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MISCELLANY.

THE HILLS OF MY FATHERS.

The hills of my fathers!-That echoed the wassnif, And circled the balls Where beauty shone brightly, And sparkled the wine; And head and heart follow'd The Minstrel divine? The hills of my fathers! But where is the hall?-O, wept from existence, tis-nwners and ail!

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The bills of my fathers!-But where is the deer? Where mantles the forest, See une there and here. The twang of the bow string No longer is heard; The hounds and the hunter Have both disappear'd. The hills of my fathers Are still green and gay;

The hounds and the hunters Have both pass'd away. The hills of my fathers! And there is the lake; Not a back nor a billow Its bosom to break. And there is the island With tower and with tree, Repeating in silence. Is story to me .-"In the shrine of St. Fillan For ages gone by. Thy long line of kindred And ancestors lie."

Lockgoilhead, Aug. 1829.

From Ackerman's Juvenile Forget Me Not, for 1830. THE FISHERMAN'S FAMILY.

BY THE OLD SAILOR.

"As he spoke
Asea broke o'er them, and their cable broke!
Then, like a lion bounding from the toil,
The ship shot through the billows' black recoil;
Urged by the howling blast—all guidance gone—
They shuddering felt her recling, rushing on—
Nor dared to question where; nor dared to cast
One asking look—for that might be their last."

'Come aft here, my lads, and haul down mother reef in the mainsail!' exclaimed a hoary veteran, who stood at the helm of a fishing smack, which was buffeting the waves at the entrance of the British Channel, one October evening, when the lowering of the clouds and the freshening of the breeze gave frong indications of a southwesterly gate. The order was promptly obeyed; and the souglittle craft again breasted the lofty surge, like a bird upon the wing, skimming the foaming tops of the billows.

'We shall have a rough night, father,' said middle aged man, whose hardy countenance had borne the washing of many a salt-sea spray; the sun is setting on you bank, and truges the ocean with his reddening hue — The summits of the Scilly Isles appear like dying watch fires through the sullen haze; and these, you know, are sure prognostics of a rising gale. Then let it come. replied the veteran. He whom the winds and the seas obey, can, when it pleaseth him, allay their fary and command them, *Peace, be still!" But the Richard, have the trysail ready, and set the atorm jib up, for by the long swell from the westward, I am of the point there has been bad weather to windward, which will be down upon us before long; so let us have all low and snug before dark my lad! And James, continued he, to a noble looking fair haired lad, James, set St. Agnes' light house by the compass, for the fog will thicken presently; and you Seven Stones --worse than the plague of Egypt to a Sailor-look far from tempting, crested as they are with a feathery foam.' 'I hope as they are with a feathery foam." mother won't be uneasy about us,' rejoined the youth, as he laid the edge of his hand upon the compass, directing it towards the lighthouse; we have been a fortnight at sea, grandfather, and the tempests must have hawled round the cottage fearfully o' nights. It has blown hard ever since we came out, and not a fish caught; besides losing part of

What, still uttering complaints? exclaimed the veteran. Look at your brother youder, on the windless end, how fearlessly he ails and watches the illomened bird,t which triumphs in a storm.

'He does not think of home,' replied the youth. 'But what would become of mother,

The Seven Stones are dangerous rocks, lying Between the Scilly Isles and the Land's End.

tA small bird like a swallow, that is scarce-ly over seen except previously to or during a gale of wind. It is viewed with a superthous feeling by semmen, who call it 'Mo-

wantened in the breeze, he presented a fine picture of Time, steering inexperienced youth through the dangerous channels which beset human life. Look at this white head? he exclaimed; 'the snows and storms of sixty seven winters have passed over it, yet was I never deserted in peril by Him in whom I have placed my trust. Your mother knows what a Fisherman's life is. Ay, boy, it was my pride to fortify her mind against adversity. But go, James, and help your father reef the jib, for we shall have the gale here

And a gale, indeed, they had: for scarcely was the glory of the day departed, when the wind like a destroying Angel, came sweep-ing over the surface of the deep, and dashing the billows up to heaven with fury.

Night shed its blackness on the scene, whilst the dense fog rendered it more drear and horrible. Poor James thought of his mother and his happy home; whilst his brother Ned, though two years his junior, seemed like a child of the tempest exulting in its lavish wilderness.

The Fisherman's Family (for such was the name of the smack,) rode buoyant on the waves; she rose and fell with the heave and set of the sen, like the swift winged swallow when it stems the tempest; and the small bark scarcely felt the roughness of the billows, where large vessels would have laboured fearfully with their heavy burdens.

It was about ten o'clock, when the crew of the smack thought that, amidst the roaring of the storm, they could distinguish the report of signal guns at a distance, and every ear was anxiously inclined to discover the quarter whence the sounds proceeded. At leagth they became more distinct, and it was soon ascertained that the vessel must be nearing them. The fog was still thick and gloomy, yet occasionally there were intervals of partial clearness; and it was during one of hese breaks that a ship was descried drifting at the mercy of the wind and waves; for it was evident from the wild course she was pursuing, that all management was lost. Her foremast, bowsprit, and maintopmast, were gone; and having nothing left to steady her. the billows beat against her sides and dashed raging over her. The smack showed a light, which was immediately answered, and two guns fired to acknowledge the near approach

'That ship has lost her rudder as well as her masts,' exclaimed The old man, she has struck somewhere; and now, my lads, to render them assistance!

'Oh, if we should get her safe into Mount's Bay, grandfather,' said James, 'and a good salvage awarded, what would mother say to us then? I should not mind the loss of the nets.

Let us save their lives,' said Ned, at all events, and if we can save the ship too, so much the better."

In the course of another hour, the smack was hailing the ship, and found that her rud der had been knocked away upon the rocks, at the same time that the masts and bowsprit had fallen with the shock. She had also sprung a leak under the bows, and the pumps could barely keep her free. As, however, no immediate danger was apprehended, the smack kept near the shattered vessel until dayligh, when the father of the youths contrived to get on board, by running close alongside and catching a rope with a noose at the end, which he passed securely round his body, and was hauled through the water by the ship's crew. The smack then dropped astern with a stout rope, and by her judicious movements, acted as a rudder to the large vessel, which was got before the wind for the Bristol Channel, but the tiw rope parted soon afterwards, and the gale increased to a downright hurricane.

