the Dystanders at length succeeded in parting them, but about a quarter of an hour afterwards, Alexander, who was by far the heaviest man, fell suddenly over and died in a few minutes. A jury was called forthwith, 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. Ing

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 sward 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 acboundary."

SUICIDE.

A man of the name of Patrick Burns, a resident of our Poor House and fitmerly 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 porter and ale; and he heads his advertisement with the following thoughts that breathe the words of

O ye, wha bilge wi' slaps o' gin, And whiskey drinkers fu' o' sin; It's surely time ye wall begin
Ye'er course to wall—
Come then, an' brighten up ye'er ce'd
W1'—PATCHEL'S ALS. Ye'll talk about your brandy slings,

Your cock-tail julips, a' sic things Are only drying up the strings,
That life can stitch—
Come taste the Nectar Patchel 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 annunciation may be seen in the annexed paragraph from a late London

HE WAY TO GET MARRIED. -On day 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. Boston Gazette.

From the American Daily Advertiser. I have lately seen an occasional notice of the travels of a Mrs. TROLLOTE. 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 his Jose Tactors,
Who hath capsed there stones to roll-up,
The king of dry bones too's his woul-up,
And now his body fills this hole-up.
QUERIST.

As an evidence of the impurity of the atmosphere at Montreal, we mention that a gen-tleman 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 froatier, which reached us by the last Mail:

A letter from Gen. Arkissos to his friend in this city dated June 16th, says:—"It is difficult to tell when we shall got through this troublesome Indian business. I shall again take the field in tan days, and bring matters to a close as soon as possible."

ly a Cassifur hat. if taken 40 and 50 del-IKIN, Co. Md. c: Anne-Arundel iting, of Beale ing that he and praying for the for sundry racession, 1803, r session, 1805, on the terms property, and a e Court by com-two years with y preceding the Beale Gaither.

prescribed, or given sufficient at the County awer such inter-e made against arfield, of flesnd as such, and consequence and ersonal and sis confinement. rs by causing ome newspaper once a week fr nday of Octobe dy Court, at the lock in the fe ew couse, if my the supplements

LIS. EASTON. eam Bost M. D. will color r regular route polis, Cambridge le Haven.) and NG NEXT, the her usual place wharf, and conery Tuesday and

310.

Easton 82 50 isk of the owner YLOR, Capt.

GROES CHASE ... EGROES

d sell, will do set or will do set of the AVES, than a harbor witing of the author will be sell. Anhapolis WILLIAMS,

ANNAPOLISI Thursday, July 12, 1882.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will be held by the Pro-testant 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 Patapsco, a conveyance by water within less than a 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.

Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sa-Returns on Wednesdays, Fridays and Mon

days. From Hashington City.

Arrives on Mondays, Wednesdays and

Returns on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sa turdays.

From Calvert County Arrives on Tuesdays and Fridays. Returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays. From the Eastern Shore. (vin Broad Creek.) Arrives on Sundays 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 settlens at with the deputies, it mabsolutely necessary the above request should be complied with

J. GREEN, P. M.

THE CHOLERA.

Mr. GREER.

Would it not be advisable for the physicians to say, through the papers, what meditil a physician could be had, as at times it i impossible to get one in less than two or three hours, and the cholera is of such a fatal na ture, that a delay of that time, without aid would be almost certain death. Such medi cite 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.

APPIRMATIVE.

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Claude. Messrs. Hunter. Sonwrar, Hyde. -3 Watkins, Brewer,

Wells, Hughes, Boyd, Tuck. -8

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 vesterday returned to the Secate, in which body it origin red, ac the Secrete, in which many ... g companied 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 Appeliant, and by J. Scott for the Appellees. Brewer vs. Griffith and Tilly, No. 106, was

argued by Brewer for the Appellant, and by lies. Flusser for the Appellees.

Lee and wife and Jordan vs Stone and McWilliams N . 116, was argued by Johnson for the Appellants, and by J. Scott for the Appellees.

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

Cookey 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 Appellees. 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 Appel

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 Alexauder for the Appellee.

Judgment affirmed.
Tuespay, 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. Pere grius Warfield et al. This case was argued by Magruder for the Appellant. No counsel argued for the Appeller.

No. 124. Alphana J. Hyatt vs. Hugh Boyle.

The argument of this case was commenced

by Walsh and Johns for the Appellant, and |

Oill for the Appelles
WEDNESDAY, 11th.—The argument of No.
124. Alphaus J. Hystevz. High Boyle, was
concluded by Jahnson for the Appellant.
Sterney J. delivered the spinion of the
court in No. 71. James Flack vs. Charles
Green.

Judgment affirmed. The court reversed the decree of the Or hans Court of Baltimore county, in No. 77,

George Kraft vs. Lewis Wickey.

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

Judgment Reversed and procedendo awarded. The court affirmed the Judgment in No. S8. Daniel Harbine vs. Abraham Barnes Les-See. Dorsey, Judge disserting.

Donsey J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 60, Henry Shefer vs. Gerard

Judgment affirmed.

The court reversed the decree in No. 117.

Elizabeth W. Snowden vs. Peregrine Warfield, et al.

Stonebraker.

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

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

No. 128. 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 doub 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

leath is officially reported.

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

The New York American of Friday After noon remarks-

"The fact that only twenty cases of cholera vere vesterday 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 Satur

day afternoon.
BOARD OF HEALTH. Saturday, July 7, 1832 .- The board as

inbled at 12 o'clock, and reported, 42 new ases (exclusive of the Park (lospital) PARK HOSPITAL. 8 remaining at last report.

It received since, viz: 8 males and 3 females 19 total.

2 discharged cured, (Males). Died, Males, 4; Females 2. 13 remaining.
GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

2 new cases. Deaths 1. Remaining 3. CROSBY STREET HOSPITAL. RIVINGTON STREET HOSPITAL.

New cases 1. Total of deaths, 12.

Dor notes say 10 deaths, but the funtng is 12. We cannot detect where the error

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 with in 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 reco

vered, were persons of good habits.

Number of persons within the walls at Belevue about

do. on Blackwell's Island 200 do. onLong Island Barms 200 Do. The Penitentiary women will be sent to Blackwell's Island, say

And the Court of Sessions have nearly clear ed the Bridewell. The total number of new cases this lay, was stated at thirty-seven, of which nine-

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 deads, exclusive of the Hospitals. 13 new cases in the Hos pitals and 11 deaths.

HEALTH OFFICE,

I hiladelphia, July 5. The Board of Health having made every proper arrangement for receiving the earliest information of the appearance of malignant or pestilential Macase 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 next. 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 an unique character may be discontinuated by their fellow-

WM. BINDER, President. M. E. Isriel, Sec'y.

ARGUS OFFICE, ALBANY, July 4-5 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 ; roduce 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 indicaions, 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. 5 P. M. The medical staff report that 12 cases pidemic cholers 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 chlode of lime. There is good reason for the be ief that the cleansing of the city was heretofore very imperfect, and it may be feared that the cholera may not pass over Albany so light-ly as it seems likely to do with New York.

The report of Friday gives 12 cases -show ing a much greater activity of the disease, in proportion to the population, than has yet oc

curred 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 Tray 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;

lischarged, cured, 6; die 1, 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, diarrhæ, and common bowel complaints are at present very prevalent in this city. They are the result of the present liseased state of the atmosphere; but few of hem can be regarded as at all dangerous."

Information has reached the War Department from the held quarters of General Atinson, foot of Illinois Rapids, the 23d June, tating that General Atkinson was to march on that day with the Illinois militia, and ubout 400 regular troops to attack the Indians who were tationed on Rock River, in the neighbourhood of the Four Likes, where they detach small parties of 12, 20, and 40 men to annoy the frontiers and cummit depreda thas, -that on the 16th, Captain Snyder's company of volunteers had a rencontre on the head of Plain 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 darty of 11 Sac Indians, strong ly posted under the bank of a lake on the Peketalica, and succeeded in killing the whole by this department upon the act of 1818, and number, having three of his own party wound-that which, it appears to me, should be put ed-that about the same time one white man upon the act of the present session of Conwas villed on the Da Payne river, another on the Bureau, and five near the Blue Mound act for the relief of certain surviving officers diggings—that General Atkinson expected to and soldiers of the revolution," may be apbe upon the ground at that time occupied by parent. The benefit of the latter act is ex the Indians on the 30th June—and that by tended to each of the surviving officers, &c. employing some of the principal men of the who shall have served in the continental line Winnebagoes and Pottawattomies, he had suc- or State troops, volunteers or militia, &c., ceeded through the former, in rescuing the wo females, captured by the hostile Indiaus, who had been restored to their friends. Washington Globe.

FRIGATE POTOMAC-AND AFFAIR WITH THE MALAYS.

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

United States, in August, and up to the last advices (March 18th.) 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 he Potomac. N. Y. Courier,

Forty miles from Batavia Roads, }
March 7th, 1832.
We arrived at Rie Januare on the 15th Oc-

of a merchant as part of the crew of a merchanton, soiled 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 fand 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 carles which was promptly obeyed. At half

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. Ingersol; 3d cutter, Past Midshipman Zeely; 4th cutter, Past Midshipman Godon; 5th cut-ter, Midshipman Hart; Life Boat, Midship man - The Commodore's Barge was left by the ship. 2d Lieutenant Wilson remained in charge of the ship, with the Com-

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 . 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 per sons killed from our party, were William P. Smith, a Swede, and - Brown, a marine. Smith, a Swede, and — Brown, a marine. est; and it app. The whole affair was conducted with great be safe to go. skill and bravery on the part both of the of-ficers and the men. We had the pleasure of seeing the star spangled banner even in that remote island-so far from the land of Free-

Mr. Berry, our assistant sailing master, was second mate of the ship Friendship, when her crew were so cruelly massacred here. On the 7th Pet. 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 Soo Soo, a distance of two miles where one of the friendly Rajahs live.

Feb. 18, left Son Son, bound towards Batavia. Feb. 92, (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. Ein: 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 of ficers, non-commissioned officers, musiciar . 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 vall commissioned officers," &c. extend to the whole staff of the army, there was no necessity to insert a paricular 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 rea sons of the difference in the construction nu gress, entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the relief of certain surviving officers or State troops. volunteers or militia, &c., without any clause necessarily, or by construction, limiting its operations. It is, there fore, 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 manfest 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 She has lost but four men by disease and other testimony. The certificate of a comrequired. But if it cannot, then the corrobo rating statement of two credible witnesses must be produced. Not that these witnesses should both certify, from their personal knowledge, to the autual service of the appliknowledge, to the aptent service of the appli-cant, but that they should, by direct or indi-rect circumstantial evidence, confirm the ac-count 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 considerables. tober, sailed again Nov. 5, arrived at the tobe imperfect, considerable relaxation should be allowed; and, under these circumstances, ed again Dec. 12th. Jan. 12, 1832, made and as the difficulty of procuring testimony

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no presureption against the application to be met by stronger evidence than und er other circumstances would be required; and time and of the witnesses of their services and selfering, that to demand of them positive proof independently of their own statements, would be to deprive many of them of the betiefit of the act. My impression is, that the applicant should produce the best evidence in his power. 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 excellent, 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 traditionary evidence, in the absence of other proof, will corroborate the statement of the honest applicant, and check the attempts of those who are dishonst; and it appears to me to be as far as it will 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 be-

neficent provisions of the law. I have the honour to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't. LEWIS CASS.

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

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 colisted, 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 comnissaries 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 spics.

As rolls of the regular troops in the revolutionary war exist in this department, all persons claiming the benefit of this law asofficers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, will, in the first instance, make application by transmitting the following decharation, 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.

STATE, TERRITORY, OR DISTRICT OF COUNTY OF On this personally apday of peared before the of the A B, resident of in the county of and State, Territory, or District of aged years, who being first daly 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 en-listed 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 enfistment, he must specify the particular period; and rank and names of his officers;) the town, or county, and State in which he resided when he entered the serwice; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged, and the country through which he

er to a pension or an annuity, except the prethe 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

And the said court do hereby declare their opinion that the above named applicant was a revolutionary soldier, and served as he attes.

I do hereby certify that the faregoing contains the original proceedings of the said court in the

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In tentinency whereof, I have because the interrogatories prescribed by the War Department, that the above same and sould applicant was revolutionary soldier, and severed are an extracted applicant was revolutionary soldier, and severed are an extracted applicant was revolutionary soldier, and severed are an extracted applicant was revolutionary soldier, and severed are an extracted applicant was revolutionary soldier, and severed are an extracted applicant was revolutionary soldier, and severed are an extracted applicant was revolutionary soldier, and severed are an extracted applicant was revolutionary soldier, and severed are an extracted applicant to the same of applicants, making such selective deplaces to be making such selective department, that it is peared applicant in the same of applicant and severed are an extracted applicant in the same of applicant and severed are an extracted applicant in the same of applicant and the count of the court of their being placed on the panaison roll. As the splicant in consequence of the omission of their names in the suspection will, it such cases, be against the splicant in consequence of the omission of their names in the suspection will be required to furnish, as near as any beg the matter of the applicant of the court of the same evidence as has herebofore been required by the regulation; and practice subject the matter of the application of office, this day of the court of the same evidence as has herebofore been required by the regulation and practice subject the matter of the application of the proper clerk of the court of the same evidence as has herebofore been required by the regulation and practice subject to the application of the same of the secretary of State, or Terriboration of the same of the secretary of State, or Terriboration of the same of the secretary of State, or Terriboration of the same of the secretary of State, or Terriboration of the same of the secretary of State, or Terriboration of the same

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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 will also, whether he produce such evidence of service is in the departments; 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 having been struck from the same, showing their

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.

The court will propound the following in-

2. The case of the State troops, volunteers, and militia, is different. There are in the department no rolls of the State troops, except those of Virginia; and no rolls of the New the militia, except those of New Hampshire. ginia:

Applicants, who served in the State troops of Virginia, and applicants, who served in the militia of New Hampshire, will be required to produce the same proof as is prescribed for those who served upon the continental 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, volunteers, or militia, except as is above provided, will make and subscribe the following decla-

Declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832. STATE, TERRITORY, OR DISTRICT OF , } 85 COUNTY OF

pared in open court, before . now sitting A. B a resi-, in the county of

and State Territory, or District of aged years, who being first duly sworn according to law, duth, on his eath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June 7,

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers, and plicant.

must armeify the of his officers;) the town, and county, or State, in which he resided, when he entered the service; whether he was drafted, was a relanteer, or a substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marchests the continental regiments or companies with which he served; and the he knew, together with such farther particuare 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-

the street of the revolutionary army, and the second officer is now in the receipt of a person, forth his rank, and the regiment, corps of the should make application, if entitles to the benefits of this act, by letter merely, setting forth his rank, and the regiment, corps or vessel, in which he served, and his present place of residence. His pension certificate must accompany his letter. to throw light upon the transaction.

ag been struck from the same, showing their facts stated will afford one of the principal rank, the regiment, corps, or vessel in which they served, their present place of residence, and their place of residence when the first apsilion, if one be attempted; and unless, thereplication was made, or of their application fore, these are simply and clearly set forth, under the act of 15th May, 1828. no favourable decision can be expected. In a case where a claimant may make per-sonal application at this department, and can record in the county in which they reside, and

> 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-

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 Containing about EIGHT HUNDRED Acres 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 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 veracity, and their belief of your services as a sol-

ther 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 opinions of the truth of the statement of the ap-

Here set forth the names and rank of if the same can be done, in the opinion of the field and company officers; the day, (if possible,) and the month, and respect when the court, without too much expense and institute of the court, without too much expense and institute of the court, without too much expense and institute of the court House door in the court, without too much expense and institute of the court House door in the court, without too much expense and institute of the court House door in the court, without too much expense and institute of the court House door in the court, without too much expense and institute of the court House door in the such applicant, who can testify, from their acparticular periods, and the rank and names quaintance with him, that they believe he is of the age he represents, and that he is reputed and believed in the neighbourhood to have been a revolutionary soldier, and that they concur in that opinion. If one of these p 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 traditionary evidence of service is deemed very important in the absence of any direct proof except the declaration of the par-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 pension roll of the agency of any State, or lapse of so many years, be to deprive many (if any) only on that of the agency of the State 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, And then will be annexed the following crifficate:

We, A B, a clergyman residing in the and C D, braiding in (the same) hereby certificate:

We, A B, a clergyman residing in the same) hereby certificate and C D, braiding in (the same) hereby certificate and sworn to the above declaration that we believe him to be years of age; that he is reputed and believe him to be years of age; that he is reputed and believen; in the algebrahmood where he resides, to have been a soldier of the contract of the contract

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 claimant, and the opinion of the court upon the whole matter.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the Goods and Chattels. Lands and Tenements, of George W. Hammond, as security of Theodore M. Williams, at suit of James Biyle, Esq. I have seized and taken in execution all the right, it

tle, interest, property, claim and demand, both ut law and equity, of the said George W . Ham would, of, in and to all those "Tracts" or parts I Tracts or parcels of Land and premies. ing and being in Anne-Arundel County, devised to the said George W. Hammond, by the ast will and testament of his Pather, Philip Hammond, deceased, called

Hammond's Connexion. Hammond's Fifth Connexion, & Hammond's Sixth Connexion,

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 a-

in the City of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said Lands to the highest bidder, for Cash, to satisfy the debt one to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. WELCH, (of Ben.) Late
Sheriff A. A. C. Cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale

uly 12.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels. of Richard Crandall, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest, of the said Howes, in and to a Schooner called the Jam D. Weems. And I hereby give notice that on Wednesday the 25th instant at 11 Clock A. M. at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, I shall sell to the highest bidder, for each, the above described property

June 19

City Collegio,'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 carneally requested to settle the same without further delay, or he will be compelled to resort to coercive measures, without respect to persons. respect to persons.

RICHARD RIDGELY, City Collector. June 28.

N. B. The subscribes will execute with neatness, accuracy am despatch, instruments of writing, such as Beeds Bunks, Mortages, Articles of Agreements, Contracts, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Insolvent Papers, Apprentices Indeptures &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.

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

we, A.B., a clergyman, residing in the and B. residing in the same) hereby coefficient ground for placing them upon the pension rell, without corroborating circumstances, would be to pen the treasury to great frauds. A just middlen seems to present the best rule for arrying into effect the objects of Congress.

If the two persons shows certificate is required, cannot be produced in court, without to make a seldier of the revolution, and that we concer in that objects, the day and year stream.

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

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, conformably to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations as the different nature of the service 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, 1838; and in case of death sobsequent thereto, and before the declaration herein required is made, the parties interested will transmit such evidence as they can procure, taken and selecting the service of the process of the services of the services of the services of death sobsequent thereto, and before the declaration herein required is made, the parties interested will transmit such evidence as they can procure, taken and

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 Antiapolis, and pre-ciucts thereof, passed August 10, 1829.

BE. it established and ordained by the Mayor. Record r, 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 authorised and required to regulate and direct the manner of implying and cleansing all privies within the city and precincts of Annapolis, and every per son having his or her privy emptied or cleans ed, except by permission in waiting of the said commissioners, shall forfeit and by 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 haif 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 carcase, or anyl excrement or filth from vaults, privies, or neces sary houses in any part of the city, precincts Dound in Wood, consisting of Pine, Chesnut, Oak and Hickory.

Thereby give antice, hat on Thursday, the 16th day of August, at the Court House door, dollars for each and every such offence, together with the expense of removing the same.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

anne-arandel County, €ct.