Upon an eminence on the coast, between Penzance and the Land's Endastood a substantial dwelling, which, though designated cottage, presented every token of homely comfort. A quantity of fishing materials, hung out to dry, showed it to be tenanted by greatest dangers to procure fish for the marcets; whilst the air of neatness and enjoyment also proved it to belong to one of that class of men who risk their existence to save the lives and property of others, the undaunted pilot. A winding and declivious path led to the shelving rocks below, which formed a small julet or bay for vessels of a light draught, that had received the name of the Smuggler's Gap, from its having been

frequently used by those daring outlaws intheir illegal trade.

On the same evening that has been already
mentioned, an anxious mother quitted the
cradle in the cottage to look towards the sea
for those whom next to Heaven she loved
best. Her foreboding eye had witnessed the
same prognostics of the gale, and, with a

and Jane, and the little ones, should the Fisherman's Family go to wreck."

'The Fisherman's Family go to wreck!'
reitersfed the old man, stamping his fact upon the deck, she'll weather many a gale yet,
my boy! Look at this white head!'. And
as he uncovered his heary locks, that wildly
as he uncovered his heary locks, that wildly
as he uncovered his heary locks, that wildly rough but lavourite dog, on the hearth before

I must feed poor Dorey mother,' said the little one, 'for James told me to be kind to him. Poor Dorey,' continued she, patting his head, I wish James was here.'

'You should remember, Mary,' replied the mother, there are also your father and your grandfather.' 'And Edward,' added the boy, 'I miss him very much, for he used to help me up the rocks, and I am afraid to scramble along alone.' All are equally dear to us, William, rejoined the mother; and all ere equally under the care of Providence .-

Yes, I trust the Fisherman's Family is safe." "Who gave her that name, mother?" inquired William; 'you promised to tell me.

'I did, my child; and, as my heart is heavy, I will now relate to you how it happen-Your grandfather, in his younger life, was brought up to expect a genteel compe-tency; for his father was a wealthy ship owner at Liverpool. He was sent to sea early, whilst his brother remained at home to man age the business. But that brother was cruel and treacherous; he weared his father's aftection from the poor sailor, and got a will made entirely in his own favour. Your of his brother, was frequently absent on long voyages; and when only in his twentieth year, he married a poor girl, who had no other recommendation than her beauty of person and integrity of heart. He married, too, without the sanction of his father, who from that hour forbade him his presence, and sever saw him more-for the angry parent died a few months afterwards. On arranging his father's affairs, your grand father tound himself disinherited; and his brother, who dissipated a great portion of his property previous to the old man's dissolution, gathered the residue together, and embarked for the East Indies. But your grandfather was not wholly destitute; he had saved so nething handsome to begin life with, and purchased a share of a ship, of which he obtained the command. Still adversity pressed upon him, the ship was captured by the enemy and he returned (for they did not detain the prisoners then.) to England almost pennyless. 1y mother had relations at St. Ives, and thither the poor sailor and his wife repaired. They were received with welcome; and he, unwilling to leave my mother for any length of time, commenced his career as a fisherman

Success crowned his labours; and he not only obtained a handsome maintenance, but was enabled to purchase a vessel of his own. In this house I was born, and, when I grew up, was married to your father, and had a family. The old vessel was broken up, and a new one built which was called by the name it now bears. Oh how many anxious hours does your father pass for the Fisherman's Family ashore, and how man's days of earnest solicitude do I endure for the Fisherman's Family at sea! But go, my chil-Iren, the storm is coming -go to your bets; but first kneel to the Creator, and humbly implore his guardian care for the poor mari-

Heavily passed the night with the apprehenive mother; often did she approach the dizzy edge of the steep cliff; but no other sounds were heard besides the continued howling of the tempest and the roaring of the break ers. Fervently were her petitions offered up before the throne of Omnipotence; and amidst the appalling demonstrations of Almighty power, did the creature of His will plead with her Creator. His voice was heard apon the storm, proclaiming dominion and majesty; but her's mingled with it, as in prostration of heart, she carnestly supplicated mercy.

Morning appeared, but the desired vessel could not be distinguished. The sea present ed one wide sheet of foam, with here and there a dark object driven like the ocean weed upon the waters At the close of the day, a dismasted ship, with a smack in company, was seen through the dim haze driftng towards the shore. They were yet several miles distant; but hope for the ship there was none, unless the gale abated. The ntuitive eye of the mother readily recognized the little bark, that held, as she supposed, her father, her husband, and her two sons; and all the several relative bonds were linked more closely round her heart. Their occupation was manifest-they were waiting to assist fellow creatures in distress, and the abundant prayer for the safety of all, spontaneously ascended from her line.

Night veiled them from observation; but the bold seaman of the neighbourhood, headed by the Rev. Pastor of the village, as a magistrate, remained in readings to act as circumstances should require. Apprehension sat on many a furrowed countenance, and dark anticipations filled many a feeling

could yet be seen. The paster with his reed to the shore; report followed report; fires were lighted on the rocks, to show that land was near; but still no object could be dis-

The storm came more heavily, and vivid lightnings rent the frowning clouds; then, when the glaring flash threw its streams of awful splendour on the feathyry foam, that fated ship was seen struggling with the waves. As a last source she let go her anchors; and there she lay, like the soul of the mighty wrestling with despair. Another gun-and yet another-but the help was hopeless. From the shore no assistance could be given; every attempt to go through the roging surf was useless; and the brave boatmen were compelled-an unusual circumstance-to be sad spectators of the

The ship rode heavily, as the long rolling waves came foaming in. Suddenly a shriek was heard upon the shore—a wild cry: the vessel had parted her cables, and the streaming lightning showed her careering towards the rocks with resistless force. Onward she came (as was now plainly visible) through the grandfather, not suspecting the wickedness | hissing foam. Still onward, onward, she urged her desperate course, till a tremendous erash-a loud yell-proclaimed that her stout timbers were shattered, and many a stouter heart was buried in the waves. .