ON application to me the subscriber, a Jus ice 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 inselvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his proper ty and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Williams T. Gantt having 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 restiture to appear before Anne-Arundel Coun ty Court, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trus-tee for their benefit, on the said William T. Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his pro perty, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should not have the benefit of the said act and supple ments theretoens prayed.

NUTICE.

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 hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the orlina business of the Levy Court.

By oner,

June 7.

L. COWMAN Clk.

FOR SALE OR RENT. John Smith. For terms apply to

HENRY MATTHEWS. Jane 28. PRINTING Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

Sold in the Union Canal Lettery Class No. 12, a Prize of 8500 Nos. 19, 37, 13:

E. DUBOIS

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)

Where has been said within a very short period of time, the following prizes:—One of 850, one of 810, ope of 840, two of 810, besides a numerous quantity of smaller Prizes;

And has for sale Tickets in the following schemes, soon to be drawn: schemes, soon to be drawn:-

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 9. For 1832:

To be drawn at Bellimore, On Friday the 20th July, 1832. AT SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 20,000 DOLLARS.

Sixty Number Lottery-Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHE	ME:
1 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	#O
51 prizes of	25
102 prizes of	20

13395 Prizes.

1530 prizes of

11475 Prizes of

Tickets 85-Halves 82 50-Quarters 81 25 Tickets and Shares for Sale at

20

E. DUBOIS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

OR Luck in the following otteries, be sure July 12

to direct your orders to J. CLARK,

Lettery Vender, 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 815.000 9000 5000 1878 3000 10 500, &c. Tickets 88, halves 4. quarters 2. VIRGINIA STATE, No. 6, to be drawn July 20.

HIGH PRIZES 820,000 10,000 1 prizes of 5000 7 4000 7 Micktes 85, halves 2 50. quarters 1 25

UNION CANAL, No. 13, to be drawn July 30. 810,000 10 500 4270 10 500 1000 20 200, &c. S prizes of Tickets 85, halves 2 50, quarters 1 25

IN CHANCERY,
Allen Dorsey John Dorsey Nicholas King and
Camden Hughes.

Joseph Cook and Rebecca his wife, and Elizabeth Linthicom.

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. Ringrove, of Anne-Arundel county, has administered on his personal state, which is very insufficient to pay his just debts; that he died seized and possessed certain tracts or parts of tracts of land in Baltimore county called Beaseman's Discovery, Beaseman's Discovery Concetted and Stevenson's Deer Park and Trouting Streams, with one Joseph Cooke, and that his Beirs 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 at least once in each of three successive weeks in some paper or papers published in the city of Annapolis before the 50th day of July next, to the end that the said Joseph Coke and Rebecca his wife, and Elizabeth Unihicum, may have notice of the complainant's application to this court, and of the angled and object of the bill, and may be warnful to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, an or before 10th day of November next, to showcause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS.

July 5. Sw. Reg. Cur. Cas. It is thereupon, this 30th day of June, 1839,



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 Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jeremi-ah T, Chase, late of Anne Arundel county decrased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the youthers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 26th day of Decemher next they may otherwise by law be exclu-ded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 26th day of June 1832.

RICHARD M. CHASE, Z RICHARD J. CRABB. S 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SO

Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court June 26 1832 O'N application by petition of Richard M. Chase, and Richard J. Crabb. Adm'ts De Bonia Non of Frances II. Harris late of Anne Arandel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said de ceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in

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

Aunapolis.

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 II, Harris late of Anne Arundel coun ty. deceased All persons having claims against he said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the southers thereof, to the subscribere, at or before the Soin day of D. cember next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under

our hands this 26th day of June 1852.

RICHARD M. CHASE Adm'rs D. B. N.

RICHARD CRABB GW

BANK OF MARYLAND. Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831. 5

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of his Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving desposits of maney subject to interest, viz:-

For desposites payable in ninety days after demand, certifi-cates a raft be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum

5 per cent. For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificares shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of iles antiest to be checked for it the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of

By order R. WILSON, Cashier. the rate of

PRESE SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

GEORGE M'NEIR. MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING just returned from the Philadelphis and Baltimore markets, with a choice selection of bandsome and most fushionable SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Of the latest importations, solicies a call from his friends and the public generally.
CLATHES shall be made at the shortest no

a such style as to suit hi for cash, or to punctual men. May 24.

Saint Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832. ORDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the be nefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the County court to be held at Leunard Town, in and for Saint Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next. to file allegations, if any they have, and to re commend a permanent trustee for their bene-

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

FOR SALE, Pair of wall broke YOUNG CARRIAGE A Pair of well black a good second hand CAR-RIAGE, and HARNESS, signest new. Inquire at this office. 2

Anno-Arandel County Orphanis' Court,
June 5th, 1832.

On application by stitles of Bushret V.

Marriott, Administrator De Bonis Non
of Benjamin Falenti, Jun's: late of AnnoArandel country, deceased, it is ordered that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said decease
ed, 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. Annapolis.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel ounty, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of American Fairall, Jun'r. late of Anne-Arun del county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby Dunn. James warned to exhibit the same, with the southers Forest, Josiah thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th Hammons, Larkin 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 the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of the said estate. June 1832.

BUSHROD MARRIOTT, Adai's. June 7. STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court . June 19th, 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 decrased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the news

papers printed in Annapolis.
THOMAS T. AMMONS.
Reg. Wels. A. M. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the substitute of Apple Arundel County, bath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Atundel county, in Maryiana, letters of administration on the personal es rate of Benjamin Welch, late of Anne Arun del County, deceased. Ail persons having claums against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, wi h 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 OHN M. WELCH, Adm'r.

June 14. STATE OF MARYLAND, SC Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,

June 12h 1832. ON application by petition of John M. Weich, Administrator De Bonis Non, of Robert Welch late of Anne Arundel coun ty, 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 new-papers 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 Ormans' Court I 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 he said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12th day of December iext, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-der my hand this estrelay of June 1832. JOHN M. ELCH, Adm'r. D. B. N. June 14.

June 14.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

Culvert County Orphuns Court, Sc: the said deceased, and that the same be publish ed once in each week for the space of six suc essive weeks, in some news paper published in the city of Annapolis.
J. M. BADEN, Reg'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Calvert 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, decased. All persons having claims against the said decease ed, are hereby warned to exhibit this 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 Jone 1832.

NOTICE ISHEREBY LIVEN,

TONSTABLE'S SALE.

Py virtue of avereal writs of fleri facias, its sued by Junices of the Peace for Anne.

Arundel county, and to me directed, against the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenemers Bank of Maryland, and with a supple ment thereto establishing a Branch thereof at 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 persona having claims against the said decease of are hereby warned to exhibit this same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or and in equity, of the said John W. Baker, in and in equity, of the Stilles and ONE ACRE on the North site of the Washington the North site of the Washington and Stallimore Turnpika, Road, occupied as a Tavern, with a good Stable with Twelve Stalls, and on THURSDAY, the 26th of July.

Stalls, and on THURSDAY, the 26th of July.

I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, the said Property so selzed and then in execution, for cash. The sale to begit at one o'clock, A. Maryland Republicas, Aumapolis, the Gozette, and Amerian Batimare, will publish

NOTICE IS HEREBY LIVEN,

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.

Names of Persons Assessed.
Alles Mathan, (Negro)
Brewer, Hamman Smith's Forest Part of Andorer, Fart of Brown's Forest and Fe-Brown, Valentine's heirs House and Lot in Annapolis, 2 55 Barret, Joseph A. Caulk, William (of Wm.) heirs Name unknown, Name unknown, Part of Cromwell's Inheritance, 1 42

Cromwell, Olles Cromwell, Randolph Part of Cromwell's Inheritance, Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge 1 42 Clark, Alfred 88 Landing. Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge Clarke, Sylvester Landing House and Lot in Annapolis, 1 05 House and Lot in Annapolis, 3 40 Addition to Forest Range, Part of Addition to Timber Neck, 1 32 and part of Polecat Glade. Part of Harborer, and part of Yales 9 29 Inheritance, 2 80 Part of Finland, Hood, Joseph 63 2 10

Part of Davidson's Reserve, Jones, Isaac Part of Young's Locus Plains, and Kelly, Caples 2 91 Henderson's Meadows, Part of Holland's Choice, Jacas, Ruth 1 69 Leatherwood, John Part of Andover, Part of Hasling, House and Lot in Annapolis, 4 20 Meckins, John P. 3 40 . Medford, James House and Lot in Annapolis, Morgan, Thomas House and Lot in Annapolis, Mead, Samuel

Part of Portland Manor, Pholps. Matthew Part of Chaney's Rest, Pindell. Thomas heirs Part of Mount Ville, Pennington, Welthy Part of First Discovery Poenck, Abel Part of Addition to Timber Ridge, Pearce, Abrahams' heirs Peace, James Part of Walker's Inheritance,

4 25 Ridgely, Charles House and Lot in Annapolis, Steven-, William Name unknown, 1 53 Gowry Banks, Part of Trusty Friend, Serivener, Benjamin's heirs 1 84 Snowden, Gerard fl. 10 40 Spurier William's, heirs Name unknown, Shipley, George O. heirs Name unknown,

1 00 Tayman, John 3 15 Waterford, Urvin, James Names unknown, 2 10

Vantillie, Jeremiali Part of Hanover, Bessington, Waters' Lot, Watkins, Anne Waters, Aquila

Waters, Edward

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Part of Hammond and Gist,

THAT unless the County charges aforesaid, are paid within thirty days after the publica-tion of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Fax 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.

R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Commr's. A. A. C. By order, 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, bath re-VV turned 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 proper ty to pay the same, to wit:-

Names of Persons Assessed. Name unknown, Amount of Tax due. Childs, William (of Wm.) heirs 81 50 Part of Aires and Chew's Right, 14 16 Lattin. Mary Name unknown. Lane, John H D. Grammer's Chance, 2 16 Pindell Thomas's heirs, Part of Chaney's Rest, . 3 31 Watking, Ann Bessington,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

ON application of John Wood, Admr. of Henry Wood, late of Calvert county, dec'd it is ordered that he give the notice required by the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay, the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sufficient to pay. THAT unless the County charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publi-

ges in the several counties in the State.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Comme's. A. A. C.

July 5.

The American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

THAT the subscriber have maded to great at this office of the county, in Maryland, letters of administration on a side of the county, deceased. All persons having property belongs to the Female Orphan Society of this city, anoths well suited for the conjunction of a small family. If the subscriber, has personal related to exhibit the same, with the vouchers the conjunction of a small family. If the conjunction of a small family. If the conjunction of the female or the conjunction of a small family. If the conjunction of a small family. If the conjunction of the female or the female of the subscriber, at or before the 31st thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 31st the cold on reasonable terms, and possession day of Jannary pezi, they may otherwise by the subscriber who is subscriber who

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

clock P. M. Attendance by JUHN STRINGER Gezette, and American Baltimare, will publish Constable, A. A. Co. the above ence a week weeks.

June 21. Gw

THOMAS F. SLLIMONS.
Reg Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphana County 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 her by warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of December next, they may otherwise by law he NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, comber next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this, 12th day of June JOHN M. WELCH, Admir. D. B. N.

9100 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13 h

7 98

1 05

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47

He is about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, tolerable bright mutatio, rather stender built, slow of speech, speaks low, and has a down look when spoken to, he has a small grey fure 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 Haltimore. He will no doubt make his best way through one of those places out of the State; his ebject 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 cloathing being various; cannor be cor-rectly described, but will be found in part to be, a drab roundabout, a mixed roundabout,

and pantaloons to match, also possibly a Casal-net coatee, with a half word black for hat. The above reward will be given if taken 40 miles or more from my residence, and 50 dollars elsewherp on that I get him again.

BASIL MULLIKIN. Near Queen Annes, P. George's Co. Mc.

anne Arundel County, Sc:

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arandel County Court by petition, in writing, of Reale Gaither of Anne-Arandel 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, 180°, 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, in 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 Henjamin, 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 fleale 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 Octobernext, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten a clock in the forecourt house of said county, at ten a clock in the fore-noon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trinstee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said liteale Guither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the applements

as prayed. Frest.-WILLIAM S. GREEN.

OR ANNAPOLIS. CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



The Steam Beat MA-RYLAND, will comfor Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle Haven.) a d

Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clack, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Priday Morning, at Z o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 82 50; N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner

or owners. LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

March 24. DASH FOR MEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NECROES,

less fortun by time an But perh of sunshin mer the 'gr was the acc the herd of not only la der which comforted. Unlike ! on, Harry ties-the flock, and

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ly throughout the eral acquaintance Baltimore. He way through one rates his object we Its probable that false piss, as serom an individual. The last year. es cannor be cor-

found in part to o possibly a Cassigiven if taken 40 dence, and 50 delhim again. MULLIKIN,

eorge's Co. Md. ty, Sc:

ges of Anne-Arundel in writing, of Reale aty, stating that he is only, and praying for General Assembly of the relief of sundry ovember session, 1807, thereto, on the terms of his property, and a s said petition; and the fied the Court by com-esided two years withediately preceding the casid Beale Gainter, and Act prescribed, for , and given sufficient earance at the County to answer each inter may be made against sheen Warfield of Hen-ven bond as such, and her, a conveyance and real, personal and mit-schiedged, that the said from his confinement, editors by causing a d in some newspaper polis, once a week for h Monday of October County Court, at the ten a clock in the forepose of recommending I to show cause, if my ale Grither should not et, and the supplements

LLIAM S. GREEN.

POLIS. D.EASTON. e Steam Beat MA-

AND, will comce her regular mute unnapolis, Cambridge Castle Haven.) and RNING NEXT, the from her usual place an's wharf, and con n every Eucaday and clock, for the above

n or Easton 82 50; the risk of the owner

TAYLOR, Capt.

TEGEOES. URCHASE' NEGROES,



ion, after the have

ald guid the brain of the manage ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1632.

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

VOL. LXXXVII.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

MARRIAGE IMPROMPTU.

I was describing or attempting to describe (when beguited from my own reminiscences of Osford into a foreign and less selfish train

of thought, by the long-forgotten incidents of the rowing match at Henley,) what it is to revisit, 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 inextinguishable energy-to tread, when the torch of hope itelf is quenched beneath the pale glimpses' of life's waning moon, the courts and halls last bathed in all the sunny splendours of its It is a species of moral martyrdom, but

like all such, when braved at the call of duty and endured, in the spirit of philanthro pv. not unmingled with a redeeming touch of feelings clsewhere wooed in vain. Life in its freshness, will steal once more over the shoal, with the perennial verdure of the turf our ball seems but yesterday to have skimmed over; and the consciousness of our own tiquity of the elms, which, like the giant reivers of literature, whose musings they first heltered, make us feel children still. 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 chimes whose monotony our youthful impa

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

But perhaps the sunniest spot in the wreck of sunshine, which revived as a latter summer the 'green places' of a tong-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 joyouspess of youth, but wept with me in griels 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 honogred 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 ather hither; while one he scarce knew to be in the land of the living, was visiting (on, clast 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 this suddenly, we both felt to be impossible, ay 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 to rare in my catendar not to be hailed with fransport; and as for my time-who, a-last was there to quarrel with its allotment? Sol was scatted 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 brown I could perceive, however, to fit across it occasions! y during our journey, and strange to say, the and well beloved home. When I spoke of cheed it vith one of solicitude, and was evidently anxious to reach home from deeper motives than parental impatience.

This home was just the beau ideal, or rathe beautiful reality of an English parsomes. Spacious as its owner's liberal heart, yet upostentatious as his hospitality, it was equily removed from castle and cottage, holding precisely that middle character which the presthood of England occupies as a bles-ad line between the extremes of society.— It settler stood in a park or a pasture, and accertioned, by possibility, have been mistak-ta for a villa. It was just a parsonage, plato for a villa. It was just a parsonage, placed in ah ample, rambling, old fashioned garder, whose gigantic hedges defied the seabrezes of the adjacent coast, and gave the
shelter mushroom thousands cannot always
parchase. So tenscious was the rector of
ramaning on the antique character of the
building that he stendily resisted the proposals is convert, juin a glass-down, a certain
low persons regions through which man, woman, and child, land, for generations untold,
with one of agility than convenience, adjourned to the garden.

At the rate of the rector we were met by At the gate of this garden we were met by a wife, whese looks bespoke her paed to list as for a hashand's footness, and by a whole map of any 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 gazed; 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 re turn, faded into paleness, as one of the bogs casually remarked of some trifling occurrence - Ah! that was when Captain Darell 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 addled, Dear Captain Darell! I wish he was here new!' I could perceive by the quiver on her elder sister's lip, that he had game regretted by older hearts than little Lucy's! Mrs. Sefton, with maternal instinct, soon changed the coursession; and even Louisa insensibly 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 sit-ting 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. Selton; 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 unconsciousness 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 occupid, 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 ciacumstances, though in a playful manner, to avoid alarming the ladies. have lovers of music in your parish, I per-ceive Mr. Sefton,' said I carelessly; othere has been a moonstruck amateur enjoying Miss Louisa's, behind that huge arbutur, 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 win-dow 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 a-partment, wagging his huge tail, and closely followed by a young mun, 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 sup port the harp before her, and said, .- Louisa, could not live with out you!-You will not be crueller than the wind and waves, which have sent me back to tell you so."

Reply there neither was nor could be. The fulling girl slid from the sustaining instrument tike a snow wreath from the mountain, and tound more efficient support on the young man's shoulder. - While her father and mother rushed forward, the children exclaimed, ... Captair Darell!" and I. who could not with impunity have braved the night air to escape, but no resource but to creep more clusely into my corner, to avoid being in the

of stereness than I thought be could have felt or assumed, "was it for this I reared and loved you, and bere with the way wardness of youth, but to have the bitter fruits of a ye more erring manhood poured intomy unempet-ting bosom? Not content with well nigh breaking the heart of my darling child, are you come back to mar, in very wantonness, the charitable office of time and absence?"

ton," said Philip, as he bent with intense anxiety of gaunine affection over the partially as anxiety of gaunine affection over the partially asynching which a penitent heart returned to do me—sy, and even strengthen poor say nothing which a penitent heart returned to do me—sy, and even strengthen poor decho—but oh! believe me now, when Previous to bit father's door. His confession is soon made, and to me an alreager to the beasting sin of, me and mine. We are a proud as well as specially allence from the returning product of partial sin of, me and prine drave me forth in cowardly silence from the reduction which may heart and treasure lay, I smharked for la.

All dear sir, and Darell, blushing as he spoke at his own inference, if fear, you will of parting slike rankling in my soul; and call me a sad puppy, if I tell you that I ventored eliverfulness from hopes of fitter equation.

Even Mrs. Sefton could survey sense."

To which the rector and myself served as ballast, like a guardian poor that is sent the aguardian, the his gentle wife sat, like a guardian poor that is sent the set on his gentle, with a gentle wife sat, like a guardian poor that is sent the gentle wife sat, like a guardian poor that is sent the gentle wife sat, like a guardian poor that is sent the set on his gentle, with the served as ballast, while his gentle wife sat, like a guardian poor the set of set in the set of sent mutable, as well as special with a gentle with a sent mutable, as well as special with the grades you as well as special with a gentle with a gentle with a sent mutable, as well as special with a gentle with a 'Judge me not so harshly, dear Mr. Sef-ton," said Philip, as he bent with intense

when a storm overtook or almost ever we left our port. I felt as if a doomed victim to my own pride and prejudice. Thanks to that as-lutary tempest which drove me back upon the shorts of Britain, I am here once more to lay myself and my repentance at your gentle daughter's feet. All Lask is, that you will let her decide my fate. Be ber decision what it may, I promise to submit to it without re-

'My daughter shall decide sire' said Mr-Section, parental indignation still struggling with early partiality; it is to her the decision belongs: but it shall be upon my plain, un varnished 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, triffe with and leave you, perhaps for

There was a pause. The hardy soldier frame of Darell quivered like an aspen leaf. But he is here, father!' whispered Louisa. aising 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.

•Rad I known, had I only suspected that I was thus beloved, exclaimed the young man, worlds should not have severed us for a moment. Oh, Louisa! why was not this sweet avoyal made week age!

vowal made weeks ago!!
-Would it have been half so precious, Phi lip,' asked Mr. Sefton, relaxing into his own mild manner, then as now, when attered in the face of reglect and desolation? Summer overs are like summer foliage, tarnished by the first untimely blast; but that which winter's fury only serves to deepen, is your genu ine evergreen! God bless you together. dren of my tove 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 mosalight now poured a tide of unheeded radiance on their countenances, the mingled emotions legible there, might have defied the painter's art. On Dareif'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 teelings, 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 them uncontrolled

When they were gone, Darell -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. Befton,' asked the young man, 'to crown your generous forgive-ness, by giving me your daughter's hand to morrow, and parting with her, alas! the mosaid the father, meekly, after a short pause-

Would to Heaven I could spare her the blow, sir! But the roles 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 muite your daughter's fortune? 'No.

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 realiness all that could possibly be required for a lady's comfort and accommodation. If I am the happy man I coree deserve to be added to the could be recovered. serve 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, the will draw back still. To be peak the peraphernalia of an any ocen 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, sit will ever be numbered among my sources of thanksgiving that I have been present on an occasion of such deep and uncommon interest. am an old man, Captain Darell, 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 agons of fruitless remorae. All's well that ends well—and so I trust will your marriage impromptu.'

The worn and harrassed aspect of the good paster, as on the following morning he alone joined Darell and myself at the breakfast taole, 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 serentty of resignation on her countenance which seemed oppress Darell 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 fili-al 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 Darell 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 alter of ____, when its venerable paster pronounced, with a faultering 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 trars of a house hold. The mother stood rooted to the spot on which chance had placed her, pale and moticnless as the rudely sculptured an adjoining tomb; while the usually blooming brothers and sisters, with their white dresse 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 besyddered relations. To part at such a moment and under such circumstances, seemed ominous. A sudden thought struck mer and while the daughter hastily exchanged her beidal garb for travelling at-tire, I said to her father, 'Why, lose a few precious hours, or perhaps days, which the winds 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 aremed an inspired one, and was carried by acclamation. An old socia-ble which the village afforded gave room for a party of younkers only to be equalled by Mrs. Gilpin's famous one-

My sister and my sister's child,"
Myself and children three,"

to which the rector and myself served as bal

with satifaction Dateli's liberal and judicious arrangements for her daugiter's comfort, to which one circumstance alons seemed want-

which one circumstance alone seemen 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 Dacell 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, air, 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 mo-

as often as I have. There's a little Scotch lassie put unier my special care by my mother in the north, whom I have been somewhat puzzled to stow away safely, as I dont think the black ayns of my line 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 perience. 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 im-pair affection:—'He'll surely be as blithe to see me as I am to gang sae 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

Annie?' 'No; we are all in His nand; and a came frac Cromarty in a ship no half are muckle."—'The climate, Annie, is none, of the best, and many die there.' 'What's ordered main just happen: folk die aw gait.' 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 hame the silver. I can wash, and bake, and spin, and work stockings, and ony thing else I'm learned. I'm no ill at the uptac.

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

METEREOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Winds. 1 Cloudy, P. M. clear, pleasant, light breeze,

2 Clear, cool, moderate breeze, 3 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze, 4 Cloudy, rain, thunder and lightning at

night with heavy rain, fresh breeze,

5 Clear, cool, fresh breeze,

6 Clear, cool, moderate breeze, 7 Flying clouds, cool, fresh breeze, Ducia. 8 Cloudy, cool, fresh breeze, heavy rain in

the night,
9 Rain half the day, light breeze, nw-ne 10 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze,

12 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, 13 Clear, warm, moderate breeze,

14 Cloudy, pleasant, fresh breeze, 15 Rain, several showers in forenoon, mild,

light breeze, se16 Clear, pleasant. light breeze,
17 Clear, warm, light breeze,
18 Rain, showery, warm, fresh breeze, 19 Clear, pleasant, light breeze, rain at

20 Cloudy, moderate, fresh breeze, 21 Clear, cool, fresh breeze. 22 Clear, moderate, light breeze,

23 Cloudy, rain, cool, fresh breeze, 24 Rain nearly all day, cold, fresh breeze 25 Clear, cool, fresh breeze,

26 Cloudy, rain, thunder in evening, with fresh breeze, 27 Cloudy, sprinkle rain, fresh breeze, cool,

28 Clear, P. M. cloudy, thunder, sprinkle

rain, cool, fresh breeze, 30 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,

31 Cleary cool, heavy blow, THE COBLER

A cobler at Leyden, who used to attend the public disputations held at the academy, was once asked if he understood Lating "No," replied the mechanics "but I know who is wrong in the argument," "How?" replied his friend, "Why, by seeing who is

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, July 19, 1882.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

ABRITAR. days and Saturdays, abo A. M. Baltimore, at 9 P. M.

Vashington Mondays,
Wednesdays and Fridays,
three o'clock, P. M. Washington,
Lastern Shore—Sundays &
Wednesdays—six o'clock

P. M Sastern Shore. 9 days, three o'clock P. M. Cultert,

PERSONS.

Having accounts for postage are respectfully requested to settle them on presentation. As the General Post office Department requires 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 Wednesday the first day of August next.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk.

Mn. GREET .- My attention has been directed to 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

The papers for weeks, I may say months part, have been teening with descriptions of the origin, the symptoms, and the most successful mode of treating this slarming and rapidly progressing disease. In deed, through this medium, statements and specifics so directly contradictory have been exhibited to public risw that it would nearly a casual to determine lie view, that it would puzzle a casuist to determin 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 tionlar cases will clash with them, that I would ad ise every individual to consult his own family physician, who best understands the mode of treatment hi 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 meeting and arresting the disease as will be most likewho cannot, or will not adopt the plan I have pointed out —Some from that habit of procrastination which out —Some from that habit of processination 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 onsailed by disease, until they find themselves encir oled in its grasp For such as these I would venture oled 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

The disease is generally divided into two classes or degrees, the one mild, theother severe.—The first exhibiting only the incipient degree, the other embracing 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 MILDER FORM. The patient is sensible of some unfavourable change in his health, and experiences uncasy sensations in some part of the body, attended with nausca at the stomach, reaching, and frequent discharges from the

TREATMENT.

Animal food should be prohibited, Arrow root, barley or rice, would be sufficient for nourishment. Por 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 flanne at of hot spirits in which mint has been bruise wrung out not splied 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 operation of this, give an injection of half a pint of Plauseed tea every fourth hour, with 20 drops of Laudanum in each. If the irritation of the stumach prove obstinate, apply a blister over its surface

SYMPTOMS OF THE SEVERER FORM. All the former in rapid succession. Great disziness, weakness, cramps in every part of the body, especially 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 watery fluid. The skin becomes rough and loses its natural least an extremities coloristic colorists. tural 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 common salt, and to be continued therein as long as he can conveniently bear it.—When taken out the skin should be rubbed dry with flannels, and the patient placed in bed and covered with blankets. Give twenty grains of Calomel mixed with syrup, washed down with fly doors of how to with fly doors of how the street of her of her street as the street of her of ty grains of Catemet mixed with a rup, wanted 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 sand or sales to every part of the body and limber make a mustard plainter in the usual way, and apply it hot over the whole surface of the bowels Give a injection of a gill of Plasseed tea or gruel, with a tea spoon full of Laudanum in it.

with a tes apoon full of Laudanum in it.

Thus far I would venture to advise your correspondent 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, although by some strongly recommended, would prove somewhat hazardous; it should not be resorted to unless by the direct preferring the office who is acquaint. less by the direct prescription of one who is acquaint ed with the variations of the pulse, and the develope ment of disease. Yours respectfully,

COMMUNICATED.

ADMINISTRATION MEETINGS.
The friends of the National Administration in AnArundet county are requested to meet in their seal Election Districts on Saturday the 28th day of
dy, and appoint five delegates from each District,
attend a County Convention to be held at Hasley's
meet of the date Saturday of August, at 10 o'clock,
d she three other telegates from each district to
bet the Dalagates, from Prince-George's county
of the city of Annapolis, at the same place, on Saclay the 10th day of August. The object of the
action will be to recommend to the people
this county, four suitable and groups the same ADMINISTRATION MEETINGS. four suitable and proper persons so Monday in November next.

Pleatoral Gardidate for this section of the Western Electoral Bistrict of Euryand. The great least takes at both meatings sould prompt every subsequence of both meatings sould prompt every subsequence of the present administration, against a "Confinon more heartless and unprincipled than that which is "1828," roused the Republican party of the Union from their lethergy, and casted them, to rise in the majesty of their strength, and vindicate their sovereign rights, by wresting the sceptre of Government from their hands. Then let us not be behind our political brethren of other counties, but let every district meeting be well attended, and a full delegation deputed to each conventions and thus will our Jackson friends of the state be convinced, that the Administration party of this District is not composed of the degenerate sons of "tworthy sires," but of stern the degenerate sons of 'tworthy sires," but of siern and unyielding republicans, the "bons and sinew" of the country, who, when the day of election arrives will loudly proclaim to the world, that Andrew J.ck. son the "Patriot," and no: Henry Clay the 'twistrer' 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 CRAWYORD, 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 concentrate his friends, it be and hereby is recommended 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-Marlborough) in Convention, on the first Saturday in August next, to unminate candidates to re present Prince George's county, in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and to appoint 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 B. Hodges. Zadok Sasser, Samuel L. Brooke, Horatio C. Scott, Wm. Clarke, Mordecai Plummer, and George W. Hilleary.

Resolved, That these proceedings, be pubished in the Globe, Baltimore Republican, and Maryland Gazette

DAVID CRAWFORD, Chairman. BESJANIN LEE, Sec'y.

OURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1832. Thursday, July 12-The argument of the ase of Frey vs. Kirke. No. 128, was conclued by R. W. Gill for the appellee, and by

Johnson for the appellant.
The case of State use of Krendall vs. Hoppe, and same vs. Hammer, 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 opinion 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 arrangement at the fall term, will be Donnell vs 'awson'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-

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

Wm. H. Cockey, et, al. vs. John R. Cockey,

The Court reversed the order of the Chancellor, 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 loss, as the death of two or three of their ry devout worshipper should delight to unite and wife vs. Elijah Taylor, and remanded the members, and the severe injury of several in. I remain, Rev. and dear Brothren, your cause for further proceedings.

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

Court in No. 77, George Kraft vs. Lewis houses. He made an attempt to escape by Wickey. Decree of the Orphans' Court re- running towards the wharf, but the falling

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 dismissed the bill with costs in No. 63, Francis Mefadon vs. Day. Clarke.

The Court affirmed the judgments in Nos. 30 and 131, State use Kreukel, vs. Justus Hoppe and August Hammer.

application, Brantz Mayer, Esq. of Baltimore, was admitted as an Attorney 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 locket at No. 1. (including 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 193, 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

8. Cared 9. Remaining 114. ROSPITAL 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 GHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The report of the 24 hours ending on Fridred and one new cases, and forfy-mine deaths. BOARD OF HEALTH.

New York, July 13th. GRAND TOTALS IN THE HOSPITALS TO THIS DAY. Cases. 504 Cared 101 Deaths. 227

From the New York Commercial, of Satur BOARD OF HEALTH.

New York, July 14th. New cases 115 Deaths 68 Total Cases 570 Deaths 273 Cured 130 BOARD OF HEALTH, New-York, Sunday, July 15.

In the city, new cases 28 deaths CO 31 do In the Hospitals 53 20 25 Bellevae do 133 84 Total, 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 chole a reported here to day, two of which are se

Three deaths since the last report.

From the Daltimore Gazette, of Monday. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIVES

It is our duty to record one of the most destructive fires which has occurred in this city for many years. Yesterday morning, about It o'clock, the catensive lumber yard of Wm. Carson, & Co on Buchanan's wharf, was discovered 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 wa controlled Several houses at a considerable distance took fire repeatedly, but were extinguished without much damage. The five The five 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 impossible 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

We have frequently noticed the conduct of that valuable class of our citizens, the firemen of Baltimore; but if we have heretofore thought it necessary to speak of it in the high st praise, how shall we properly notice their further invaluable exertions upon this occasion? After a fatiguing duty of five hours. it was thought the fire was extinguished, but The Court affirmed the Decree in No. 103, in the course of one hour they were again Vm. H. Cockey, et, al. vs. John R. Cockey, summoned to the charge, and it was not until midnight that it was again conquered .-There is a disinterestedness in their exertions 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 members, and the severe injury of several others by the falling of the walls. We understand a man named Morrow was instantly killed last evening about are o'clock, by the falling of the wall of one of the warefragments overtook him ere he reached a place of safety, and crushed him. A lad about 12

age was also killed by the fulling of he 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 renewed. We have now another instance of inattention to this important subject, and we trust our citizens, generally, will see the netheir property protected against a calamity which has no particular season for its visite, but may overtake us under the warm and genial 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, Eeq. and occupied, by Messra. H. & S. Whiteslightly damaged and some injury done to its

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

3. Warehouse occupied by Mesars. Manning and Hope, and ewned by Jos. King, Jr. totally destroyed, together with merchandise of various kinds.

6 Water by Messrs. Wm. Howelf & Son, tore house by Messrs. Buck and Heand the upper part by Messrs. Buck 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 destroyed was also insured. On the lumber stock of Messrs. Carson & Co. there is a policy in the Firemen's Office for \$4000. damage to the lumber was confined to their

The exertions of the Bremen on this occasion, and of many citizens who readered their services, are above all praise. Under a hot sun, and exposed to the scorching heat of the conflagration, their labour were afforded with an energy and perseverance never surpassed. It is but justice to add that many of the coloured people also took part in the most labo-rious 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. was however, immediately extinguished.

Among the persons injured were the fol

Hy. W. Detmar, journeyman of Jacob Rogers, hatter, thigh broken by the falling of wall. Member of the Mechanical Engine Henry Patterson, injured by the falling of he same wall.

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

Joshua Vallant, severely injured in the hip

by falling from the roof of one of the ware ouses burnt.

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

The editors of papers in Maryland are repectfully requested to publish the following ircular, from the Bishor of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to the Clergy of the dio-

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

Rev. and Dear Brethren-At a period so loomy as the present, when the judgments of God are abroad in the world, it becomes a duty imposed upon us, who are placed as watchmen on the walls of Zion, to warn our people of their danger, that they may escape the eternal life. You have heard no doubt with deep concern that the "Cholera," whose devastations have been so lamentable in many parts of Europe and Asia, has at last reached the continent of America. Our beloved country 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 Umnipotence may be staved, and that we may become a people fear ing God, and working Righteouness.—The Church of England, and recommended to the Clergy of their respective dioceses by several of the Bishops of this country, for every occasion of public worship, I do now recommend to you, my Bev. Brethren, to be used in your Churches, as containing such petitions as eveaffectionate Diocesan, WM. M. STONE.

Balisbury, July Bd, 1832. Prayers to be used in the Congregations of the Diocese of Maryland during the continuance of danger from the Cholera Morbus, immediately before the General Thankegiving, at Morning and Evening Prayer.

Most Gracious Father and God, who has promised furgiveness of sins to all those who with hearty repentance and true faith return to thee, look flown, we beseech thee, from Heaven thy dwelling-place, upon us thy unworthy servants, who, under an awful apprehension of thy judgments, and a deep conviction of our sinfulness, prestrate our select be-fore thee. We acknowledge it to be of thy goodness alone, that, whilst thou hast visited other nations with pestilence; thou hast to long spared us. Have pity, O Lord, have pity

Withdraw thy heavy hand from those whe are suffering under thy judgements, and arrest the grievous calamity with which other people have been scourged, and against which our only security is in thy compassion. We conpride and flardness of our hearts, we have shown curselves withankful for the mercies, and have followed our own inclinations inand 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 up in health and safety, will grant, that, being warned by the suffering of others to repeat 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-mers. - wildow will go

windom. Give us grace to turn unto thee will timely repentance, and thus to obtain, throug the merits of our Saviour, that parden to day, for which to-morrow, it may be too late to seek, that so being strengthened by the good opinit 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 BUILDING REPORT RILL.
ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION IN PRANCE.
PARIS PLACED UNDER MARTIAL TAW. PARIS PLACED UNDER MARTIAL TAW.
By the arrival of the packet ship Princols ist, capnin Pell, from Havre, whence she miled on the 10th
June, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, have
received their, regular files of French papers to the
9th idem inclusive. The most important news, though
confidently expected, as the passage of the Reform
Bill. On the 4th June, the order of the day, the
reading of the Bill being moved, some decade arose,
when the question. "That the Bill be, now seed a
third time," was put from the Woolsack. The Lord
Chancellor declared that he thought the contents had
it, but a Lord, believed to lie the Earl of Ruden, arating that the non-contents find it, strangers were ordered to withdraw. Although, says the report, there

dered to withdraw. Although, may a the report, there could be no rational doubt, as to the result of the decision, yet considerable agitation prevailed among the excluded strangers until they were informed that the members (no proxies, we understoot, having been presented) were as follows:

Non-contents.

As soon as the decision was comm nicated to the people assembled in the Palace Vard, they tent air with shouts, which were distinctly heard in

An attempt at revolution has been made in Paris, which has been quelled. The first breaking out was, at the funeral of Gen. Lamarque on the 14th June. Splendid preparations were made to do the last honours to the remains of the distanguished general. The procession, after having passed through several streets, arrived opposite to the Pont d'Austerhitz, where a scuffold 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 were assembled. which interrupted a part of the ceremonies. Gen. Lafayette addressed the people, and inplored them not to sully the selemnity of the day by any acts of discord or illegality.