The ship had struck on that part of the shore where the rocks were steepest; and the wreck remained wedged in firmly between two craggy knolls, not more than one hundred fatho as from perfect safety. But even that was a fearful space; for the heavy breakers rolled over the amken rocks, and dashed with wild fury. Body after body came on the serge, and were thrown upon the land; but life had fled, and no effort could restore animation to the mangled and disfi-

gured corpses. The inhabitants of the adjacent village. young and old, were crowded on the strand; and amidst the group was the venerable rector. Often, when the vivid flash illum nated the foaming billows, and showed the deck of the rending vessels, he rushed with his horse to the spot; but the barrier was impossible, and the bitter shrick rang upon his tortured car. Oh. that I could die for them!' he exclaimed. 'Father of mercies, stretch forth thy hand and save! Willingy would he have given his life for theirs for he was prepared to meet his God, whilst they would be hurried into the presence of their Maker without a moment for repen-

Morning began to dawn, and dawned in horror; but with its earliest beam the smack was seen about a mile from the shore, under anug sail and apparently in safety. The the children remained at the house upon the cliff Sleepless had been their night; and at the break of day, the terrified Jane, with William and the little Mary, stood upon the shelving rock, above the yawning gulph which had already entombed many of their fellow creatures. They could see the Fisherman's Family, as the light became more clear; and it was evidently the intention o those on hard to run for the Smuggler's Gap-a small red flag having been hoisted at the mast-head, to require the boatmen on shore to hold themselves in readiness to give

At this moment whilst the children were tanding gazing at the vessel, the heavens seemed to be rent asunder, and the re.l blaze of the forked lightning darted forth: it struck the smack, and masts and sails came tumbling down in one general wreck. My father! my father!' shrieked the hor ror stricken Jane, recoiling backward, and grasping her brother around the neck, as it the feared he would be torn away .- The little Mary clung on the other side, and evn the poor dog looked with instinctive dread towards the ocean.

But though the smack was dismasted, her hull still continued to float; and every wave drove her nearer to the shore. Oh what an agonising sight was that to the fond mother and her children! The former ran hurriedly about amongst the boatmen, exexertions to snatch her relatives from death. Her spirits seemed to rise in proportion as their peril increased; and she laboured to forward the preparations which were making as a last effort to resent the little crew.

The ship still continued grinding between the rocks, and victim after victim was hur-ried into eternity. From portions of the wreck which had drifted on shore, it was conjectured that she was a free trader from Calcutta; and the number of hands and passengers were calculated at seventy. The prehension and silent astonishmen I The boatmen had made repeated attempts to get smach was now so close to the shore, that

a rope from her, but all their for had f ed. At length, part of a mast, with five in-dividuals clinging to it, was seen to be rent away from the body of the wreek, an illited by a mountain surge clear over the craggy rocks.—Another wave came rolling in but just before it reached them, it raised its awful crest, and with a tremendous roar, like the famished panther when seizing its prey, dashed furiously upon their heads. They were seen for a few moments, hurled con-fusedly amidst the bubbling eddies and then disappeared. Once more the shattered mast floated, but there was now only three, who clung to it with desperate energy as they neared the shore, and hope of life revived. The next wave was still more raging than the last but its fury was spent before it reached the swimmers; and, They're safe!' was shouted from the shore. The boatmen pli-ed their oars with redoubled strength, and in a few minutes the three men were hauled into the boat, which immediately stood for the safest landing place.

The villagers hurried to the spot, and the anxious mother, hoping to hear tidings of her family stood foremost among them, as the boat ran upon the strand. But who can paint her joy and her terror, her delight and her agony, when she saw that one of the individuals saved was her husband! They were soon clasped in each other's arms; but the bitter recollections that lives infinitely precious to them, were still in jeopan'y, with scarcely a hope of rescue roused them to exertion. Richard turned to the hoat, and assisted an elderly man to land. The moment the latter touched the ground, he fell upon his knees and offered up a thanksgiv-ing to the Greater: he then clung round the neck of Richard, and blessed him as the instrument of his preservation .- I should have sunk,' said he, 'but you supported me: you snatched me from death, and _____ but I have power to shew my gratitude.'

The other man saved was a seaman, who

reported the ship to be the Isabella, from the East Indies. How many had perioded he could not tell; but there were yet myre than half of the crew and nearly the whole of the passengers on board. By the aid of their glasses, the boatmen could discern the hapless creatures, as they watched the success of those who had been saved; and several launched themselves upon the fickle element, lashed to broken meces of the wreck. The boats were again on the alert and the beatmen had he satisfaction of picking up all that the billows allowed to come within their reach.

But now the principal attention was deyoter to the smack, as she neared the crag-gy barriers to security. The old man with his two grandsons, and two men, who formed the crew, had been actively engaged in getting up a boat's mast, on which they hoisted a small sail, so as to give the vessel steerage way; and it seemed to answer the required purpose; for the little bar , with imetuous haste, rushed onward to the smugder's Gap, as if bidding defiance to sus-

Pale anxiety sat on every countenance. 'Is there any hope?' inquired the rector, addressing a grey-headen veteran, who, from infancy, had been inured to the tempest, and had the character of a bold, intrepid saitor. Report made him the associate of a gang of s nugglers; but, humane as he was brave. many a shipwrecked mariner was indebted to Donald Ferguson for his life. 'Is there no red the rector. lancholy anxiety was the only answer. The rector repeated his question.

Sailors never despair, sir, replied Donald; 'and if they once get we I in thebut, stop I have no right to disclose to any one, much more to you '

'Yet,' rejoined the rector, when you gallant ship has been lost, can so small a vessel

'Have hopes, sir,' replied Donald; and then turning away - 'Ned,' he exclaimed to a rough hardy-looking fellow well drenched with the surf, who immediately approached him. They whispered together for a few minutes, and then Ned ran from place to place, selecting the strongest and most daring of the boatmen for some particular pur-

'Ned,' exclaimed Donald again, 'overhaul the hawser down, ship the capstan-bars and be all ready. Remember, it is life or death, my hearty! I myself will hook her on

My hearty! I myself will note her on.

'No, no,' said Richard, 'that shall be my doing, you are old, Donald,'

'But not feeble,' replied the veteran.
'Your anxiety would betray you besides, you have a wife and other children, but if old Donald goes, nobody will miss him. Do as you are hid, my boy; and now for the marks? He waved his hat, and two conspienous objects were instantly raised at different distances on the rocks, to act as a guide to those in the smack where to make their

Who can describe the feelings of the spec-

intrepidity, to attend to their several duties. The old man stood stationed at the helm, and, with steady gaze, kept his eyes fixed on the beacons. Now was she lifted up to Heaven, and borne with amazing rapidity through the outer breakers; again she sunk, and disappeared between the hollow seas.

'She's gone! she's gone!' exclaimed the rector; but, in an instant, the vessel again mounted on the topmost wave, and rushed with surprising swiftness through the foaming surge. - At this moment a dreadful brok en sea came raging with all its fury; it burst upon the deck, and seemed to hurry the little craft in the dark abyss, Breathless, agonizing fear filled every heart, and groans and shrieks mingled with the gale. But again the smack rose, though the helm was now deserted, and the vessel seemed abandoned to her fate. Once more, however, was hope Tevived; for young Edward, with cool determination, ran to the tiller, and directed her headlong course.

The vessels had reached the secret channeared the beach; the sea again struck her, and she was carried by its force through the inner breakers. A wild shout of joy arose from the shore, as the smack gained the smooth water agitated only by the receiling swell; but at this instant, she struck the ground and rent in twain, the retiring surge carrying back the shattered remnants towards the rocks. And now the hardy race of brave boatmen reckless of danger, plunged headlong in thewaves. Old Donald took the lead: he grasped the arm of the lad James, and turned towards the shore; the surf threw them up with violence, and would have again returned them to the sea, but Donald seized the rope which had been overhauled down, and kept his firm grasp: in a few seconds more, they were safe on land. Richard succeeded in saving his father-in-law. aided by the boy Ned, who swam like a fish, and seemed to triumph in the element. Not a soul was lost of that little crew; and relatives and friends flocked round, rejoicing in their deliverance.

The Grandfather, with Richard, his wife, and the whole of the fisherman's family, accompanied by the stranger who had been saved from the ship, hastened to the cottage on the cliff They entered the abode amidst kind congratulations, and the stranger was ushered into the best apartment. He sat down, blessing his deliverer, and forming schemes, in his own min I, to testify his gratitude. Suddenly his eyes were riveted on a picture that hung suspended over the mantle-piece; it was a portrait of the unkind father who had disinherited his son, throng! the false representations of a still more cruel brother; but it had been preserved by the old man as the last relic of his family. The stranger gazed upon it with earnestness, and he then eagerly turned to the aged fisherman. Their eyes mer, and again both lookat the picture. The stranger covered his face with his hands, and grouned bitterly.

I do not value the loss of the vessel, said Richard, 'so that we have all met together again. But come, father,' he continued. elet us kneel, and offer up our praises to the throne of grace.

'Stop, stop!' cried the stranger convulsively, 'my presence would be a clog upon your prayers. I, too, had a father: that picture was his. Years have not offaced the remembrances from my mind. And you must be, he continued, falling on his knees before the ve erable old man, 'you are my noble-minded, my much injured brother.

On, what a meeting was this? Animosity had long since subsided; and the word 'brother' revived all the attachments of their boyish days:

What need of saying more? they knelt together; and whilst without, the storm raged, within the cottage,

The peace of Go I, beyond expression sweet, Pilled every being humbled at his feet."

They rose, and the stranger—stranger now no longer -was received into the circle with delight A man entered the room, announcing that several of the seamen, who had been saved from the wreck, were waiting outside the house, to know if they might take shelter in some out buildings. The kind heart-ed mother would not permit this, but succoured them under the same roof with her children, and gave them plentiful refreshment. The stranger went amongst them, and they instantly rose from ther repast with the utmost respect. From them he learned that the whole of the remaining portion of the crew and passengers had quitted the ship. About thirty had perished, but the rest, nearly forty in number, where safe on lands Another man now entered, and addressed the stranger as 'Sir William Russel. Yes! he was great-he was wealthy; and, from that hour, his influence and his wealth were devoted to the promotion of the happi-ness and welfare of the 'Fisherman's Fami-

THE PRAIRIE.

"It is not easy to describe the sensation of traveller, unaccustomed to such a scenery, on first beholding the vast prairies which I was about to explore. Those which I had hereto fore seen, were comparatively small. The points of word land which make into them like so many capes or promontories, and the groves which are interspersed like islands, are, in these leaserly defined to the eye, and give the scene an interesting variety. We see a plain of several miles in extent, not serfectly level-

fusion prevailed: all seemed ready with cool one of those huge mounds which are ab pleasing to the paet, and so perplexing to the antiquarian. The whole is everspread with grass and flowers, constituting a rich and varied car-pet, in which a ground of lively green is ornsmented with a profusion of the guadiest hues. Deep recesses in the edge of the timber resemble the bays and inlets of a lake: while occa sionally a long vista, opening far back into the forest, suffers the eye to roam off and refresh itself with the calm beauty of a distant per-

spective. The traveller, as he rides along these small er prairies, finds his eye continually attracted to the edges of the forest, and his imagination employed in tracing the beautiful outline, and in finding resemblance between these wild scenes, and the most highly embellished productions of art. The noblest parks of European princes where millions have been expended to captivate the fancy with Blysian scenes, are but mimic representations of the beauties which are here spread by nature; for here are clumps and lawns and avenues, and groves—the tan gled thicket, and the solitary tree-but on a scale so extensive, as to offer an endless suc cession of changes to the eye. There is an air nel, known only to the illicit trader; she of civilization here, that wins the heart-even here, where no human residence is seen, where no foot intrudes, and where not an axe has ever trespassed on the beautiful domain. So different is this feeling from any thing inspired by mountain and wood land scenery, that the natant the traveller emerges from the forest into the prairie, he no longer teels solitary. The consciousness that he is travelling alone. and in a wilderness, escapes him, and he in dulges the same pleasant sensations which are enjoyed by one, who having been lost among the labyrinths of a savage mountain, suddenly lescends into rich and highly cultivated fields The gay landscape charms him He is sur rounded by the refreshing sweetness. & graceful beauty of the rural scene; and recognizes at every step some well remembered spot, en larged and beautified, and as it were, resouch ed by nature's hand The clusters of trees se fancifully arranged, seem to have been disposed by the hand of taste, and so complete is the delusion, that it is deflicult to dispel the belief that each avenue leads to a village, and each grove conceals a splendid mansion.

Widely different was the prospect exhibited in the more northern prairies. Vast in extent, the distant forest was barely discoverable in on the horizon. Here and there, a solitary tree, torn by the wind, stood alone like a dis mantled mast in the ocean. Alone, in a wide vaste, with my faithful pilot, only I was depen der ton him for support, guidance and protection. With little to diversify the path and less, to please the eye, a sense of dreariness crept over me-a desolation and withcring of the spi rit, as when the heart, left painfully alone, finds nothing to love, nothing to admire, nothing from which to reap instruction or amusement. But these feelings, which like the sea sickness of the young mariner, are soon dispelled. I began to find a pleasure in gazing over this im nense, unbroken waste; in watching the hori zon in the vague hope of merting a traveller and in following the deer with my eyes, a they galloped off-their forms growing smaller and smaller as they receded, until they faded gradually from the sight. Sometimes I describ ed a dark spot at an immense distance, and pointed it out to my companion with a joy like hat of the seaman, who discovers a sail in the speck which floats upon the ocean. When such an object happened to be in the di rection of our path. I watched it as it rose and enlarged upon the vision, supposing it one moment to be a man, and at another a buffalo; un til, after it had seemed to approach for hours,

LIFE BEFORE THE FLOOD.