He (Lafayette) was received with the most nthusiastic acclamations, and op descending from the platform was conducted in triumple to his coach, the horses of which were taken out and he was dragged home by the populare. 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 Landes] and the car returned along the mays. While the speeches were being mair. he regiments of the line. drawn up on the borders of the river, fired the usual number of salutes, and then marched off, the bands playing the Marsellois at the request of the people, who replied by boud shouts of Fire la Lignet In the mean time, however, the part of the procession which had not been a ole to get nearer to the platform than the Place de la Bastille, and which consisted principally of the Amis du Peuple, and other similar societies, had become involved in a coptest with the regiment of Dragoons stationed there, and just as the car with the unarmer National Guards, and other followers of the procession, was returning towards the Ru-St. Antoine, the Draguons charged down that street. and several individuals were wounded At the same time, a snan on horseback, who had been parading about with a red flag, or which was inscribed, in black letters. berte ou la Mort. re-appeared, with andum ber of other individuals, shouting "The la Republique." on which the Dragoons fired their cachines, and a general cry to arms was

In a few minutes barricades were formed at the end of the Pont d'Austerlitz, at the entrance of the roads on each side of the canal. and across the quay. The contagion span spread to other parts of Paris, and in the Rues St Antonio, St. Denis, St. Martin. Montmarte, and Croissants barricales were formed by overturning carts, coaches, &c .-A few uttempts/were made to unpave 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 Bonlevards, used to tick bills against, were thrown down. Several guard houses were taken by the populace, but we believe that the troops regained possession of all of them, that of the Bank was among the number, but the people remained a very short time in possession The rappel was beat in every quarter during the whole of the evening; and, in general. the National Guards auswered the call it considerable numbers; but in several arundisements there appeared to exist some dissention in the members of the legions, as to she propriety of taking up arms against the citizens

priety of taking up arms against the cifizent on the present occasion, and many of them returned home again. It was also said that some of the artitlery are among the insurgent. All the shops were closed at an early host, and agoveral of the theatyes did not open. The head quarters of the insurgents during the night, were in the ree Bt. Autoles and its neighbour hood, which they had scoured with strong barricade but all the line of the benevered, and also the ret Montmartre, in which harrisades had been raised were in the passession of the troops; and the inhabitants illuminated their windows in those stress is which the ismps had been booker. The rue Montmartre was the scene of a severe content. The passesge du fragmon was accupied by a party of limit

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enthusias rd actuat In the those jour of fifteen in Paris is ing took p from 30 to appear at i Paris w tious arre ny peram

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Britain. we soon lines, wh gence a otion. bore a co defence i tion he c tained th as well a ble effurt tant post was retai ment-Pastern. self near years. where. doing his past the a Memt

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pardon today, be too late to ed by the good eath, and daily ay at all times of a blessed

Lord. AMEN. ant from

REPORM RILL.— N IN PRANCE.— WITHE LAW. principal and compressive the lost of the Karl of Roden, stat , attempers were or-was the report, there the result of the de-prevailed among the tre informed that the ration, having been

ommunicated to the Vard, they rent the nelled. The first

Splendid prepahe last honours to nguished general. ng passed through posite to the Pont caffold hung with th numerous flags ive the body while ion were delivered. d were assembled. of the ceremonies. the people, and imhe solemnity of the d or illegality. eived with the most

and op descending

nducted in triumpl which were taken ome by the populare. speeches, which was ody was removed to convey it to Eyers returned along the les-were being mair. drawn up on the ched off the bands t the request of the boud shouts of Fire time. however, that hich had not been a e platform than the which consisted prin-Peuple, and other sione involved in a conf Dragoons stationed ther followers of the ng towards the Rur ons charged down that riduals were wounded. n on horseback, who t with a red flag, on black letters. peared, with a jumthe Dragoons fired

eneral cry to arms was ricades were formed at Austerlitz, at the eneach side of the canal. The contagion som of Paris, and in the t. Denis, St. Martin. sante barricades were carts, coaches, &c .made to unpare the ers were so few that was maile, The lamps number of streets, and e Boulevards, used to e thrown down. Sr. re taken by the populat the troups regained tem, that of the Hanker, but the people reme in possession of it, every quarter during and, in general, auswered the call in but in several anualise. but in several arundise-to exist some dissention legions, as to she pro-ms against the citizens ms against the citizent on, and many of them It was also said that reasoning the insurgents of the insurgent of the insurgent of the insurgent during the Antoine and its neighboursed with strong barriesdes above and abother and begriesdes high been raisely the ironger and the inhabitation of the insurance in those miles. The rate Montager in those severe contest. The passoning outlied by a party of insurance of the insurance of the insurance in those miles. The rate Montager in those miles in the insurance of t

to leave them for the highe. About ballow three to leave them for the passage, which had been had been findered, was again forced by the insurposts, who proceeded to pull shows the shaiters of the empty shops in the passage, the convert them into weapons of of fence of barriades, as circumstances, might require the noise occasioned by this proceeding excited the greatest alarm among the inhibitants, as it was apprehended that a general pillage was about to ensue; this alarm was, however, unfounded, as no attack was made so any inhabited shop. The troops hearing the tumult, returned in increased force, and continued fire was kept up until past four, when the troops gained possession of the passage, and took considerable of inher of the insurgents prisoners, who had taken refuge in the house in the passage. They were generally young men of apparent, expreciability, mixed, however, with others of the lowest class. A great number were killed and wounded in this affert, the latter were placed in temporary disclorers formed in the passage battoon.

The King arrived to Paris from St. Cloud late in the evening, and immediately hid a Council of Ministers, after which he reviewed the troops of the line, the National Guards, and the artiflity, he was most enthusiastically received, and the whole troops appeared actuated, by the firmest determinant in to put down the rebellion by the most energetic mens.

In the course of the night scale were placed on the presses of Tribune, the Quotitionne, and the tourier de Pausope, by orders of the police, and those journels have consequently my appeared.

During the night and this morning, troops have here nouring in from every quarter within a, oircle of fifteen leagues. The artiflery had also arrived from St. Cloud had been to the passage of the morning stroops now in Paris is said to exceed 30,000 are.

In the early part of the morning some severe fighting took place user the Hille, in which the insurgents were completely routed; a great number of prisoners have been taken, and ar

ras in the west, and had declared horsell Hegot of France, but several of the depart-ments were declared under martial law, and no danger was anticipated. The stocks had recovered from their fall.]

ARRAMANASA OBITUARY. COMMUNICATED.

Died, on Wednesday last, in this counté, Mrs. ANN GAMBRULL, formerly of this city. The receased was of a kind and benevolent disposition; and, although not blessed with the good things of this life in abundance, her disposition was ever prompt to relieve the necessities of those around her. For this private and christian virtue, her reward is sure. She leaves an only son, to mourn the loss of the best and kindest of mothers. - Rep.

> From the Daily Chronicle. OBITUARY.

Digo, at Washington City, on Thurs av. ELL, late of the United States Army, and at the time of his decease, a member of the House of Representatives from Maryland. In the death of this excellent man, our

country has lost one of her highest sons, for

he was indeed an ornament to the nation. Col. Mitchell was born in Cecil county. Marvland, and was educated to the profession of Meditine. After practising with much success in his native county, he removed to Baltimore, and in connexion with a distinguished Physician there, entered on the same pursuit; but, m the breaking out of the late war with Great Britain, he resolved to enter the Army, and we soon found him in actual service on the lines, where, distinguished by superior intelbigence and bravery, he quickly obtained pro-motion. In many of the important actions he bore a conspicuous part-particularly in the defence of Fort Oswego; -upon which occataised the reputation of a courageous soldier, as well as an able commander. This affair was one of the most brilliant to the norman derivation of the war, and drew merited encomination the normal deference of that important the soldier. Walter Wilkinson, Barbara Ann Wilkinson, Walter Wilkinson, Barbara Ann Wilkinson. tant post. On the termination of the war, he was retained on our Military Peaco establishment-and after marrying a lady from the Rastern Shore of Mars land, he located himself near Baltimore, from whence after a few years, he removed to his native county. where, his friends and neighbours desirous of doing him honour, elected him for several years past their Representative to Congress. While Member of the Liouse of Representatives, he was the first to propose the resolution in-viting General Lafavette to visit this country. as the nation's guest, and had, as chairman of the committee of invitation, the honour to introduce the General to the Congress, assembled in the Capitol. Although no orator, Col. M. possessed excellent business habits, and devoted him elf sedulously to the interests of his constituents. Gratitude seemed a leading trait in his character—for we found him dur-ing the present Session of Congress, proposing to remove the remains of Washington. and the creetion of a monument over them in the Rotunda of the Capitol. It is hoped the the Rotunda of the Capitol. It is hoped the time with come when the patriotic design will be accomplished, and all that is mortal of the "AFRE FATRIE" will sleep in the city bearing his venerable name—surrounded by the remains of many of his country's greatest sons:

may not the monuments of a Yashington, and the monuments of a Yashington, and Cinton, a Gerry, a Pinckney, and a Mitchell, be the beacons to guide our children in the paths of virtue and of honour? Cal. M. when in the possession of health, was in appearance, one of the most elegant men of our country commanding in appearance, yet high-ity athale and aleasant in his manners,—because work of God," an honest man. This

STEED HINS COLLEGES PARENT who have some at this last intime, and the hierds of the College, with liter are gentlemen, a general, are respectfully invited to attend an Exemination of the Students, on the 23d, 24th, 25th inst. to commence on Monday morning at an clock.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS,

July 19

MOTION IS HERRET OF VERY

THAT the subscriber has distalned from the Orphans Court of Anne Arandal 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 requesed to WILLIAM LINTHICUM, Exc.

IN CHANCERY. Mary Watson, Kligabeth Some, Sarah Mack all, and Alexander Harris.

fames J. Wilkinson, Walter Wilkinson, Bar bara. Ann Wilkinson, Kliga Wilkinson, James Wilkinson, Catharine Wilkinson, Margaret Wilkinson, and Joseph Wilkin-

Til E object of the Bill is to obtain a decree. that a trustee be appointed to make a deed to Mary. Watson of two thirds of certain parts of Traces of Land, situate in Calvert county, called "Bromwell and Lowry's Reserte; ? !.

The Bill states, that a certain James Mark ill, now dead, being seized and possessed of Land, situate in Calvert county, catted Brom well and Lowry's Reserve, conveyed the same to Joseph Witkinson, in trust for him and his family, and which lands were held by the said Wilkinson, for the use of the said Mark all and his family, and the profits thereof received by them - That the family of the said. Mackall consisted of three children, Mars Warson, Elizabeth, vio had married George Stone, and Sarah to whom the sail Land was to descend at er the dea h of their father-That some years after the conveyance before men-tioned, and by the request of the said James Markall, the said Joseph Wilkinson agreed to convey the said land to the said George Stone, and did execute a deed therefor, which was never record d. and that no money was paid herefor, and that the said Stone was to execute a hand (which he never did) to pay the in terest of the purchase money, amounting to \$2.002, to the said Mackall during his life. and after his death to pay one third thereof to Mary Watson, one third to Sarah Mackall. and one third to be retained by said Stone for nis wife's portion- I'hat at a subsequent peri od the contract however Stone, Wilkinson and Mackall, was reschooled, and an award of par-tirion between the said three heirs of Mackall was made—That Japph Wilkinson and George Some are dead, without having made any proin. by will, in regard to the said estate-That the heirs of Joseph Wilkinson are James J. Wilkinson, Walter Wilkinson, Thomas H. Wilkinson, George Wilkinson, Robert Wilkinson, Mary Wilkinson, Margaret Dave, Ed-andoth Gray, Joseph Wilkinson, (nov. dead. Birbara Ann Vilkinson, Eliza Wilkinson, James Wilkinson, Catharine Wilkinson, Mar garet Witkinson and J soph Wilkinson-That the heirs of George Stone are Elizabeth Stone. James John Stope, George Stone, and Mary Stone-That since the death of Joseph Wilkin on and George Stone, the Oratrices Mary Watson, Elizabeth Stone, and Sarah Mackall. have by deed of partition, divided the said land according to the said award, and that Sarah Mackall, for a valuable consideration, convey ed all her interest in said land to Mary Wat on, who has assigned her right to Alexander

It therespon, this 16th day of July, 1832, on motion of Janks Boyen, the Complainant's Solicitor, Ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted, at least once in each of three suc-Walter Wilkinson, Barbara Ann Wilkinson Eliza Wilkinson, James Wilkipson, Catharine Wilkinson, Margaret Wilkinson, and Joseph Wilkinson, who are non-residents of the State of Maryland, may have notice of the application of the Complainants 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 the 20th day of Novem ber next, to shew cause wherefore a decree

should not pass as prayed. True copy-Test. RAMSAY WATERS, July 19/1396 Reg. Cor. Can.

Anne-Arundel County to wit: hereby certify, that Thomas J. Tolbert of the subscriber, one of the Justices of the peace for said county, this twenty ninth clay of June 1832, as a stray tresspasing on his enclosure, a

BAY GELDING, about ten years old, fifteen hands high, a blaze down his forchead, the left hind foot white, some white hairs on the gold his tail, some white until the saddle occasioned by galls, shed all round.

and has been used in harness. Given under my hand this 29th of June 1832.

DANIEL LAMBOM.

The sweet of the above described florac is requested to prove property, pay charge, and take him away.

take him away.

THOMAS J. TOLBERT,

Living on the Bair, and Washington Turnnike road about one and a half miles from EikRidge Landing.

July 12

July 19: John Marky's county court.

July 19: Sme.

TO MRI DUROCHER'S
FRIENDS AND PATRONS.
WITH heartfelt craitude, Mr. Darocher returns his sincter thanks to his friends at Annapolis for the DSTINGUISHED PATRONAGE he has received, and is extreme ly sorry that unforeseen occumstances will prevent 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 hegs their induspence until mexisummer, when he will begin his school earlier July 5.

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 peand of time, the following prizes:- One of 8500, one of \$100, one of \$40, two of \$30, hesi les a numerous quantity of smaller Prizes; And has for sale Pickets in the following schemes, son to be drawn;-

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 9. For 1832: DRAWS TO-MORROW,

in Baltimore, AT SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

20,000 DOLLARS.

Sixty Number Lottery-Nine Drawn Balluts

SCHE	ME:
1 prize of	820,000.
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	300
51 prizes of	5.)
51 prizes of	• 40
51 prizes of	90
51 prizes of	25
102 prizes of	; O
1530 prizes of	10
11475 Prizesof	5

13395 Prizes. Tickers 85-Halves 82 30 -Quarters 81 23.

100 Prizes of \$1,000 is \$100,000. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY-Class No. 15. for Literature and Chari-

ties in the States of Delaware, South Carolina. and Louisians-Draws 30th inst. Also, I Prize \$20,000 and one of \$10,000. besides numerous other prizes.

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Tickets and Shares for Sale at

E. DUBOIS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE. July 19.

City Collector's Office, June 28, 1832.

TMIE. City Collector is now preparing his Bills for the current year. Those persons who are yet inderears for the last, year's Catharine Grases, are carneally requested to settle the

same without further delay, or he will be compelled to resort to correire measures, without cuspect to persons RICHARD RIDGELY. City Collector. June 28.

N. B. The subcriber will execute with neatness, accuracy and despatch, instruments of writing, such as Deeds Bunds, Morigages, Articles of Agreements, Contracts, Bills of Sale, Powers of Atterney, Insolvent Popers, Apprentices indentures &c., He will attend to the collection of debts in town or country, He will also, perform the duties of a Justice He will also, perform the duties of a Justice of the Peace.

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

HERIFF'S SAUD. virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued

bit of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels. I and Rud tenements, of John Howen at the suit of Richard Crandall, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest, of the said Howen, in and to a Schooner called the Jane D. Veems. And I hereby give notice that on Veednesday the 25th Instant at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Court House door in the tity of Ahnapolis. I shall sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property to satisfy the debts lue as aforesaid.

BUSHROD WAMARRIUTT Sheriff.

July 5 to me directed, against the goods and chattels. June 12

ich, Lands and Comments, of Goiges W. Hammond, as society of Theodore M. Williams, at sait of James Boyle, Beg. I have solved and taken in execution all the right, hit tie, interest, property, claim and domaind, both at live and equity, of the hid George W. Hammond, of, in and to all more Tracts or parts of Tracts or parcels of Lines and premises, tying and being in Ange-Arundel Guenty, devia ed to the said George W. Hammond, by the last will and testiment of his Father, Philip Hammond, decaded called

Hammond's Connexion. Hanmond's Fifth Connesson, & Hammond's Sixth Connexion,

ng about EIGHT HUNDRED Acres Main Road, leading from the City of Anhe whole Tract. The soil is fertile, and a-lapted to the growth of all kinds of produce, particularly fine Tobacco, the Landa also a-bound 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 Aunapolis. I shall proceed to sell the said Lands to the highest bidder, for Cash. to satisfy the debt due as afui esaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

WELCH, (of Ben.) Late Sheriff A. A. C Sheriff A. A. C. July 19.

IN CHANCERY. Allen Dorsey John Dorsey Nicholas King and Camiden Hughes.

Joseph Cook and Rebecca his wife, and Elizabeth Limbicum.

THE object of the Bill is to obtain the sale of the real estate of Zachariah Limbicum, lite of Baltimore county, deceased, for the payment of his debts.
The bill states that the said Zachariah Lin-

shicum was indebted to the complainants is sundry some of money; that he has died in testate, 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 the test in tracts or parts of tests of land in Baltimore county called Beaconan's Discovery, Beaseman's Discovery, Beaseman's Discovery Porrected and Stevenson's Deer Park and Trocains 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, corporation and Elizabeth Linthicum, all of whom reside out of this state.

It is thereupon, this 30th day of Jure, 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 be fore the 30th day of July next, to the end that the said Joseph Cooke and Rebecca his wife. and Elizabeth Linchicum, may have notice of gether with the expense of removing the same. 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 100k day of November next, to showcause wherefore a de-

True copy Tey.
RAMSAY WATERS. July 5. Sw. Reg. Cur. C. LIST OF LETTERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Annapol 30th June, 1833.

Joseph N. Brewer Harriet Brown Thomas Burigis Martha Brogden Samuel Cleggers
Thomas Croxall William Caton Thomas II. Carroll

Thomas Davis J. W. Davall Vernon II. Dorsey Larkin Dorsey A. H. Durncher Heriry Durgan

Ehenezer Failes .ydia Ann Greenwell Catharine Green

homas Hodges Maria Hawkins Her James Henson, or) Jeremiah Hughes William Coller Samuel G. Hopkins Henry Hollon Mary Heath Hachel S. Hopkins John Hicks Rev. James Henson

Joseph Jewell Lewis D. Jones Henrietta M. Jewell

Mary King Elizabeth Linthicum J. T. Larmer Peter Miller

Benj'min Mead Vachel Nonisseveres.

Mary E. Presion-2 John Quinn

Thomas Robinson Mrs. Alfred Sellman James Smith Edward II. Steuart

Joseph Thomas, or } Thos. Tydings John Wellings

Andrew O. Waterbouse G. White J. GREEN, P. M.

-Lichleitper-2

Bushrod W. Marriott

Dr. Hichard Marriott

John Loutie

1.136

Henry Richmond

Joseph N. Stockett-2

A BY-LAW

precings thereon. [Pessed June 9, 1859.] BR it origined by the Mayor, Recarder, at-deemen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That to purson shall keep any flog within the taxable limits of this city, either in pend, or tots, or at large.

tots; or at large.

Be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid. Thet from and after the 25 h day of July, infalant, any flog or hops, so kept for more than three days within the limits of this city, shall be forfelted to the city; and it shall be the duty of the city Constables to grize the being, and to advertise it for for sale, and sell at the public market—and report the angent for which such sales are effected, and pay ver the proceeds to the Treasurer, within these 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 positive and are that the beautiful to be a so held to be and the same shall be so held to be and the same shall be so held to be a so held to be a so held to be a same shall be so that the beautiful to be a same shall be so that the beautiful to be a same shall be so that the beautiful to be a same shall be so that the sa 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.

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 mitho-rity of the same, That the city commissioners, be, and they are hereby authorised and required to regulate and direct the manner of emplying and cleaning 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 sild commissioners, shall forfeit and pay for ever such offence, five dollars, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures under the ordinal of this corporation are recoverable, and paid over, the one half to the informer, and the o. thet half to the treasurer for the use of the

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 carcase, or anyl ex-crement or filth from saults, privies, or neces-sary houses 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

July 12 20 D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

Anne-Arundel County, &ct.

ON application to me the subscriber, a Justice of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, by petition in writing of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolved debtors, passed at November session, 1803, and the accept 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 having 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 confinement 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 creditura to appear before Anne-Arundel County Court, on the third Monday of October next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said William T. Gantt, then and there taking the oath by the said acts prescribed for delivering of his properly, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William T. Gants should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

GIDEON WHITE. July 12. 2

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anner 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 hearing appeals, and making transfers, and translicing the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order.

By order, COWMAN CIR. FOR SALE OR RENTA THE HOUSE AND LOT in church street, at pretent occupied by Mr. John Smith. For erms apply to OHN SMITH, of HENRY MATTHEWS.