In the shape of 'Fragments of an Antediler ian Diary, we have the following skercher, by Miss Jewsbury, of Manchester, whose ham has lately come with much 'acceptance before the public.

The ideas are striking and poetical, and the language employed, well suited to the occasion.

Fo day I am a hundred yearold. How blissful are the feelings of boyhood! My senses are acute as the tree with the shining leaf. My blood bounds through my veins as the river pours through the valley, rejoicing in its strength. Life lies before me like an other plain of Shinar -vast, unoccupied, inviting-I will fill it with achievements and pleasures! In about sixty years it will be time for me to think of marrying: my kinswoman Zillah will, by that time, have emerged from girthood; she already gives promise, I hear, of comeliness and discretion. Twenty years hence I will pay a visit to her father, that I may see how she grows; meanwhile, I will build a city. to receive her when she becomes my wife.

Nearly three centuries have passed since my ma-ringe. Can it be? It seems but yesterday father tent, or, climbing the dark cedars nestled like a bird among the thick boughs-and now I am a man in authority, as well as in the prime of life. I lead out my trained servants to the fight, and sit head of the council, beneath the very tree where, as an infant, my mother taid me to sleep. Jazed, my youngest born, a lovely babe of thirty summers, is dead; but I have four goodly sons remaining. And my three daughters are fair as their mother, when I first met her in the Acacia grove, where now stands one of my city watch towers. They are the pride of the plain, no less for their acquirements than their beauty. No damsel arries the pitcher from the fountain with the grace of Adah; none can dry the summer fruits like Azubah-and none can fashion a robe of skins with the skill of Milcah. When their cousin Mahaleel has seen another half century. he shall take the choice of the three.

My eight hundredth birth day! And now ! feel the approach of sge and infirmity. My and that the same beard has become white as the blossoms of the almond tree. I am constrained to use a staff their descendants. of several miles in extent, not perfectly level, almost tree. I am constrained to use a staff their descendants, but gently rolling or undulating like the swell when I journey; the stars look less bright than At 11 o'clock every avenue leading to the ing of the ocean when nearly calm. The grace formerly; the flowers smell less adorous; I have monument was crowded with people on foot, full curve of the surface is seldom broken, ex- laid Zillah in the tomb in the rock, Milcah is horseback and in carriages, wending their way

gode to the dwelling of Mahaleel. My sons to the splate my place at the council and in the field—of the dealt is changed. The long lature is become the short past. The earth is full of violences the ancient and the honourable are sinking beneath ground. ancient and the honourable are sinking beneath
the young and the vicious. The grants stalk
through the length and breadth of the land,
where once dwelt a quiet peoples—and all is
changed. The beasta of the field and the mousters of the deep growl and press on us with
unwonted fury; traditions, visions, and threat enings, are abroad. What fearful doom hangs over this fair world, I know not; it is enough that I am Icaving it, yet another five or eight score years, and the tale will be complete. But have I, in very deed, trod this earth nearly a thousand years? It is false; I am yet a boy. 1 have had a dream-a long, long, busy dream. of buying and selling! marrying and giving in marriage, of building and planting, feasting and warring, sorrowing and rejoicing, loving and hating; but it is false to call a life. Go to-it has been a vision of the night, and now that I am awake, I will forget it. Lamech, my son, how long is it since we planted the garden of oaks beside the river? Was it not yesterday? My father, dost thou sport? Those oaks ne beneath them in her arms, and wove me chaplets of their leaves. Thou art right, my son, and I am old. Lead me to thy mother's tomb, and there leave me to meditate. am I the better for my past length of being. Where will be its records when I am gone? They are yonder on all sides. Will those massy towers fall? Will those golden plains become desolate? Will the children that call me father forget? The seers offer dark sayings upon their harps, when they sing of the future: they say our descendants shall be men of dwindled stature, that the years of their ives shall be contracted to the span of boynoul-but what is that future to me? I have listened to the tales of Paradise-nay. In the blue distance, I have seen the dark tops of the edars. I have heard the solemn melodies of lubal when he sat on the sea shore, and the and of the waves mingled with his harping. have seen angels the visitants of men-I have seen an end of all perfection-what is the fu

RELIGION.

"Bright as the morning star in the radiance of the

Religion, the child of araven, wears an an elic smile, and is distinguished by all the graces of its divine original. Blevated and as piring, yet winning and attractive, benevolent. gracious, courteous and condescending; her estures formed to complacency; her voice at uned to harmony; her eyes shining with be nignity, and all her motions, though composed and steady, yet graceful and unassuming. gion erects to her votaries a temple sacred to immortality. The good man dreads no death nor dissolution. Invited to heaven, and called to glory, he soars above this dim spot man calls earth, and lost in the infinite, the boundless the incomprehensible progression of eternity. that opens to his prospect. Religion is divine vigor in the soul, triumphing over the darkness if nature, and teaching us acquiescence in the diatments of Providence. It is the image of stamped up-in human nature, refining its baseness, enriching its poverty, healing its maladies, and converting its very wants and miseries into abundance, happiness, and glory. Without this divine treasure, man is poor in-deed. Amidst opulence, how needy amidst titles and honours, how ignoble and vain! in a palace, how miserable! how contemptible on a

True religion the source of happiness, the support of society, and the dying man's consolation. It is the guide of youth, and the stay of old age. It is the fairest flower that opens or earth, the sweetest incense that ascends to the

From the (Balt.) Commercial Chronicle.

RAISING OF THE STATUE. The ceremonies of yesterday were well calriotism, and to carry the mind back to the con templation of those scenes in which the found er of our liberties had borne so conspicuous part. Other countries have given birth to be bes and warriors, but we may defy history to furnish one so pure and disinterested as was our Washington. It was reserved to him to anifest in himself the example of a great car tain, whose ambition never looked beyond th good of his country and the happiness of his ledow citizens; who in whatever he dul, never permitted selfish considerations to influence his actions, or to give even the slightest tint to he motives. There was a singleness of purpose about Washington, which distinguished him from all other men, ancient or modern, and made him not only the beloved of every friend of liberty in his own country; but in every other yet penetrated by the fame of his illustrious deeds and spotless virtues. As Baitimoreans. we feel peculiarly gratified that our citizens were the first to erect a monument alike wor thy of his memory, and the reputation of our city. To our public spirited fellow citizen, the late John Comegys, the honour belongs of having first conceived the project of erecting the proud column which yesterday received the finishing stroke. Unsupported by any other name than his own, he presented a memorial to the Legislature praying a lottery to raise the necessary funds. and with scarcely a dissenting voice the prayer was granted. Though the pa-triotic individual to whom our city is indebted for it now sleeps with his fathers, his name will live through all time, associated with a work which will hand it down to posterity, embalmed by the choicest recollections of a grateful people.

At an early hour yesterday morning, our streets were enlivened by the sound of martial music, and it was discernable in every countenance that you met, that the occasion had awakened the sacred flame of love of country, and that the same enthusiastic ardour which inspired our fathers still lived in the bosoms of

of the day, the ladies formed no number of the spectators on the becasion
At 12 o'clock the military reaches

At 12. o'clock the military reached the ground, and took their station along the lines surrounding the Monument—every thing being now arranged, at half past twelve, on the firing of the signal gun, by Capt. Cummins company, the Eagle Artillerists, who were stationed on the declivity of the hill on the east side of the Monument, Roundtree's excellent band of music struck up Hail Columbia, and the ascension of the bust commenced, the other parts of the statue having been previously fixed on the summit of the pile. Up to this period the day had been generally cloudy; but now the which had overshadowed it, and shone forth in the most brilliant manner, shedding, as it were, a refulgent lustre around the bost, which continued during nearly the whole of the time oc-Yankee Doodle, until the bust reached the cen tre of the pillar, when another gun was fired, and the beautiful tune of Apid Lang Syne, was executed by the band in fine style. Having reached the summit, which it did in about thir ty minutes from the commencement of the ope rations, some little delay necessarily ensued in changing the position of the shears, to enable the workmen to place the bust on its destined site. This being completed at two o'clock, it was accordingly placed in its permanent position, when a signal flag was hoisted, and a salute of thirteens guns fired, the band playing national airs. At the moment of fixing the bust in its place, three cheers were given by the workmen, the band striking up on the in-stant the appropriate air of 'Washington' March

To the artists, projectors, and others, en gaged in getting up the Statue, too much praise cannot be given, for the skilful and careful manner in which the whole work was executed; not the least accident having occurred from the commencement to the end.

We much regretted that the display of the military was not as numerous as could have

A number of strangers from the adjoining country were in the city, to witness the impos ng ceremony.

We adopt from the American the following lescription of the Monument, which we fee convinced will be acceptable to the reader.

The pillar is intended to be of the Greek Doric order, of massive proportions. It stands on a grand base or zocle, and is surmounted by circular nedestal, on which the statue is in ended to stand. This base or zocle is fifty feet square, and twenty-five feet high; the co lumn is twenty feet in diameter, and with its sub base, one hundred and thirty feet high; the capital is twenty feet square. The statur is fifteen feet high, and the whole height of the monument from the pavement, including the statue, will be one hundred and seventy six feet above tide. It is constructed of white marble, slightly variegated, and is already very conspicuous object to every one approaching the city, whether by land or water. The statue will render it still more so, and will o course give finish and beauty to the whole.

The monument stands at the intersection four streets, which on their approach to it, are increased in width, so as to allow a full view of it .- Though the area might have been larg er with advantage, it is not every public work that has on the whole, a more advantageous position. A part of this area is to be enclosed and planted with shrubbery, and the monument is to be encircled with a massive iron railing. three hundred and fifty feet in circumference opened on the four fronts by iron gateways and ornamented with lamp stands.

When finished according to the designs, the Monument will present the follow appearance On every front of the grand base, a flight of marble steps, (flanked by massy blocks sur mounted with tripods,) leads up to the door-These flights of steps are partly finish A broad frieze cuns round the exterior of the grand base, (immediately under the cor-nice.) enriched with a series of civic wreaths. each encircling a star, designating the States of the Union. In the centre of this frieze, a bove the door ways, are large marble tablets, nscribed with the name of Washington. Over be cornice. a blocking course runs round the base, crowned at the four angles with military trophies, all executed in marble. Bronze inplions, commemorative of ever the Ke valution connected with the life of Washington, are to be placed in Latin and English on every front of the base - The following has been proposed as one, by the architect, Mr. Mills.

Pama. Manet. Perennia ! Civis Baltimoriemes Haud. Inani. Studio. Quia. Populi Arbitrio. umsit. Posuitq Secures Georgio. Washington. Sed. Ut. Exemplar Vitac. Patriae q. Amoris. emper. in. Conspectu. Hominum. Esset. II. M. P. C. Quo. Duce. ummo Numine, Favente

Civitates. Federatae. mericae. Septentrionali Libertatem Legesq. His Fame Immortal-

Because he accepted & resignmed his Command At the will of the People. To . GEORGE WARRINGTON, The Father of his Country,

Under whose Command, With the Blessing of Providence, The confederated Americans Obtained Liberty and Laws. The Citizens of Baltimore, Not in the vain hope Of increasing so great a reputation, But in order that example of Patriotism and Private Worth,

Might be continually held up to view, Have caused

The attitude given to this figure the great man (to whom the micrated.) in the act of resigning and the authority with which vested by this country, again into the the people, having accomplished the great ob-ject of his appointment, the freedom and inde-pendence of the union.

pendence of the union.

The ascent to the summit of the monument, or rather to the capital, is by two hundred and twenty eight marble steps, winding round a solid pillar constituting the core of the solams. More than midnight darkness at present envelopes the ascent; but it is intended hereafter to link this stellman with man which made the ight this stairway with gas, which wor der it easier to go up. A noble view is course presented from this lofty point, which will become more and more diversified and in A noble view is of teresting with the extension of the city, and the improvement of the surrounding country. At present, the view of the town is by no means the bests but that of the country is beautiful.

The pillar and statue form together the largest structure of the kind, we believe; in the world; and the elevation of the latter to its destined position, at the height of a hundred and sixty feet from the ground, will be a highly curious and interesting spectacle.

VIRGINIA CONVENTAIN. No further discussion has been had, or que tion taken, on the basis of representation, onto

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Saturday. The only thing directly touching that matter, was a proposition submitted by Mr. Scott on Thursday, as a substitute for Mr. Pleasant's resolution. Mr. Scott, says the Enquirer, 'proposes to base the house of Delegates on the White Population; and the Senatera taxation-at the same time enlarging the noner and extending the powers of the Senate.-These two schemes for a compromise were ordered to be printed; and for the present, they remain upon the table."