June 200 FRINTING Neatly executed at this

ON application by petition of Richard M. Chase not Richard J. Crabb, Executors of Jeremish T. Chase, late of Anne Arandel county deceased, it is ordered out they give the autice required by taw for evenitors to exhibit their claims against the fail deceased, but their claims against the fail deceased. and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of sir successive weeks, in one of the space of the Reg Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphana Court Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Jeremi-ah 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 1852.

RICHARD M. CHASE, Z Exr's.

RICHARD J. CRABB. 5

STATE OF MARYLAND, SO Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court

June 26 1832 O'N application by petition of Richard M. Chase, and Richard J. Crabb, Adm'rs. De Bonis Non of Frances II. Harris late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered thatthey give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said de ceased, 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 TS MMONS, Reg. Wills A A County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Fran es H. Harris late of Anne Arundel coun ty. deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-scribers, 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 1852.

RICHARD M. CHASE Adm'rs D. B. N. June 28

BANK OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1881. 5

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 desposits of money subject to interest, viz:-

For desposites payable in ninety days after demand, certifi cates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum

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

On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at

By order R. WILSON, Cashier. the rate of May 17

PRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS GEORGE M'NEIR.

MERCHANT TAILOR, H VING just returned from the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with a choice election of handsome and most feshionable SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Of the latest importations, solicits a call from his friends and the public generally.

CLOTHES shall be made at the shortest no

ich style as to an for cash, or to punctual men. May 24.

Saint Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832. ORDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioner for the be nefit 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 re commend permanent trustee for their beue-

By order, Jo. HARRIS, True copy, -JO. HARRIS, Clk. St. Mary's County Court. JO. HARRIS, May St.

FOR SALE,

Pair of well broke YOUNG CARRIAGE A Pair of well broke TOUNG CARRIAGE.
HORSES, a good second-hand CARRIAGE, and HARNESS, almost new. In-

ed, and that the each week, for the space of six successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

NOTICE IS HERELY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber it Anne Arundel Cla
county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court
of Anne-Arundel county, in An extant of
Benjamin Fairall, Jun'r. late of June-Arun
del county deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased, the hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the counters for
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th
day of December next, they may other has by day of December next, they may other one by law be excluded from all benefit of the said esate. Given under my hand this 5th da June 1832.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Adm'r June 7.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCA Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court, June 12th, 1852.

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 a-gainst the said deceased of at 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, bath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal es tate of Benjamin Welch, late of Anne Arun del County, deceased. All persons having claims agenast 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.

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 deceated, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the new-papers printed in Annapolis... FHOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arandel 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 chass against the said deceased, are hereby warn 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.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Calvert County Orphans Court, Sc:

law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be publish ed once in each week for the space of six suc ressive weeks, in some news paper published in the city of Annapolis.

J. M. BADEN, Reg'r. Wills Culvert 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 deceas ed, 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 1882. OHN WOOD, Adm'r. June 21

HORSES, a goom
RIAGE, and HARNESS, almost new. Inquire at this office.

June 21.

PORSALE

A two story hame House and Lot, in
the yielnity of the court House. This
is property belongs to the Female Orphans. All persons having
asin county, decreased. All persons having
for the accommodation of a fall family. It
will be sold on reasonable termin all possessions
of the property of this city. It is well suited
for the accommodation of a fall family. It
will be sold on reasonable termin all possessions
of good of good on reasonable termin all possessions
of good of good

HERRIAS Jores, Savidada	Collector of the Tote bath returned to the	dpa me mer
ar 1850, and on which there is n	Personal Property to pay the name, is with	
mer of Persons Assured; Inn Nathan, (Pegro) ewer, Hannah	Part of Brompery Point	S1 66
own, Valentine's heirs	Part of Andever, Part of Brown's Porest and Fe-	1168
arret, Joseph A.	House and Lottle Anaspelle,	11691551
aulk. William hilds, William (of Wm.) heirs	Name unknown,	2 10
romwell, Giles	Part of Cromwell's Inheritance,	1'42'
lark, Alfred	Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge Landing, Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge	88
larke, Sylvester	House and Lot in Annapolis,	1 05 8 50
unn, James	House and Lot in Annapolis,	5 40 1 32
orest, Josial laminond, Larkin	Addition to Forest Range, Part of Addition to Timber Neck, and part of Polecat Glade,	9 29
loward, James G's heirs	Part of Harborer, and part of Yales	£ 2 80
lood, Joseph	Part of Finland,	£ 10
ones, Isuac	Part of Davidson's Reserve,	2 10
Celly, Caples	Part of Young's Locus Plains, and Henderson's Meadows,	2 94
ucas, Rath eatherwood, John	Part of Holland's Choice, Part of Andover,	1 69
feckins, John P. Jedford, James	Part of Hasling, House and Lot in Annapolis,	4 £0 8 40
lorgan, Thomas load, Samuel	 House and Lot in Annapolis, House and Lot in Annapolis, 	9 1 I
helps. Matthew	Part of Portland Manor, Part of Chaney's Rest,	7 98 4 64
Pindell, Thomas heirs Pennington, Welthy	Part of Mount Ville,	76
ncock, Abel	Part of First Discovery	2 63
Pearce, Abrahams' heirs Peace, James	Part of Addition to Timber Ridge, Part of Walker's Inheritance,	5 36
Ridgely, Charles	House and Lotin Annapolis,	. 4 25
Stevens, William	Name unknown,	1 55
Scrivener, Benjamin's heirs . Snowden, Gerard H.	Gowry Banks,	10 40
Spurier William's, heira	Part of Trusty Friend, Name unknown,	46
Shipley, George O. heirs	Name unknown,	1 00
Tayman, John	Waterford,	3 15
Urvin, James	Names unknown,	2 10
Vantillie, Jeremiah	Part of Hanover,	47
Watkins, Anne	Bessington,	1 84
Waters, Edward	Waters' Lot, Part of Hammond and Gist,	1 87 2 10
*	CE IS HEREBY GIVEN,	4

THAT unless the County charges aforesaid, are paid within third tion of this notice, that the said Lands, or such parts thereof as will be efficient to pay the Tax and Costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to me 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. R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Commr's. A. A. C. By order, R: 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, bath 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 proper y to pay the same, to wit:-

Names of Persons Assessed. Names of Lands. Amount of Tax due Childs, William (of Wm.) heirs Name unknown. 81 50 Part of Aires and Chew's Right, Chew, Anu 14 16 Lattin, Mary Lane, John H. D. Name unknown. Grammer's Chance. Pindell Thomas's beirs, Part of Chancy's Rest. 3 31 Watkins, Ann Bessington. 1 52

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

ON application of John Wood, Admr. of Henry Wood, late of Calvert county, dee'd it is ordered that he give the notice required by the Tax and Coate 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.

ges in the several counties in this State.

R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Comme's. A. A. C. By order, R. J. COWMAN, Cik. Commr's. A. A. July 5.

I'he American, Battimore, will publish the above once a week for four weeks.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of severit writs of fieri-factos, issued by Justices of the Peace for Anne-Arundel county, and to me directed, against the Goods and Chatter, Lands and Tenements, of John W. Baker, I have seized and taken in Execution, all the restate, right, title, interest, property, claim, am demand, at law and in equity, of the said John W. Baker, in and to a HOUSE and ONE ACRE and to a HOUSE and ONE ACRE and the North-side of the Washington and Baltimore Turnpike Road, occupied as a Tavern, with a good Stable with Twalve Stalls, and on THURSDAY, the 20th of July I. shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, the said Property so seized and taken it execution, for cash. The sale so begin at the close of the Maryland Canada and Adherican Biltimore, will publish

PHOMAS P. SIMMONS,

NOTICE IS BEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Ame-Arandel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arandel county, in Maryland, letters of Adm'a. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Sarah Welch, tate of Anne-Arandel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the spuchecs 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. excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of June

JOHN M. WELCH, Admer. D. B. N. June 1

STOO REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th 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.

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 test, 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 cloathing being various, cannot be cor-His cloathing 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 Cassinct coatee, with a half, worn clock fur hat.

The above reward will be goes if taken 40 miles or more from my residence, and 50 dullars elsewhere, so that diget him tgain.

BASIL MULLIKIN.

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

Anne Arundel County, St.

ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court by petition, in writing of Residenter of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and praying fit the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry Maryland, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the term therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascettain them, being annexed to his said petition; and the said Heale Gaither having satisfied the Courtly competent testimony that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Heale Gaither, having taken the oath by the said Act prescribed, by 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 sgainst him, and having appointed Joshua Warfield, of Heijamin, his truster, who has given bond as such; and possession of all his property real, personal and mispossession of all his property real, personal and min-cul,—it is hereby ordered and a ljudged, that the said Beale Gaither be discharged from his confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a 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 Annepole once a week for three months, before the fourth Monday of October neat, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at the 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 Heale Gaither should not have the benefit of the said set, and the sunniversity

have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed. Test,-WILLIAM S. GREEN,

FOR ANNAPOLIS. CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

RYLAND, will com-mence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge DE0-LIE Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the

30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Duran's wharf, and confinue to leave Balfimore on every Tuesday and Filday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season. Passage to Castle Haven or Easton 82 50;

to Annapolie 81.

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

LEML G. TATLOR, Capt

March 24.

CASH FOR MEGROUS. I WISH TO PURCHASE

PRINT

Je PRICE-TH

Fron 'If I must no Christ.'-SAIR It lifts its h And from his Rich streams The cross-! Four thous They gather ,Where suf

The bleeding There the Re The cross-th Through di To hush the t With glade Good tidings The Saviour The cross-t Awoke upo And shook th Ilail glorious All conqueri EXTRACTS NAL OF

RICA.

Boossa, Je

ed the far fan

by the city. and were gre racks rose stream, caus its surface. ove Boossa branches, by that it flows to Funda. 'I is not more ent. The the spot who met their u meditating and secretly might be the forever the termination Boossa, . greeable an scessively indeed, tha

day in dres

below the f

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side of the

ments on .:

her lips and honnah (a s

this is done

looking-gla

This is the of the cer and retreat fancies tha festures ar most engag About-n and procee for the pur the Niger, flowing fr and charm prove in a We were nel, which dually wi

Beautiful the count PATKI CO the water ed every ing the c of the riv enchanti u a lake were pac perceptal birds we which w ty Islan

The ri reach, banks h

VOL. LXXXVII.

m'r. D. B. N. mino si6w?

RD. iber, on the 13th

out 5 feet 5 or 6 in. latto, tather sleptaks low, and bas he has a small of a dollar, which estate of the late , and as he was

also been mine. ly throughout the Baltimore. He way through one tate; his object we Its probable that false pass, as sethe last year.

s, cannot be curfound in part to wil roundabout. week fur hat. and 50 dol-MULCIKIN. Co. Md.

ty, St: ges of Anne-Arundel nty, stating that he is only, and praying the General Assembly of General Assembly of the relief of sundry overmber session, 1805, thereto, on the terms of his property, and as of arms he can seet he said prelition; and the said the Court by compressided two years with resided two years with each of the said Heale Gaither, said Act prescribed, for years with years aufficient

earance at the County y, to answer such inter-may be made against aliua Warfield, of licitiven bond as such, and her, a conveyance and real, personal and mixa ljudged, that the said from his confinement. creditors by causing a ted in some newspaper spolis, once a week for the Monday of October d County Court, at the pose of recommending d to shew cause, if any ale Gaither should not

et, and the supplements LLIAM S. GREEN,

DEASTON. LAND, will comtonapolis. Cambridge

Castle Haven.) and RNING NEXT. the from her usual place gan's wharf, and con-n every Tuesday and clock, for the shove n or Easton 82 50;

the risk of the owner TATLON, Capt.

TEOUGES. URGHASE

NEGROES,



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

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

From the Connecticut Mirror. THE CROSS BY MAY. J. BEWLIN MASSITT. If I must needs glory, I will glory in the cross of The Cross-the cross!-on Calvary's height,

The Gross—the cross—on Galvary's height lifts to brow, screene and calm, adorsed with beams of heavenly light, And redocet with holy balm; And from his blessed foot, still roll Rich streams to heal the sin-sick 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 incense rose, There the Redeemer blessed his foes! The cross—the cross—which prophets saw, Through distant Time's dark clouds appear—

To hush the thunders of the law-With gladness earth and heaven to cheer. Good tidings rang along the skies— 'The Saviour for lost sinners dies!' The cross—the cross—Jehovah's might Awoke upon its burning brow,
And shook the realms of death and night, And laid their trophied honours low. Hail glorious cross-victorious sign! All conquering power-all glory thine!

EXTRACTS FROM LANDER'S JOUR. NAL OF AN EXPEDITION TO AF-RICA.

Boosea, June 18.—This morning we visited the far famed Niger or Quorea, 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 a-Love Boossa, the river is divided into three branches, by two small fertile islands, and that it flows hence in one continued stream to Funda. The Niger here, in its widest part, is not more then 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 sumber 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 scessively vain of her person; so much so tay in dressing her hair, which hangs down below the face in three plaited queues, one of them from the forchead, and one from each ide of the head; after which she affixes ornaments on different parts of her body, stains her lips and teeth a shining red colour with honoah (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 facies that she looks pretty, and distorts her festures and throws her body into all manner of conical attitudes, to ascertain which is the

most engaging.
About mid day we embarked from Kagogie, 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 gain becomes a noble river, and maintains its and charming country, which seemed to improve in appearance the further we advanced. We were propelled at a good rate up a chan-nel, which, from a half mile in breadth, gradually widened to rather better than a mile. Beautiful spreading and spiry trees adorned the country on each side of the river like a park; corn, nearly ripe, waved over the the water's edge; large open villages appear-ed every half hour; and herds of spotted cattle were observed grazing and enjoy-ing 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 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 state was shallow, but in others it was deep enough to float frigates. During the first two hears of the day, the scenery was as interesting and picturesque as one be imagined.—The banks were literally covered with hamlets and villages; fine trees beating under the weight of their dark and impensivable foliage, every where relieved the eve from the glare of the sen'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 reach, It looked like an artificial canal; the

earth, clay or sand; were now composed of black rugged rocks, large sand banks and is-lands were scattered in the river, which di-verted it into a variety of little channels, and effectually destroyed its appearance.

At Jenna it is the custom, when a govern-or 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 per formed, and have remained concealed ever since with the remainder of his women. Today, 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 farthful slaves. These address their mistress by the endearing name of mother. or creatures! as soon as they learnt her it fortune, they dropped their spinning; the g beling of corn was also relinquished, then up, goats, and poultry were suffered to room at large withwas also relinquished, then out restraint; and they there themselves to the most excessive and mo ! mant grief; but now the arrival of the. wess has ail. ded, if possible, to their . Il fon. There is not to be found in the worl . . . ernape, an object more truly sorrowful a man defenceless woman in tears: and or in occasion as this, it may easily be con the distress in peculiarly cutting. A per that could not be touched at a scene of this nature, must be d the distress unfeeling, indeed Females have been coming all day to conto'e with the old lady. and to weep wish 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 pros-trating himself on the ground before her.— Notwithstanding the representations and remonstrations of the priest, and the prayers of the venerable victim to 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, introder 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 terriole light than our pictures represent him, with his shadowy form and fatal adeed, that she employs several hours in the 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, (Gar-nicassa) 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 riwidth, it is said, even to Funda. This singular fact favours the opicion, that a large portion of the waters of the Niger is conveyed by subterraneous passages from the town of Garnicassa, to a few miles below Boossa.

Marriage among the free people of Woed 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 he girl are equally out of the question.

When the parties become attached to each other, the female goes immediately to acquain 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 grandmother, 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 ipterval 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 adducing 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 hody, to the hasband's house, and question him, in a formal manner, three years.

whether it is his desire that his wife should continue to abide with hims if so, the connection is forthwith dissolved, and ske is again considered in the light of an immarried toomen. The shildren, (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 wo-

GLEANINGS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

[From the Monthly Invieso.]

Toads have been sometime found in the midst of blocks of stone and of the trunks of trees. The author had the rood fortune to observe a part of the process by which this extraordinary inhumston if 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 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 greath in the tree would annually convey the toad more nearly to the centre of it, as happened, with a piece of nak-rail, and by showing that toads, and probably other amphi-bia 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-jot, 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 rize, and apparently healthy. Dr. Townsphibia, proves I think satisfactorily, from actoal 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 obqueous 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 wel soaked with water; and it is believed that they never discharge it, except when they are disturbed or pursued, and they then only eject it to lighten their bodies, and facilitate their escape. That the moisture thus imbibed in sufficient to enable some of the amphibia 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 nen 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 tond 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 staall 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 con-finement, and endeavoured to make their cacape, which they did in the following manner. The wall of the area was about five feet in heigh, 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 feet (in the same way that we may see loys take up a stone by means of a piece of wet leather fastined to a string) they ascended the wall and stade their escape. This happened constantly in the course of

"It is a curious fact that touds are so numerous in the island of Jersey that they have become a term of repreach for its inhabitants, the word "Crapand" being frequently applied to them; while in the neighbouring island of Guernaey not a toad is to be found, though they have frequently been imported. Indeed certain other islands have always been privi-leged 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 Isla of Man is said also to be free from venomous creatures. The Maurienjoys 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 Euope has reached our shores—the 'pestilence which walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon day,' stalks amongst us. Consterna-tion and dismay pervade the large and populons 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 be comes amidst the shouts, the noise and the thunders of bat-tle, but he is infinitely more sublime, when he walketh in the breathless silence and gloomy solitude of the postilence. In the unbruken sailness that bronds over the former resorts of industry and pleasure, in the

knowledge that calamity and death are atwork in many a dwelling where there is neither out-cry nor lamentation-in the consciousness of an invisible presence, whose arraws 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 trump, the drum and the cannon in the ear-with the war-steeds, the weapons, and more than all, the multitude before the evewith 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 blee.ls. 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 bold-ly 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 combatted 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 fa-kirs; although, by the by, I apply the epithet of mendicant undeservedly 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 pitable object, although he had a handsome and-in spite of his downcast eyesrather a roguish 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 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 o go on all fours, and scrupulously placing at each move his toes where his head had been.

JUVENILE BALLS.

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 lanputtan in long clothes, throwing herself lan-guishingly 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 incipient coquette had attained to the respectable age of seven years. The eldest daughter of a gentleman in Russel square, aged six, received a card which ran thus; "Miss Bathome at 7, punch at 8, quadrilles." It was for the same evening—rather short notice, to 29. Clear, cool morning, mode-be sure, for a fashionable assemblage. It e-licited the following reply, the father treing 30. Clear, warm fresh breeze,

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

-000-From the Gennesse Farmers TRAINING CATCLE.