I he discussions during Thursday and Prides were principally on the question of right of mi Two amendments nave been offered to the resolution of the Legislative Committee on this subject. The first, by Mr. Wilson, extende ing the right, and the second by Mr. Leisk, contracting it On Thursday Mr. Wilson's scheme was rejected by a vote of 53 to 87. The amendment of Mr. Leigh was debated on Friday, but the question thereon was not taken and the Enquirer supposes the debate will be continued two or three days lunger before the

From the Richmond Whig. November 23. Nothing is yet determined in the Convention, For the last week the question of the extent of suffrage has been chiefly discussed, and has called forth almost as much warmth and interest, and quite as many speeches as that of the basis of representation. Parties on this subsectional feeling, although there is yet much To extend suffrage somewnar, is the disposition of nearly the whole Convention, Mr. Randolph perhaps, and a very few others excepted, Dellerence of opinion exists as to degree, and he parties may be thus classed:- I Those whe adhere to things as they are, and who thinkthat the constitution issued PERFECT from the hand of Goo. Mason, as Minerva sirung armed from the brain of Jupiter, 2. Those who wish some extension, but are not willing to depart from the land, Mr. Monroe on Saturday declared his adhesion to this sentiment, which, after a former speech, occasioned some surprise. This party is considerable in point of number, but much less we believe, than a majority. 3. These who go beyond land, and desire to give every man a vote when being a citizen resident for a certain time before he offers to vote in addition pays his share of state tax. This party wears opinion is the strongest, and were we to bezard a conjecture, it would be that the Convention will settle down upon its opinion C. Those who wish to give every citizen, resides certain time, bearing taxes, State or county, the right of suffrage

From the York Pa. Recorder. We think our fettow citizens are rather miss in adopting measures to bring before he Legislature, at its present session, a matter is which their interests and those of a large setting of the State are deeply involved. We allow to the application for a charter to a Company to construct a Rail road from York to the Mary land line.—Nathing can be rained by delay in. land line .- Nothing can be gained by delay a once and vigorously prosecuted. The construc-tion of a road over our own lands, by our own means, is a right which no man of sense will dispute. All that is asked is the priviler of exercising this right with the facilities saich corporate powers confer. We demand as money or rather assistance from the State;—we ask but for that which both justice and was give us a moral right to obtain, and which can not be withheld without violating the essential principles of republican equality and freedom. once and vigorously prosecuted. The constrate Our citizens should consequently not lag spinely, make abourd concessions, enter into sulf compromises or sell their birthright for a mest ompromises or self their birthright for a measure of puttage. We would therefore suggest the expediency of acting promptly—presenting or claims fairly and plainly to the Legislature asking respectfully but firmly and decidely for that attention to our interest, which a constituent members of the constituent members of the prompted of th constituent members of the commonwealth, are warranted in demanding.

This Monument to be erected.

The base of the columns above the great platform, is proposed to be encircled with thirteen colossal bronze shields, emblematic of the Federal Union, the faces of the shields to be ornamented with the arms of those States which formed the federal compact, divided by massive

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, December 3, 1829.

For the Maryland Gazette.

The surfice upon the first anniverant of the death of an affectionale sister, who died Nov. John 1828.

What sound is that—borne on the breeze—if comes, shall is full of soe—

Ahl cruel death, by fell disease,
Has laid a tender flater in

One year has passed since the drew breath—

Two years, and she was lively, gay—

Det now that cruel monster death,
Has durn'd her lovely form to elsy.

Ver parents pride—their only lay. Has turn'd her lovely form to elay.
Her parents pride—their only joy,
By friends beloved—a christian stat—
A temper mild—no que's annoy—
Friendship > bant ne'e would she mar.
At death's approach she shudder'd not,
But baile adden to friends around,
The absent too, she ne'er forgot,
Among the absent t was found. Altho' in pain, she wore a smile, She smil'd to think her race was run, And mildly said "a little while, With transient time, I shall have done." Her anguish ceased fire lit the eye-Her anguish ceased—tre lit the eye—
She rous'd herself, and sweetly said
Draw near, and see a obristian dle—
With this, her happy spirit field
A christian's home, a christian's prize
My Sister's won. The coc tof Heaven,
Far, far, beyond the concavation,
Her Saviour has her sins forgiven, LOGAN.

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GREAT MORTALITY We have seen and conversed with swogentlemen who left New Orleans on the 7th ultimo. They state that they had seen any read a printed statement of the deaths is that city, from some time in the last Spring, or early in the Summer, up to a time previous to the returning of those who had absented themselves on account of the sickness, and that it amounted to the enumous number of FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED times which it has again commenced its rayges more violent than before, and will probably add another thousand to the number, unless they have been (as we hope and trust they have,) blest with some of that frost of which we have had such an abundance. We have seen and conversed with wogentle Cheinnatl Gazette.

Loustana .- Estimate of the amount and value of Sugar, Molasses and Cotton, the growth of Louisians, for the last year, ending 30th September 1829:

87 965 hhds Sugar, at 860 85,277,900 3,938,425 gailous Motasses, (45 gallons to each hid of Sugar) at 20 cents. 791,685 55,107 bales Cotton, weighing each 385 lbs. is ±0,446,193 lbs 2.044 620

at 10 cents.

88.114.205 Total amount.

Lieat. W.S. Colquboun, of the 7th Regiment of lofantry, was tried at a general court mar-tial held at cantonment Jessup, in July last for disobedience of orders, mutiny and breach of arrest. He was found guilty of all the charges and specifications, except a clause in one of the latter, charging him with drawing a knife on his commanding officer, and subsequently endeavouring to shoot him. The court sentenced him to be cashiered, and disqualified from ever holding any office in the army of the United States. The first part of the sentence has been confirmed by the Executive.

We learn that the mail bound out from this city of Rs way to Kimberton, was this morning stopped, short distance over Schuylkill, the passangers and driver bound—and the horses tied to the vince. On-gentleman was robbed of 53. Fortunately the bag containing papers, was the only one taken. The robbery was committed about 4 o'clock his morning.
Phil. Inq.

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. We are favoured with a copy of the following correspondence, which will be found specially interesting to our firginia readers. But every citizen, who knows how to value and to esteem the merit of V. Scott will rejoice that an officer, who has so long graced the republic. is unhesitatingly restored to the service of his country. We understand that Gen. Soft has reported for duty, according to the instructions of the Secretary of War.—Richmond Enq.

(No. 1.) NEW YORK, Nov. 10. Str.—I have seen the President's order of the 13th August last, which gives a constructive to rank or command.

Humbly protesting that this order deprive the of rights guaranteed by those articles, and the uniform practice of the army under them from the commencement of the government down to the year 1828, when the new con struction was first adopted against me; in obe dience to the universal advice of my friends. who deem it incumbent on me to sacrifice my own conviction and feelings of what may, by an apt error, be considered the repeated decision of the civil authority of my country, I have brought myself to make that sacrifice, and there fore withdraw the tender of my resignation now on file in your Department.