I was much pleased with an article in your last paper, taken from the N. E. Farmer, [published in the American Farmer, No. 1, published in the American Farmer, No. 1, p. 7, of the current volume] in training cattle. The frequent abuse of our labouring animals by those who receive the benefits of their labours, and who dught in return to treat them marcifully, has alon 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 venthat 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 scan-tily 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 found 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 la! says she, my stomach is not empty, for I have drank 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 dis-tance 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' amorgst the star

Tom Brown having once asked a man how he contrived to live in hard times, was answered, 'I live, as I believe you do, moster 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." -030-

METEREOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

June winds. 1. Cloudy, cool, heavy blow, nne Clear, warm, moderate breeze 3. Cloudy, showery, cool, fresh breeze, nne 4. Cloudy, some rain, inoderate breeze, Rain part of the day, fresh breeze, Drizly rain at times through the day, cool, light breeze, w—se Flying clouds, pleasant, light

breeze, 8. Clear, P. M. cloudy, little rain, n-nne moderate breeze, 9. Clear, warm, moderate brecze, cse

10. Cloudy, rain in evening with thunder, moderate breeze, 11. Clear, warm, light breeze, 12. Clear, very warm, light breeze, 13. Cloudy part of the day, very

warm, thunder, light breeze. 14. Foggy, misty in the morning, light breeze, 15. Hazey, very warm, thunder

- in the evening, light breeze, 16. Clear, very warm, fine breeze. Clear, P. M. cloudy, rain with much thunder and lightning wnw-ssa

in the night, breeze, with thunder, light-utog and rain. 19. Flying clouds, sprinkle rain in

morning, cool, fresh breeze, DOW-D 21. Clear, moderate, light breeze, 2. Clear, warm, air cool, light 5W--- 50

breeze. 23. Clear, warm, light breeze, 24. Clear, very warm, light breeze, naw 25. Cloudy, warm, appearance of rain in forenoon, light breeze,

26. Flying clouds, fresh breeze,

warm and dry,

27. Cloudy, warm, Iresh breeze,
fine rain in the night,

28. Cloudy, pleasant, sprinkle rain
in morning, light breeze, 29. Clear, cool morning, mode-

ANNAPOLISI Thursday, July 26, 1882.

POST OFFICE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. ARRIVALS.

Baltimore—Thewlays, Thursdays and Saturdays, about 10 o'clock, N. M. Baltimore, at 9 P. M. Vashington—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Washington, 9 P. M. Washington, 9 P. M. three o'clock, P. M.

Wednesdays-six o'clock
P. M Eastern Shore. 9 P. M.
Calvert-Tuesdays and Fridays, three o'clock P. M. Calvert, 9 P. M.

PERSONS

Having accounts for postage are respectfully requested to settle them on presentation. As the General Post office Department requires 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 Wednesday the first day of August nest. THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk.

"HUMANTRAS" on the subject of "Chole ra," · Hogs" and "Hog pens," is informed that the law of the Corporation having been complied with, it is deemed unnecessary to publish his communication.

COURT OF APPEALS, June Term, 1832. ORDERED BY THE COURT, That no writ of habere facias possessionem will be issued by this Court under the act of 1825, ch. 103, unless an affidavit be filed stating that the debtor or some person holding under such debtor by title subsequent to the judgment or der . bath on demand failed or refused to leliver possession of the lands sold; upon the filing of which affidavit with the clerk, he shall lay a rule on the person in possession to shew cause within the first four days of the ferm succeeding the term to which the process of execution was returnable, why the writ of habere facias possessionem should not issue. and should the said rule be served upon the party in possession twenty days before the first day of the term next succeeding the term to which the process of execution was return able, and should no cause be shown within the said first four days of said succeeding term the purchaser may take his writ as a matter of course and no cause will be permitted to be shewn after the lapse of the said four days. True Copy-Test, JOHN JOHNSON,

July 17, 1832. Clerk.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The following statement shows the number of Members of the House of Representa tives and Blectors of President to which each state is entitled, under the new apportun-ment; also the number of Electors at the last election, the states being arranged according to representative population.

	Reps.	Electors.	Electors
	1000	1932.	1828.
1 New York*	40	42	36
2 Pennsylvania	. 28	30	28
2 Virginia*	21	23	24
4 Ohio*	19	21	16
5 N. Carolina	13	15	15
6 Kentucky	13	15	14
7 Tennessect	. 13	15	11
8 Massachu.	12	14	15
9 S. Carolinat		11	11
10 Georgia*	. 9	11	9
11 Marylandt	8	10	11
12 Mainet	8	10	9
13 Indiana*	7	9	5
14 New Jersey		8	8
15 Connecticut		8	8
16 Vermont*	5	. 7	7
17 N. Hampshir	re° 5	7	8
18 Alabama*	5	7	5
19 Louisiana"	3	5	5
20 Illinois*	3	5	3
21 Rhode Island	1. 5	4	4
22 Missouri*	2	4	3
23 Mississippi*	2	4	3
24 Delaware*	_1	3	3
Total	240	288	261

*Electors chosen by the people by general ticket.

do do by districts. Blectors appointed by the Legislature, S. Carolina being the only state where they are not chosen by the people.

The following particulars of the death of Capt. Rodgers are contained in a letter from Henry G. Wheeler, Esq. Secretary of the Squadron, at the request of the officers: U. S. SHIP WARREN, off Bucnos Ayres, \ May 26, 1832.

You will doubtless have received ere this, the melancholy intelligence of the death of the late commander of the U. S. squadron on this station, Com. George Washington Rodgers. He breathed his last on board this ship on the morning of the 21st inst. after a brief but severe illness of seven days.

The disease which ultimately terminated his existence, appeared at first to be slowly the hope that the fatal epidemic will not reach but surely yielding to the unremitting efforts us, or that it has passed over in the districts but surely yielding to the unremitting efforts of his medical advisers. On the third day his with which so many of our citizens were afcase was unhesitatingly pronounced by them to be free from danger; he conversed much and cheerfully with those about him, and every lingering fear as to recovery, vanished be-fore the strengthening voice and brightening eye of our lamented commander. The folfore the strengthening voice and brightening of the strengthening voice and brightening of our lamented commander. The following morning, however, matters assumed a of the suchlen death, at that place, of John gloomler aspect. His disease had resurned on Jennings, Esq. of the firm of Jennings, The-him with a destroying virulence that scoffed mas Gill & Co. auctioners, of this city. Mr.

Ou that meening his medical attendants in-timated to him that it would be well to ar-range his affairs, inasmuch as his earthly to reer was rapidly drawing to a close. The Commodors received this announcement with Commodore received this announcement with unrepining calmness. He expressed himtelf as bowing in hamble acquiescence to that Almighty Fiat which had gone forth against him; and after issuing a few orders, and desiring that his bones might be laid in Protestant Episcopal Earth, he prepared himself to meet the fast approaching King of Terrors with firmness and resignation. To the latest moment of his existence his mental faculties was ment of his existence his mental faculties were preserved to him, bright and unclouded; so much so indeed, that, as the gathering mists of mortal decay became deeper and darker around him, his thoughts and feelings for those whom he left behind, appeared to have asfailed not; and if his voice faultered, it was only at moments when, with a startling ferveny, he breathed his suppliant ejaculations to the throne of mercy, in behalf of "the widow

Between the hours of ten and eleven of the following morning, convinced that even then his spirit was fluttering to its departure, be sent for all the officers of the squadron to bid them farewell. One by one be extended his hand to them, repeating distinctly the name of each officer as he approached; and with a firmness of tone and manner, which even the dissolving agonies of death could not ruffle, he called upon Him who "ruleth the raging of the elements." to bless, and guide, and prosper us through life. In a few minutes after this affecting scene the Commodore closed his eyes in death.

BOARD OF HEALTH. New York July 20th.

Report of cases and deaths from 10 o'clock vesterday, until the same hour to-day. We regret to find that the disease is yet on the increase, both in its extent, and compara-

	Ne	w Cases.	Deaths
City. private	fractica	132	48.
Hospitals		66	42
Bellevue	,	28	10

Interments reported to the City Inspector from Thursday, 19th July. at 8 o'clock, to Friday, 20th, at the same hour, 149-of which 116 are of the cholera.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

New York. (Saturday.) July 21 The report of to-day has been waited for with painful anxiety. It has been received by us at a late hour, and shews a truly alarmng increase in the number of cases. The disease increases in virulence, as well as in extent; because the Board of Health have suffered the causes to remain which are under their control. and might be removed if they were fit for the offices which they hold.

Report of cases and deaths for the twenty four hours, up to 10 o'clock this day:-HOSPITALS.

Park, 21 22 8 9 25 Greenwich, 26 21 8 5 35 Groody at, 32 12 4 18 22 Byington st. 29 30 6 1 12	Rem'g 201	. New	Cares. 1	bead. Cut	ed fle	m'y Clate
Crosby st, 32 12 4 18 22					9	
Recapitulation 12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13	Greenwich, 2	6	22	8	5	35
124 71 29 53 172	Crosby at, .	2	12	4	18	24
124 71 29 51 132	livington #	.9	30		1	12
Rellevie, 76 20 10 13 73 Yorkville 1/2 29 4 Harlam, 5 203 120 43 46 203 RECAPITULATION. New Cases. Deaths City, private practice, 191 61 61 Hospitals 71 29 61 Hospitals 71 29 10 Hellevie 20 10 10 Hilacem and Yorkville 29 4 1NTERMENTS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDING Monday 8 A. M. about 90 Tuesday 134 134 Wednesday 125 125	Corler book,	6	5	3	0	18
Rellevie, 76 20 10 13 73 Yorkville 1/2 29 4 Harlam, 5 203 120 43 46 203 RECAPITULATION. New Cases. Deaths City, private practice, 191 61 61 Hospitals 71 29 61 Hospitals 71 29 10 Hellevie 20 10 10 Hilacem and Yorkville 29 4 1NTERMENTS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDING Monday 8 A. M. about 90 Tuesday 134 134 Wednesday 125 125		24	71			
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Harlam, 5 203 120 43 46 203 RECAPITULATION. New Cases. Deaths City, private practice, 191 61 Hospitals 71 29 Bellevue 20 10 Hrlacem and Yorkville 29 4 101 101 102 Monday 8 A. M. about 90 Tuesday 134 Wednesday 125				4	13	1.3
Tuesday 120 43 46 203			• •			
RECAPITULATION. New Cases. Deaths City, private practice, 191 61 Hospitals 71 29 Bellevue 20 10 Hrlacem and Yorkville 29 4 INTERMENTS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDING Monday 8 A. M. about 90 Tuesday " 134 Wednesday " 125		_	-		-	-
New Cases. Deaths	20	03	120	43	46	203
INTERMENTS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDING Monday 8 A. M. about 90 Tuesday 134 Wednesday 125	Bellevue		orkvill	20		10
INTERMENTS FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ENDING Monday 8 A. M. about 90 Tuesday 134 Wednesday 125				777	-	-
Monday 8 A. M. about 90 Tuesday " 134 Wednesday " 125						
Tuesday " 134 Wednesday " 125	INTERM					FOUR
Wednesday " 125	Monday	8	A. M.	about		90
Wednesday " 125			**			
			**			
			**			
Friday " 149			**			F 7.75
Saturday " 140			**			

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, ? NEW YORK, Sunday, July 22, 1 p. 1. 5 BOARD OF HEALTH.

Total in six days,

	Sunday,	July 22, 1839
New	cases.	Deaths.
In the city,	154	50
Hospitals,	85	40
		_
	239	90

Harlem not heard from. Interments from 8. A. M. Saturday. to 8. A. M. Sunday, 176-152 of which were of cholera. Total for the week, 961.

Brooklyn, Sunday noon. Seventeen new cases, and two deaths reported the last 4 hours.

HEALTH OF PHILADELPHIA.

No new cases of Cholera were reported by the Board of Health yesterday. We cherish ties continue vigilant, and all may yet be

SUDDEN DEATH.

at every effort to arrest its progress; and he Jennings had gape in to bathe, when he was

continued gradually declining till Sanday the suddenly seized with the ariners, and cossed to exact in fittee aincrease. The war and of the most intelligible influential, and timated to him that it would be well to arrange his affairs, loasmuch as his earthly contained to him that it would be well to arrange his affairs, loasmuch as his earthly contained.

BOARD OF HEALTH-PHILADEL-

PHIA.

Health Office, July 21.—Noon.
case of Malignant Cholera reported

this day.

The Health Office will be opened to morrow from 10 to 12. A. M.

By order, WM. A. MARTIN, Clerk.

CHOLERA AT DETROIT. Extract to the Editor, dated

Detroit, July 13, 1832. Dear Sir:- The cholera has essentially a bated in this city. No new cases have oc-One or two deaths, from previous cases, have occurred. Several have recovered, and the remainder appear to be convalescing.

From the encampment of the remnant of egular troops near Fort Gratiot, information has to-day been received. The discase is disappearing there also. Colonel Twiggs has nearly recovered. Dr. Everett is a very doubtful case. The worst apprehen-There, two gentlemen, with poor Clay of N. Jersey, are the only officers that have been attacked.

The remnant of Colonel Cummings' mand, encamped at Springwells, below this town, is nearly free from the disease, two or three only of the soldiers being unwell, but not dangerously so.

The steamboat Henry Clay has been most unfortunate. She left our river for Buffalo on Monday. Before she arrived at Cleaveland, three more of her crew were taken sick. one of whom died; and before she left Cleaveland, two more were attacked. See had preiously lost her second engineer and cook.

From Cleaveland we learn that one case

has occurred there.
The schooner Napoleon, chartered as vessel to take store and provisions for our ar my at Chicago, left here on Monday. tein Hinkley, her commander, died before she arrived at Lake Huron: but he had been sick some days before he left this place

JOHN NORVAL Yours truly. Robert Morris, Esq.

Albany, Wednesday, July 18 .- New cases 21, of which 10 are severe, deaths 5. BOARD OF HEALTH, ALBANY,

Thursday, July 19. New cases of epidemic cholera 20; 11 of which are severe .- Deaths 6.

Amboy .- A letter from Amboy of the 7t nst. says: "Four or five cases of cholera, or something strongly resembling it have occur ed here. A French brig arrived here to-day and there are two ships coming up the bay-one with 190 foreigners on board."

Sing Sing Prison.—A letter from Sing Sing, dated on Thurday morning, says:

"A case of Cholera occurred in the prison

on Tuesday, and in the afternoon of yesterday there were five and two deaths. is no doubt with the physicians that they had the premonitory symptoms, but disregarded

GREENBUSH, N. Y. July 19-One case of cholera under treatment.

Synveuse. - In a posteript to the Geneva Courier of the 18th it is stated that the Chofera had broken cut at Syracuse, and that there had been seven cases, three of which had proved fatal.

STATS PRISONS .- Auburn .- No case of epidemic cholera has occurred here. In Mount Pleasant there are a few cases of ordinary cholera morbus. The agent says, "The cases of cholera morbus continue to be very mild, and are all either cured or convalescent. On its first appearance in the vicinity of this prison, our physician was of opinion that it assumes a mild form, and cannot be considered as differing materially from the common cholera morbus."

NEW TARIFF LAW.

AN ACT

To alter and amend the several acts, imposing duties

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represen-tatives of the United States of America, in Congress ussembled, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, o much of the act, entitled, 'An act in alteration of so much of the act, entitled, 'An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports,' approved the nineteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, as a herein otherwise provided for, shall be repealed, except so far as the same may be necessary for the recovery and collection of all duties which shall have accrued under the said act; and for the resovery, collection, distribution and remission of all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which may have been incurred under the said.

all mes, pegaties and torretures, which may have been incurred under the same.

Sec. 2. And best enacted. That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the importation of the articles hereinafte; mentioned, there shall be levied, collected and paid, the following duties, that is to say— First: Wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof

at the place of exportation, shall not expeed eight cents per pound, shall be imported free of duty; and if any wool so imported shall be face wool mixed with dirt or other material, and thus reduced in vawith dirt or other material, and thus reduced in value to eight cents per pound, or under, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price as in their opinion it would have cost had it not been so mixed, and a duty thereon shall be charged in conformity with such appraisal, on wool, samanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall exceed eight cents, shall be levied four cents per pound, and forty per centum at valorem. Provided, that wool imported on the skin shall be estimated, as to weight and value, as other wool.

ed, shall not exceed seventy five cents, each, the du-ty to be layled upon which, shall be five per centum advalorent; on flannels, bockings and baizes, sixteen cents the square yard; on coach laces, thirty-five per centum; and upon merino sharels, made of tood, all other manufactures of sool, or of which wool is a component part, and on ready made clothing, fifty per centum of valorem. Third. On all manufactures of cotton, or of which

centum ad valorem, excepting cotton (wint, yarn and thread, which shall remain at the rate of daty fixed thread, which shall remain at the rate of duly fixed by the act to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, of twenty-second May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; And provided, that all manufactures of cotton, ar'of which cotton shall be a component part, not dyed, coloured, printed or stained, not exceeding in value thirty cents the aquare yard, shall be valued at thirty cents per square yard, and if dyed, coloured, printed or stained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value thirty-five cents the square yard, shall be valued at thirty-five cents the square yard, shall be valued at thirty-five cents the square yard, shall be valued at thirty-five cents the square yard, and on mankeens, imported direct from uare yard; and on nankeens, imported direct from

square yard and on nankeens, imported affect from
Chins, twesty per tentum ad valorem.
Fourth, On all stamped, printed or painted floor
cloths, forty-three cents a square yard; on oil cloths
of all kinds, other than that usually denominated the
tent floor cloth, twelve and a half cents the square

yard; and on floor matting, usually made of flags or other materials, five per centum ad valorem.

Fifth. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, ninety cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Sixth. On bar and bolt iron, made wholly or in

part by rolling thirty dollars per ton; Provided, that all iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other form less finished than iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced

than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in hars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly.

Seventh. On iron in pigs, fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound, on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified one cent per pound. ne cent per pound.

one cent per pound.

Eighth. On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number fourteen, five cents per pound; exceeding number fourteen, nine cents per pound; on silver or plated wire, five per cents mad valorem; on cap or bonnet wire covered with silk, cotton, flaxen, yarn or bread, manufactured abroad, twelve cents per pound

Ninth. On round iron or brizier's rods of three inclusive, and on iron in usil or spike rods, or nail plates sliv, rolled or harmered; and on iron in slicets, and hoop iron, and on iron slit, rolled or hammered for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three cen's per pound; on iron spikes, four cents per pound on iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents, per pound on tacks, brads and spriggs, not exceeding sixteer ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand , exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound; on square wire used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, and cut in pieces not excreding the length used therefor, twelve per centum ad valm.; on anvils and anchors, and all parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, two cents per bo, on iron cables or chains or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part, three cents per pound, and no drawbacks shall be allowed on the exportation of iron of wrought iron, four cents per pound; on mill saws, one dollar each; on blacksmith; 'tammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound; on muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per pound; on rifles, two dollars and fifty cents per account of the cents, the cents and fifty cents each; on all other fire arms, thirty per centum all valorem.

Tenth. On axes, adzes, hatebels, drawing knives.

Tenth. On stee, adzes, hatehets, drawing knives tenin. On are, adzes, hatelets, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles or resping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steel, plated, brass, and polished steel saddlery, coach and harness finiture of all descriptions, steelyards, and scale brams, socket chisels, vices and screws of iron, called woodscrews, thirty . r centum ad valorem; on common tin-ned and japanned saddlery of all descriptions, [10] per cent. ad valorem; Provided, that said articles shall not he imported at a less rate of duty than would have been chargeable on the material constituting their chief

chargeable on the material collection of the value, if imported in an unmanufactured state. Eleventh. On steel, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Twelfth. On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures, not otterwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty-five per centum administration. rent material, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem: Provided, that all articles manufactured in whole of sheer, rod, hoop, bolt or har iron, or iron, or iron wire, or of which sheet, rad, hoop, holt or bar iron, or iron wire, shall constitute the greatest weight, and which are not otherwise appended, shall pay the same duty per pound that is charged by this act on sheet, roll, hoop, but, or bar iron, or on iron wire, of the same number, respectively: Provided alless than the said duty of twenty-five per centum ad

Thirteenth That all scrap and old iron shall pay a oty of twelve dollars and hfty cents per ton; that notrial use, and only fit to be manufactured; and all pieces of iron, except old, of more than six inches in length, or of sufficient length to be made into spikes and bolts, shall be rated as bar, bolt, rod or hoop iron, as the case may be, and pay duly accordingly: all manufactures of iron, partly flaished, shall pay the same rates of duty as if entirely finished, all vessels of east iron, and all eastings of iron, with hentles, rings, hoops, or other addition of wrought iron, shall pay the same rates of duty if made entirely of east iron. ty if made entirely of cart iron

by if made entirely of cart iron.

Pourteenth. On unmanufactured hemp, forty dollars per ton; sail duck, fifteen per centum all valorem; and on cotton bagging, three and a half cents a square yard, without regard to the weight or the with of the article. On felts or hat bodies, made subolly or in part, of wood, eighteen cents each.

Fifteenth. On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component part, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, ten per centum at valorem; and on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk is a component part, five per centum ad enforcem, except sewing silk, which shall be furty per centum ad ralorem.

Sixteenth. On brown sugar and syrup of sugar cane, in easks, two and a half cents per pounds and on white clayed sugar, three and one-third cents per

Seventeenth. On selt, ten cents per fifty six Eighteenth. On old und scrap load, fwo cents per

pound.

Nineteenth. On teas of all kinds, imported from places this side the Caps of Good Hope, or in vessels at the than those of the United States, ten cents per pound.

Twentieth. On slates of all kinds, twenty five per

ntum ad valorem.

with such appraisal, on wool, semanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall exceed eight cents, shall be levied four cents per pound, and forty per bentum at valorem. Provided, that wool imported on the skin shall be estimated, as to weight and value, as other wool.

Becond. On all milled and fulled clath, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or kendal cottons, of which wool shall be the only material, the value whereof shall not exceed thirty-five cents a square

on all other articles of glass, not specified, two cense per pound and twenty per centums on apper hangings, forty per centums on all Leginors, laws or hometry and on hats or bonnets of atraw, chip or grass, and all fless, braids or plaits for making hats or bonnets, thirty per centum; on the following articles twelve and a help per centum; on the following articles twelve and a help per centum at valorem, namely, with alebour, the product of foreign fishing, raw silk and dressed furse soil of the following articles twenty-five per centum at valorem, namely, boards, walking canes and sile and all manufactures of wood not otherwise specified; copper vessels, and all manufactures of copper, not other vessels, and all manufactures of copper, not other vessels. manufactures of wood not otherwise specified; copper vessels, and all snanufactures of copper, not otherwise specified; all manufactures of copper, not otherwise specified; all manufactures of hump or flax, except yarn and cordings, furred and untarred, ticklenburgs, ornaburgs and burlops, not otherwise specified; fans, artificial flowers, renamented feathers, ornaments for head dresses, caps for women, and millinery of all kinds; comfits and sweatmests of all kinds, preserved to the comfits and sweatmests of all kinds, preserved. in sugar or brandy; umbrellas and parasols, of whatever materials made: parchment and vellum, waters, and black lead pencils, and brushes of all kinds. An and black lead pencils, and brushes of all kinds. And on the following articles thirty per centum ad valorem, namely: cabinet wares; lasts and caps, of fur, leather or woul; leather, whips, is idles, and dies, and on all manufactures of leather, not otherwise specified; capriages and parts of corriages, and blank books; on boots and bootes, one dollar and fifty cents, per prin; shoes of leather; other shoes and slippers of prundle. stuff or mankin: also, porcelain, china, atone and earthmarble, shall pay the present rates of duties. Twenty-second. On olive oil in casks, twenty cents

Twenty-third. On the wines of France, namely, red wines, in casks, six cents a gallon; white wines, in casks, ten cents a gallon; and French whoes of all sure, in bottles, twenty two cents a gallon, until the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and from and ofter that day, one-half of those rules reperticely, and on all wines other than those of France, and half of their present rules of duty, respectively, from Twenty-third. On the wines of France, namely, red scely; and on all wines other than those of France, and half of their present rates of duty, respectively, from and after the day last of the second control of the control of the second control of t Spain, when the said wines are imported in casks.

Twenty-fourth. On the following articles an advantage.

forem duty of fifteen per centum, namely; harler, grass or straw baskets, composition, wax, or amb-beads, and other heads not otherwise enumerate. beads, and other heads not otherwise enumerated, tamp black, indigo, bleached and unbleached linen; shell or paper boxes, hair bracelets, hair not male we for head-fresses, bricks, paying tiles, brooms at bor or palm leaf, cashmere of Thibet, down of all kinds, feathers for beals.

Twenty-fifth, All articles not herein specified, either

as free or as liable to a different duty, and which, by the existing laws, pay an ad valorem duty higher than the easiting taws, pay an ail valorem duty higher than fifteen per centum, to pay an ail valorem duty of fitteen per centum from and after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three. Sec. 3. And be it further enocied. That, in addition

to the articles exempted from duty by the existing the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, shall be exempted from duty; that is to say: teas of all kinds, imported from China or other places cost of the Cape of Good Hope, and in result of the United States; onfer, cocos, almonds, currents, prunes, figs, raisins in jars and boxes, all other rarunes, ug. rassne in jars and boxes, all other ra-sins, black pepper, ginger, mare, numers, rinsamos, cassia, cloves, pimento, camphor, crude raltpete, flax, unmanufactured, quicksilver, opium, quills, or-prepared, tin in plates and sheets, unmanufactured marble, argol, gum arabie, gum senegal, epaulettes of gold and silver, so dye, madder, madder roe, nuts and berries used in dying, sumach, saffron in meric, word or pastel, alues, embergris, lurguiry pitch, bark, Peruvian, coclineal, capras, chamomic flowers, coriander seed, cantharides, castanas, cater, chalk, coculus indicus, coral, dates, filberts, filteria stones, frankincense, grapes, gambrige, hendeck, her-hane, horn plates for lanthorns, ox horns, other hors and tips, India rubber, ipecacuants, ivory, unmanufactured, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, elives, oil of juniper, paintings and drawings, ration, unmanufactured, reds, unmanufactured, thubetis, rotten stone, tamarinds, tortoise shell, un full, shells, rotten stone, tamarinde, tortoise shell, un full, shells, sponges, sage, lemons, limes, pine app', cocoa nuts and shells, trisor or reis root, areaw root, bue aumanier, colombo root, annotto, anise seed, oil of unise-seed, oil elares, cummin seed, sarsoparilla, balom tolis, azofatda, nut root, alcomoque, canella alba, aucarilla, baloura oil, hartshorn, manna, senna, tapioca, runilla heant, cif of almonds, ununx roinica, auber, plotina, busha of medie, metal or plauster, casta of brouze or plauster, stringinf musical instruments, flints, kelp, hermer, pins, necessity, manual participation, to the plauster, and des, mother of pearl, have unmanufactured, hair pencils, Brazil paste, tertar, center, vegetables, such assential principally for dying and in composing dies, weld, and all articles used principally for dyine, consign univer the duty of twelve and a half per centum, except hichromata of potash, prusiste of potash, except hichromate of potash, prusiate of potash, chromate of potash, and nitrate of Irad, squaforti-, and Turtaric acids: all other dying drugs, and materists for composing dies, all other medicinal drurs, and all articles not enumerated in this act nor the exand which are now lable duty of fifteen per centum, except the tartar emeta and Rochelle saits, satistate of quining, calomet and corrosice sublimate, subphate of magnesia, glauter solie, and chloride of lime: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to reduce the dates tipon alum, expectes, manganese, muriatic or sulphures acids, refined sultpeter, blue vitrial, curbonate of role, red lead, white lead or lithurge, sugar of lead, or conti-Sec. 4. And be if further cancies, That, from and

sher the third day of March aforesaid, so much of any act of Congress as requires the addition of ten or twenty percentum to the cost or value of any good, wares, or merchandise, in estimating the duty there. on, or as imposes any duty on such addition, shall be

Rec. 5. And be if further enactal, That, from and after the third day of March aforesaid, where the ster the third day of March aforesaid, where the ster the third day of March aforesaid, where the ster the third day of March aforesaid, where the ster third day of March aforesaid, where the ster third day of the ster third day o mount of duty on merchandise, except wool, manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, imported into the United States, in any ship of part, imported into the United States, in any ship or vessel, on account of the person only, or of sevent persons jointly interested, shaft not exceed two handred dollars, the same shall be paid in eash, without discount, and if it shall exceed that sum, shall, at the option of the importer or importers, be paid or encured to be paid, in the manner now required by law, one-half in three, and one half in six calendar month; and that, from and after the said third day of March, so much of the sixtys—and section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tourage," approved the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred; and ninety-sine, as authorizes the deposite of test under the hand of the importer or importers wall be repealed; and that so much of any existing law as require less, polen imported in seases of the United States from place hypond Cape of Good Hope, to be unighed, marked, and servided, shall be and the anne is hereby especied.

Mee, G. And be if further enected, That, from an after the third day of March sforesaid, the duties and all wood, manufactures of wood, or of which wool is component part, shall be paid in cash, without discount, or, at the option of the importer, be placed in the public atores, under tood, at his risk, subject to the payment of the customary storage and clarges, and to the payment of integers at the rate of six per ressel, on account of the person only, or of seven!

or be dire or parcel purchased, varde Dare very of th in every su other pers to ascertain potwithstan chandise, a United Stat se the case whereof we be in orted ry of them. United State where any p y law regul other quantil ported into t than that in produced, th mrrent value meh last exm mf cture Sec. B. stall be lay

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existing be in for-posed by chaudise chaudise nited Sta of Marc distribut alties, as

mes or honrels; and press, and all fier, bonnets, thirty per relies and a helf per abone, the product ressed fure and on per centum ad salo: ing canes and stickly id parasols, and all ise specified; copper copper, not other copper, not copper, and other-of bemp or flax, ez-nd unterred, ficklen-otherwise specified; if feathers, orn-menta, and millinery of, all all kinds, preserved d parasols, of whate-and vellum, wafers, nes of all kinds. And er centum ad valorem, caps, of fur, leather a suddies, and on all. erwise specified; card fifty cents per pair; I slippers of prunells, chins, stone and earth-

and manufactures of tes of duties. in casks, twenty cres France, namely, rellon; white wines, in each wines of all sore, gallon, until the third I and thirty-four; and f of those rates respectively, from Practiced, that no light T Ilis net or any exist. Austria, then are nov. npon the red wines of e imported in casks. owing articles an ad re-ntion, namely: harley, mailtin, wax, or amber otherwise enumerated, and unbleached ham, celess, hair not made u-ing tiles, brooms of lost ibet, down of all kind-

t herein specified, eithe ent daty, and which, by allorem duty higher than and whorem duty of lif-ter the said third day of ancred and thirty-three-nacted, That, in addition orn duty by the existing imported from and after thousand eight hundred imped from duty; that is reted from China or other d Hope, and in reselved nd boxes, all other raace, nutmege, cinus mphor, crude saltpete silver, opium, quills, er gum senegal, epaulettes mailder, mailder roes, ing, sumach, saffros, to sembergris, Burgun's meal, rapers, chamomic harides, castanas, rates dates, filherts, filtering gambage, hendeck, berox horns, other hores actualis, ivery, unmandand drawings, rations, manufictured, chuberties shell, in feil, shellar pine app ... cica mi ed oil of enine eed oil of [16] habom tolin, assifut of ha also, ourcavitta, barlam toplora, runilla leans, mi her, plotina, busts of mercourse or plainter, strings i, kelp, kermer, pins, nec. amanufactured, hair pen. r, vegetables, such as are and in composing dees incipally for dying, com and a half per centum h, prossiste of potation dying drugs, and mate. I other medicinal drugs, except the tarter emetion of quinties, calamit and f magnesia, glouber solts, led, That nothing in this w liable to an ad valo ued as to reduce the dates rac, muriatic or sulphures within, carhonate of solo, r, sugar of lead, or confe-rancier, That, from and foresaid, so much of any

n such addition, shall be neled, That, from and afaforesaid, where the sh wool is a component ed States, in any ship or erson only, or of seven! haff not exceed two him-be paid in eash, withort sed that sum, shall, at the aporters, be pait or e-iner now required by law, alf in six calendar month; said third day of March, said third day of March, section of the act entie collection of duties on roved the second day of nundred and ninety-ine. Tres under the heart of nundred sand ninety-ine. Tres under the heart of null be repealed; and that as requires tear, sohen inled States from places hebe weighted, marked, and so hereby espealed.
emated, That, from any affect of the cash, without dissid in cash, without dishe importer, be placed in ad, at his risk, subject to any storage and cluspes, eat at the rate of six per

d or value of any good.

imating the duty there.

o his agent or lawful representative to his agent or inwitil representative und, provided, old, that the importer, orner, or consignee of such goorle, may, at any time after the deposite shall have been made, withdraw the whole or my part thereof, on paying the dulles on what may be withdrawn, and my part thereof withdrawn, and and of interest. That, in all cases

on paying the duties on what may be withdrawn, and the customary storage and charges, and of interest. Sec. 7. And be it further enoted, I hat, in all cases where the duty which now is, or hereafter may be imposed in any goods, wares, or me chandise imported into the United States, shall, ify I w, be regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon, the value of the squire yard, or oldary other quantity or parcel thereoft, and in all asses where there is useful be imposed any all valuem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchantise 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 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 appraised, estimated, and ascertained, and the number of such varia, parcels, or quantities and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require; and it shall, in every such case, he therefore of them, and of every then care may be all act as such annaiser. It allows the case may be all act as such annaiser, by all ther person who shall act as such appraiser, by all the resonable ways or means in his or their power, to ascersin, estimate, and appraise the true and actual invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary ratur, any invoice or amidant interests to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and mer-chandise, at the time parefrased, and place from whence the same whall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or qualities, and such actual value of every of them as the case may require; and all such goods, wares, and merchand os, heing manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be incorted into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every such approval, he taken. condition, shall, in every such appeared, he 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 Lained States, of as great actual value as if the same based 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 advalored duty, or whereon the duty is or shall be placed to be estimated or revised 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 has that in which the pame were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the country where the same may have been originally monitarized or produced.

Sec. 8. And he is further exacted. That it shall be lawful for the appraisers to call before them, and examine upon oath, any owner, importer, consignee, or other person.

er, importer, consigner, or other person, the value of four dollars and eighty cents. miching any matter or thing which they may deem material in ascertaining the true value strup imported in cases, and all strup for the production, on oath. to the collector, or to pay the same duty as the sugar of water it i my permanent appraised, of any letters, ac- composed would pay in its natival state, and counts, or invoices, in his possession, relating that lost or lump sugar, when imported in to the same; for which purpose, they are pulverized, liquid, or other form, shall properly authorized to administer oaths. And the same duty as is imposed by law on locality any person so called shall fail to attend, or lump sugar; and att fossil and crude mineral will decline to answer, or to produce such salt shall pay fifteed per centum ad valorem papers when so required, he shall firfeit and ach person be the owner, importer, or consignee, the appraisment which the said appraiser may make of the goods, wares, or stores, under the bond of the importer or own merchandise, shall be frial and conclusive, er, and such of said articles as shall remai any act of Congress to the contrary notwith- under the control of the proper officer of the standing. And any person was shall swear falsely on such examination, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and it he be the owner. importer, or consigner, the merchantise shall

Sec. 9. All be it further enadel. That it still be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasary, under the direction of the President of the United States, Irom time to time, to extablish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United Stated, no the President of the United States shall think oper, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merted States, and just and proper entries of actual value thereof, and of the square varils, 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 report all such riles and regulations, with the beasons there

for, to the then next session of congress. Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to ed, 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: Pravided, That this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shaft be imported at ter 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 and in the manner prescribed in the existing laws it the time: Provided, no drawback shall be allowed on a less quantity of cordage than five

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws at the time shall extend to, and bein force for, the collection of the duties in posed by this act, on goods, wares, and mer-chandise, which shall be imported into the U-nited States from and after the said third day of March; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, pen-alties, and forfeitures, and for the allowance

tion; penalty, forfaiture; provision, clause, inntter, and thing in the then existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by this act; and that no much of any act which is contrary to this act, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted. That

whenever goods composed wholly, or in part, of wool or cotton, of similar kind, but different quality, are found in the same packages charged at an average price, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to adopt the value of the heat article contained in such package, and so charged, as the average value of the whole; and that so much of the act entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of he impost duties, approved the twenty-eighth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, requires the appraisers to adopt the value SPIRIT, GIN, of the best article contained in a package as the average value of the whole, be, and the

same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted. That whenever, upon the apening and examination of any package or packages of imported goods, composed wholly, or in part, of wool or cotton, in the manner provided by the fourth section of the act for the more effectual collegtion of the impost duties, approved on the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the said goods shall be found not to correspond with the entry thereof at the custom-house; and if any package shall be found to contain any article not entered, such article shall be forfeited; or, if the nickage be made up with intent to evade or defraud the revenue, the package shall be forfeited; and so much of the said section as nee scribes a forfeiture of goods found not to corespond with the invoice thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. And beit further exactel, That. from and after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, the ad valurem rates of duty on goods, wares,

Sec. 17. And be it further enucle l. Tha

Sec. 18. And be it further exactel, That per to the United States fifty dollars; and if the several articles enumerated in this bil whether imported before or after the pas-ign customs on the third day of March, eightron hundred and thirty-three, shall be subject t no other duty, than if the same were impor ted, respectively after that day. And if the duties, or any part thereof, on the articles de posited as aforesaid, shall have been paid previous to the said third day of March, the a mount so paid shall be refunded to the person in norting and depositing the sair articles: Provided, that this section shall apply to mer chandise in original packages which may be entered, and taken into the possession of the importer or owner, upon condition, that the said merchandise be placed under the custody of the proper officer of the customs, and that the same shall remain under his control, or the third day of March next; And Provident further, That the Secretary of the treasury be authorized to prescribe such rules an regulations as may be necessary to carry this

WOTICE.

same, and pass receipts; and all persons having claims against said firm are requested to pre sent them for settlement.

JEWELL & SEWELL. 23d July 1832. 3w .

· TO RENT.

THE FRAME HOUSE in Church street, next door to Mr. Frederick C.
llyde's new brick building, lately of cupied by Mr. Charles Stewart. stand is well calculated for mercantile busi ness. Any person wishing to rent the proper-To a good l'enant the terms will be moderate. JACOB WATERS.

July 26 Saint-Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832. ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Clement Horsey, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonard-Town, Baint-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.

BOMUND KEY. True copy, -JO. HARRIS, Cik. Saint-Mary's county court. July 26.

GROCERY AND ORINA STORE, Ma

JOHN T. BARBER. Opposite the Market House, Annapo-

HAS for sale on the must reasonable term A CHOICE SELECTION OF

GROCERIES. de de

Porto Rico, Java, and St. Domingo COFFEE, Old and Young Hyson TEAS, Brown SUGAR

Loaf and Lump SUGARS. WINES,

Cognac BRANDY, Old Rye WHISKEY. Do. N.E. RUM.

July 26.

BACON,

Best Oil, Molasses, Attspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Chocolate, Soap, Tobseco, Blacking, Nat-chitoch es, Souff, Fig Blue, Starch, Pepper, Brushes of all kinds, Rice, Barley, Crackers, Mackerel, Corn Meal, Lard, Salt, Candlet

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

GLASS AND CHINA WARE. Decanters, Cut Tomblers and Wine Glasses Common da. Dinner Seis, Breakfast do. De sert do. Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes ops and Saucers, Mugs, Bowls, and Pirchers of all kinds; Basins, Glass Dishes, Cut Centre Bowle, Glass Cream Pots, Lemonarie Glasses, Panch Glasses, Cut and Plain of all kinds.

He has also on hand an assoriment of CROCKERY WARE. Stone and Earthen Ltocks, Pitchers, Milk

SPLENDID SCHEMES. P you want fortunes don't forget to direct you

J.OLARK.

Lattery Vender, Politimare.
Who has sold and paid more prizes in the last few years than at all the other offices in the blate toge GRAND CONSULIDATED No. 15. To

be drawn July 30. HIGH PRIZES. \$20,00 | 1 prize of \$3000 10000 | 100 1,000 5000 | 16 500'sc NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED No. 26.

To be drawn August the 1st. HIGH PRIZES. 2 prizes of 10,000 1,600 20 1000 MARYLAND STATE No. 10. To be

rawa August 3d. HIGH PRIZES. 5,000 2,000 1000, N UNION CANAL No. 16. To be drawn

August 1 th HIGH PRIZES. 8/5,000 15 prizes of 10,600 20 5,000 1 45

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED Lottery. To be drawn August 22. HIGH PRIZES.

850,000 25 prizes of 15 nou 35 7500 75 3500 71 2 €1000 200, 81.

Tickets \$6, sharrs in proportion.

The cash for all these can be had any where.

[Clease continue cs pying the above, till further or. pping each Lottery as its time for drawing

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

ment thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders THE Co-part ership of Joseph Jewell and Lewis Sewell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to bettle their accounts with clewis Sewell, who is authorised to receive the mongst the Stockholders sixteen Directors for the Monday in August hext. the Bank at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town. By order,

The Maryland Republican, Annapolis, the Gazette, and American Haltimore, will publish the above once a perfour six weeks. June 21.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. ORDERED by the court, That the creditors of Thomas R. Johnson, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonard Town, Saint-Mary's county, on the first Monday of November next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent any they have, and trustee for their benefit.

Jth HARRIS, Olk.

By order, JO: HARRIS, Time copy-JO: HARRIS, Clk. Saint Mary's county court

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY the 20th day of August next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and trans acting the ordinary business of the Levi Court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN CIk. June 7.

EN CHANCES WITH Mack

The Bill states, that a certain James Mack-all, now dead, being seized and possessed of Land, situate in Calvert county, called Brom well and Lowry's Restree, conveyed the same to Joseph Wilkinson the trust for him and his family, and which ands were held by the said Wilkinson, for the use of the said Mack said Wilkinson, for she use of the said Mack all and his family, and the profits thereof received by them—That the family of the said Mackall consisted of three children, Mary Watson, Elizabeth, who had married George Stone, and Sarak to whom the said Land was to descend after the conveyance before mentioned, and by the request of the said James Mackall, we said Joseph Wilkinson agreed to convey the said land to the said George Stone, and that execute a deed therefor, which was never recorded, and that no money was paid never recorded, and that no money was paid never recorded, and that no money was paid therefor, and that the said Stone was to execute a bond (which he never did) to pay the in-od the contract between Stone, Wilkinson and Mackall, was residuded, and an award of partition between the said three heirs of Mackall was made. That Jaseph Witkinson and George Stone are dead, without having made any pro-Vision, by will, in regard to the said, estate— That the heirs of Jaseph Wilkinson, are James J. Wilkinson, Walter Wilkinson, Thomas H. Wilkinson, George Wilkinson, Robert Wilkin sun, Mary Wilkinder, Morgaret Dare, Eli Rabeth Gray, Joseph Wilkinsun, (now dead, Barbara Ann Wilkinson, Biza Wilkinson, James Wilkinson, Calbarine Wilkinson, Margaret Wilkinson and Joseph Wilkinson—That the heirs of George Stone are Elizabeth Stone, James John Stone, George Stone, and Mary Stone-That since the death of Joseph Wilkin watson, Elizabeth Stone, and Sarah Mackall,

Harris. It thereupon, this 16th day of July, 1882, on motion of JAMES BOYLE, the Complainant's Solicitor, Ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted, at least once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper published in Annapolis before the 16th day of August next, to the end that the said James J. Wilkinson, Walter Witkinson, Barbara Ann Wilkinson, Eliza Wilkinson, James Wilkinson, Catharine Wilkinson, Margaret Wilkinson, and Joseph Wilkinson, who are non-residents of the State of Maryland, may have notice of the applica tion of the Complainants 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 the 20th day of November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

have by deed of partition, divided the said land

according to the said award, and that Barah

Muckall, for a valuable consideration, convey

ed all her interest in said Land to Mary Wat

True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS, 3 v 19. Reg. Cur. Can.

> City Collector's Office, June 28, 1832.

THE City Collector is now preparing the Bills for the current year. Those persons who are yet in arrears for the list year's Annapoles, June 20, 1832. Taxes, are earnestly requested to settle the IN compliance with the Charter of the Far same without further delay, or he will be commers Bank of Maryland, and with a supple relied to resort to coercive measures, without

respect to persons. RICHARD RIDGELY. June 28. City Collector.

N. B. The subscriber will execute with nearness, accuracy and despatch, instruments of writing, such as, Deeds Bands, 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 Hatel

Anne-Arundel County to wit: her by certify, that Thomas J. Tolbert of Anne-Arundel county, brought before me, the subscriben, one of the Justices of the peace for said county, this twenty ninth day of June 1832, as a stray tresspasing on his enclosure, a
BAY GELBING, about ten
years old, fifteen hands high, a
blaze down his forehead, the

left hind foot white, some white hairs on the roof of his tail. some white under the saidle oc casioned by galls, shod all round, and has been used in harness. Given under my hand this 29th of June 1832.

· DANIEL LAMBORN. The owner of the above described Horse is requested to prove property, pay charges, and ake him away.

THOMAS J. TALBOTT. Living on the Balt, and Washington Turn-Ridge Landing. . 1975 July 19

LATE SHEDIEF SALE. Mary Worse, Missantrones, Strate Mack.

If, and Alexander Servit.

James J. Wilkinson, Salter Wilkinson, Barbana Ann Wilkinson, Elias Wilkinson, James Wilkinson, Catharine Wilkinson, Margaret Wilkinson, and Joseph Wilkinson, Margaret Wilkinson, and Joseph Wilkinson, and Joseph Wilkinson, that a tradite he appointed to make a deed to Mary Watson of two taleds of certain parts of Tracis of Land, situate th Calvert county, called "Bromwell and Lowery's Reserve."

The Bill states, that a certain James Mack all, now dead, being asgest and possessed of Hammond, decreased, called Hammond, decreased, called Hammond, deceased, called

Hammond's Connexion, Hammond's Fifth Connexion, & Hammond's

Uak 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 dem one to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. WELCH, (of Ben.) Late
Sheriff A. A. C. Cash, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale

July 12. 3

IN CHANCERY, Allen Dorsey John Horsey Nicholas King and Camdin Hughes.

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

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

late of Baltimors county. deceased, for the payment of his debts.

The bill status that the said Zachariah Linthicum was indebted to the complainants in sundry sums of memey: 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 County of Indian Discovery, Beaseman's Discovery Corrected and Stevenson's Deer Park and I routing Streams, and which he owned as a kenant in common with one Joseph Cooke, and that his heirs at law are Rebecca, who married Joseph Couke, law are Rebecca, who matried Joseph Couke, and Elizabeth Linthicum, all of whom reside ot 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 his order to be inserted at least ofce in each of three successive weeks in some paper or papers published in the city of Anapolis, beore the 50th day of July next, to the end that the said Joseph Conke 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 aill, and may be warned to sppear in this court in per-son or by solicitor on or before 10th day of November next, is showcause wherefore a de-cree should not pass as prayer. True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS. Reg. Cur. Can.

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING the Post Office, at

Joseph N Brewer Thomas Burigis Harriet Brown Martha Brogden William Caton Thomas H. Carroll Cleggett as Croxall

Thomas Davi J. W Duvill Version Ha Doctey H. Durocher Larkin Dorsey

Lydia Ann Greenwell

Maria lawkins Thomas Hodges Her dames Henso William Coller Samuel G. Hopkin Rachel S. Hopkin Jeremiah Hugher Henry Hellon Mary Teath Rev. James Henson

Joseph Jewell

D. Parker

Henry Richmond

Joseph N. Stockett-2

Joseph Thomas, or Margaret Williams

R

Mary King L -Liebleitmer-2 Elizabeth Lin John Lowrie J. T. Larme M

Bushrod W. Marriott Dr. Richard Marriott Benj'min Mes

Vachel Noniaseveres Mary E. Preston

Lewis D. Jones

Henrietta M. Je

John Quint Thomas Rebinson

Mrs. Alfed Sellman James Smith Edward H. Steuart

Lewis Tydings Richard Tydings

John Wallington, or

Worthington Benjamin Winterson Clement Weeden

Hamilton White Andrew O. Water G. White Ann Ward J. GREEN, P. M.

July 9.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT the subscribers of Aune-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 subscriber, 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'rs D. B. N.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Calvert County Orphans Court, Se O'N application of John Wood, Amar. 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 nace of six successive weeks, in some news paper published in the city-of Annapolis.

Willis 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 ad-ministration 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 ex-luded from all benefit of the saill estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of June 1832.

JOHN WOOD, Adm'r.

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.

[Pussed June 9, 1832.]

BE it ordained by the Mayor. Recorder, Aldernen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That yo person shall keep any Hog within the tarable limits of this city either in pens, or large. lote, or at large.

Be it further ordained by the authority af resaid. That from and after the 25th day of July, instant, any Hog or hogs as kept for morthan three days within the limits of this city. shalf be furfeited to the city; and it shall inthe daty of the city Constables to setze the
same, remove it out of the limits for the time
being, and to advertise it for forsale, and sell
at the publicanacket—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

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 cent for every hog so kept for each and every day beyond three days that the same shall be so kept by anch person to be recovered as the fine such person-to be recovered as other fines and penalties are recoverable, one had to be appropriated to the person giving information and establishing the fact, and the other fall to the city treasury.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor. July. 12.

Saint Mary's County Court,

March Term, 1832. ORDERED by the Court, that the creditors of Stephen Martin, a petitioper 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 re

commend a permanent trustee for their bene-

JO. HARRIS. By order, frue copy, -JO. HARRIS, Cik. St. Mary's County Court.

MOTION IS HEREBY GIVEN. H. T the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters tostamentary 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

wike immediate payment.

WILLIAM LINTHICUM, Ex'r.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

Anne-Argidel Cast of Control Court, June 18th, 1832.

Anne Arandel County, Orphans Count'
Jane 26 1839

ON application by petition of Richard M.
Chase, and Richard J. Crabb, Adm'rs.
De Honis Non of Frances H. Harris late of Anne Arandel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against asid deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the apace of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

RETATE CARPYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arandel County Orbans Count,
June 12th, 1832.

ON application by petition of John M.
Welch, Administrator of Benjamin Welco, late of Anna-rundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditols 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,
Ref. Wills, A. A., County.

Ret. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subsciber of Anne-Arundel

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, are of Anne-Arundel County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, we 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 1852.

JOHN M. WELCH, Adm'r. June 14. Gw. STATE OF MARYLAND, SC Anne Arundel County Orphane Court.

Juse 12th 1832. Dage 12th 1852.

ON application by petition of John M.
Welch, Administrator Ite Bonis Non, of
Robert Welch late of Aune 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 so cessive weeks, in one of the
newspapersprinted in Ann polis.

FIROMAS F. SIMMONS,
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT the subscribe of Anne Afundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Armdel February in Maryland, letters of Adm'n. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Ridgely, Charles Robert Weich, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons aving claims against the said deceased, are nereby warned to exhibit the same with the sour ers thereof, to the sub scriber, 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 14.

STATE OF MARYLAND. SC. Anne-Arundel Caunty Orphans' Court,

June 26, 1832. O'N application by petition of Richard M. Chase and Richard J. Crabb, Executors of Jeremiah T. Chase, late of Anne Aronde county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to ex-hibit 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 Anhapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel ounty, have obtained from the Orphans Court Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters ah T. Chase, late of Anne-Arundel county deeased. All persons having claims against the and deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to be subscribers, at or before the 26th day of D cem-ber next they may otherwise by law be expluded from all benefit of the said estate. Giver under our hane's this 26th day of Jure 1832.

RICHARD M. CHASE, Exr's.

BANK OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

For desposites payable in ninety

days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum

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

On current accounts, or depos-ites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, By order B WILSON, Cashler. interest shall be allowed at the rate of

May 17 PRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AVING just returned from the Philadel phia and Baltimore markets, with a choice selection of handsome and most fashionable SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Of the latest importations, solicits a call from his triends and the public generally. CLUTHES shall be made at the shortest ng-

WHERBAS Israel Davidson, Collector of the Tax hath returned to the fee for said County, the following List of Lands, which Taxes at year 1850, and on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same, to the same, to the same of the Names of Lords. Part of Brooksberry Puint, Names of Persons Assessed.
Alles Nathan, (Negro) Smith's Forest 36 Bewer, Hannnah Part of Andover, 1 68 Brown, Valentine's heirs Part of Brown's Forest and Fe-House and Lot in Annapolis, 2 55 Barret, Joseph A. Name unknown, Caulk, William Childs, William (of Wm.) heirs Name unknown, 1 49 Part of Cromwell's Inheritance, Cromwell, Giles Part of Cromwell's Inheritance 1 42 Cromwell, Randolph Part of Hanover, at Elk Ridge Clark, Alfred 88 Landing, Part of Hanover, at Etc. Ridge Clarke, Sylvester Landing, House and Lot in Annapolis, Carroll. Ann

1 05 House and Lot in Annapolis, Addition to Forest Range. 1 52 Part of Addition to Timber Neck, Hammond, Larkin 9 29 and part of Polecat Glade. Part of Harborer, and part of Yates Howard, James G's heirs 2 80 Inheritance. Part of Finland, 63 Hood, Joseph 2 10 Part of Davidson's Reserve, Jones, Isaac Part of Young's Locus Plains, and Kelly, Caples Henderson's Meadows, 2 94 Part of Holland's Choice, Lucas, Ruth 1 69 Part of Andover, Leatherwood, John

Part of Hasling, House and Lot in Annapolis, Meekins, John P. Medford, James Morgan, Thomas House and Lot in Annapolis, Mead, Samuel House and Lot in Annapolis, Pholps. Matthew Pindell, Thomas heirs Part of Portland Manor, Part of Chaney's Rest, Pennington, Welthy Part of Mount Ville, Part of First Discovery Pocock, Abel Part of Addition to Timber Ridge, Pearce, Abrahams' heirs

Scrivener, Benjamin's hens Snowden, Gerard II.

Spurier William's, heirs Shipley, George O. heirs Tayman, John Urvin, James

Vantillie, Jeremiah Watkins, Anne

Part of Walker's Inheritance, 5 36 House and Lot in Annapolis, 4 25 1 53 Name unknown, Gowry Banks, Part of Trusty Friend, 1 84 Name unknown, Name unknown, 1 00 Waterford. Names unknown, 2 10

4 20

3 40

3 11

4 64

1 05

47

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Part of Hanover,

THAT unless the County charges aforesaid, are paid within thirty days after the publicaion 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 bid ler, 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

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

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY, SCT.

WHEREAS, At ser Linthicum, jun. late Collector of the Tax for said county, bath re-V turned 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 properto pay the same, to wit:-

Names of Persons Assessed. Names of Lands. Amount of Tax due. Childs, William (of Wm.) heirs Name unknown, Part of Aires and Chew's Right, 14 16 Chew, Ann Lattin, Mary Name unknown. Lane, John H. D. Grammer's Chance, 2 16 Pit.delt Thomas's heirs, Part of Chaney's Rest, 5 31 Watkins, Ann Bessington.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Dy 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 desposits of money subject to interest, vz.:—

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 first 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 Several counties in this State. ges in the several counties in this State.

R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Comme's A. A. C. By order, 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 pre

city and precincts of Annapolis, and every per-ving satisfied me by competent testimony, that son having his or her privy emptied or cleans- he has resided in the State of Maryland two ed, except by permission in writing of the said years, immediately preceding the time of his

corporation: And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid. That no person or persons shall be made at the shortest notice, and in such style as to suit his customers, for cash, or to punctual men.

If.

FOR SALE,

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

June 21.

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 tordinate to lay any any any any and the shortest not office and horse, or other dead carcase, or any extraction on the third. Monday of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel Couns shall cast, carry, draw out, or suffer to lay any to creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel Couns to appear before Anne-Arundel Couns shall cast, carry, draw out, or suffer to lay any to creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel Couns to appear the form and the creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel Couns to appear the form and the creditors to appear the And be it established and ordained by the Monday of October next, give notice to his

Anne Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, a Jus-The cinets thereof, passed August 10, 1829.

Be it established and ordained by the Mayor.

The corder, Aldermen and Common Council the relief of sundry inselvent debtors, passed Men of the city of Annicolis and by the authorated at November seasion, 1805, and the proper be, and they are hereby authorised and rety and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far an quired to regulate and direct the manner of he can ascertain them, being unucced to his emptying and cleansing all privies within the petitions and the said William T. Gant has city and precincts of Annecday to the relief of the Ophans' Court of Anne-Arundel County, by petition in writing of William.

The contract the benefit of Anne-Arundel County, by petition in writing of William.

The contract the benefit of Anne-Arundel County, by petition in writing of William.

The contract the benefit of Anne-Arundel County, by petition in writing of William.

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The contract the county by petition in writing of the county by petition.

The contract the county by petition in writing of the county by petition.

The ed, except by permission in writing of the said years, immediately preceding the time of his commissioners, shall for feit and pay for every application, and that he is in actual confine such offence, five dollars, to be recovered as ment for debt only. It is therefore ordered other fines and for feitures under the ordinances and adjudged by the, that said William T. of this comporation are recoverable, and paid over, the one half to the informer, and the other half to the treasurer for the die of the inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once a week for their succession munths before the fourth. for three successive months before the fourth

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'o. D. B. N. on the personal estate of Sarah Welch, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, as hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the touchers thereof, in 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 Jane 1832.

JOHN M. WELCE, Adm'r. D. B. N.

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the per alm and have souther white w

\$100 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th

BEN,
He is about 35 years of are, 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 fure hair, about the size of a dollar, which

Ile was purchased of the estate of the late 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 Pennsylvana. Its probable that he has been furnished with a fulse pass, as several have obtained there from an individual in this neighbourhood within the last year.

His cloathing 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 coatee, with a half worn black for hat.

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

lars elsewhere, so that get him again.

BASIL MULLIKIN.

Near Queen-Anne's, I'. George's Co. Md.

May 17.

anne arundel County, &c: Anne Arundel County, Sc:

On application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel County Court by petition, in writing, of fleale 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 suncry 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. in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and the said Beale Gauber, baving 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 B. r. Gaither, a conveyance and received from said B. r. Gaither, a conveyance and prossession of all his property real, personal and mixed,—it is hereby ordered and adjudged, that the said fleale 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 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 three months, before the fourth shonday of October next, to appear before the said County Court, at the court house of said county, at ten o clock in the fore-noon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if say they have, why the said Beale Glither should not have the benefit of the said act, and the supplements as prayed.

May 17, Test.-WILLIAM S. GREEN.

FOR ANNAPOLIS. CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



The Steam Boat MA-RTLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Casile Haven.) and

Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 welock, 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 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 Megroes. I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both seres from 19 to 25 years of age, at

deld hands also, mechanics of every determined to give the give me a call, as I am determined to give the GHER PRICES for BLAVES, then say purchaser who is new or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing still be promptly attended to. Lean at all times be found at Williamson's Hole, Annapolis. Highla Ray Williamson's Hole, Annapolis. May 1, 1853.