I also ask leave to surrender the remainder of the turlough, the Department was kind e-mough to extend to me in April last, and to re-

port myself for duty. WINFIELD SCOTT. To Hon. J. H. EATON, Becretary of War. (No. 2.)

WAR DEPARTMENT. Nov. 13, 1829.

would adopt the course your letter indicates. It with good feelings resume those duties to your country of which the hands long had the benefit.

Agreeably to your request, the furiough the fertofore granted you, is revoked from and after the 20th instant. You will accordingly report to the commanding general Alexander Macomb for duty.

Agr. J. H. BATON.

To Major General Winnings Scott.

To Major General WINVIELD Score.

From the Adams Sentinel. Any discovery that is made relative to the history of our globe, and the various changes it has underwent, may not be sumportant to the inquiring mind. A short time since I visited the place where Col. Paxton's hands were digging in search of fron Ore, about one mile west of Millers Town, Adams county, Pennsylvania. In a whaft, about twenty five feet below the surface of the ground, I discovered the trunks of two trees, lying parallel to each other, which are in a made of tolerable preservations—a mace. are in a state of tolerable preservation-a piece of which I have in possession. I have examin ed the fibrous formation of the wood, and be lieve there is none such now growing in our climate, and that it once bore fruit for the antediluvian world, and possibly its wide spreading roots might have been in Rden.

An inquiry naturally arises, how it came to be deposited so far below the surface of the earth, and what was the nature and situation of the climate in which it grew. If, in our inqui ry, we were left to mere conjecture, our conclusions might be very erroneous; but when we open the pages of sacred history, in its light we will be enabled to travel back through time, un til we arrive at an important event, which will enable us to come to something like a just con clusion. It was then that our earth underwent a partial dissolution or solution, by water. I was then the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the waters covered the earth many cubits above the tops of the highest moun - destroying man and beast, and every vegetable preduction from off the face of the earth, except Noah, and his family, and such of the animals, as would best suit the new order of hings that was about to take place. Antece dent to the Deluge, there was neither summer or winter, heat or cold, that would retard ve getation, or produce pain to any creature.-Then the earth produced, spontaneously every thing for man and beast. At the expiration of the deluge, the poles of the earth were changed, so as to produce the seasons of summer winter, seed time and harvest. It was during the time of the deluge, when all the light partof the earth, t gether with all the trees of garden, were floating promiseuou-ly together, that the trunk of wood above alluded to, was deposited where found; the fine particles held in solution by the water, settled down, and formed a covering so deep that the action of the air could not affect it. Hence is accounted for its long state of preservation.

TRADE TO THE BLACK SEA.

The treaty of peace concluded between Rus in and Turkey has permanently established the fee ingress and egress of American vessels to and from the Black Sea; and must afford fresh spur to navigation. Advices from Con stantinople to the 18th September have beer received, at which time the most perfect tran quility prevailed there, and commercial enter prise was reviving. The price of silk had risen ten per cent. Notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining firmans, many American vesselhave passed to and from the Black Sea, and ovened trade with many ports of a region which has for centuries been nearly unknown to the great commercial world, But which are known to abound in valuable products and in elligent merchants. The American character for probity, enterprise and liberality, has alrea dy been established at Smyrna, Constantinople and nexts of the Buxine; and it need not be stated that for rapid navigation, and economy of expenses, they are not behind any nation in

the world. investments, products and surplus manufac-tures, they can. They are already acquainted with the way, and need not fear competitors. The Turkish trade for many years until recent times, was nearly monopolized by the Greeks, and was to they handred of immense wealth. Although they are to wat peace with Turkey, and are independent, a deep root of enmity still exists between them and the Turks. A long time must therefore elapse before they can executor or administrator, gave bond with seagain become navigators for their old masters: and a much longer time before they can suc cessfully compete with American enterprise and capital; and the good will which has been exablished in the minds of the commercia Turks in their favour. Boston Centinel.

SNAKING.

The Macdonough (Gev.) Jacksonian tells the fellowing story: - I young lady of our county. a few days ago, seeing a Ground Squirrel go into the crevice of a large rock, which lay flat on the ground, ran her hand in to catch it when she was severely bitten on it; hang you. you have bit me, but I will have you any she said, and again poked in her hand, but in stead of the Squirrel, she pulled out a large rattle snake, having 12 rattles-her hand and arm swelled prodigiously in a few hours after.

ECCENTRIC CHARACTER. On Tuesday last, died, at Rawcliff, York shire, at the great age of 91 years, James Herst, long known for his extraordinary appearance and ascetic habits He was by tanner, but soon gave up business. He then purchased his coffin, in which he ever after kept his victuals, and exhibited for a small re Sta—Your letter of the 10th tast, is received, and I take pleasure in saying to you, that it affords the Department much satisfaction, to perceive the conclusion to which you have arrived as to your Brevet rights. Tone will do you the injustice to suppose, that the opinions declared by you, upon this subject, are not the result of reflection and convictions but, since the constituted authorities of the government have, with the best feelings entectained, come to a conclusion adverse to your own, no other to a conclusion adverse to your own, no other to a conclusion adverse to your own, no other to a conclusion adverse to your own, no other to a conclusion adverse to your own, no other to a conclusion adverse to your own, no other that on your return to the United States, you have attended by dogs and pigs, the latter of which he trained to carry the game. He had three bulls, with he kept for the sole purpose of balting at coolury fairs, when his muneration .- His rooms were hung round with

The death of the Honograble Business Washington, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, was on Thursday announced by the District Attorney, to the Court of Nis Prins, helding by Judge Tadd, and the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, helding by Judge Hallowell. Both courts adjustmed immediately.

This truly eminent and Judly venerated man died at the Mansion House Hotel; in this city, at about two o'clock on Thursday, after an illness of somewhat less than two months. He arrived carly in October, on his way to Trenten, to open the Circuit Court, and complained the morning following of being unwell. He nevertheless went to New Jersey, and discharged his public duties with accustomed energy and ability. As soon as the business was disposed of, he hurried back to Philadelphia, to avail himself of the medical advice of his favourite physician, Dr. Chapman. The disorder increased rapidly—and he seemed early impressed with the belief that he should not overcome it. The hope that he would be able to go through the duties of the recent session of the Circuit Court. it. The liope that he would be able to go through the duties of the recent session of the Circuit Court of the United States, was not entirely, however abandoned, until a week of the time had elapsed. Since then he has been been continued to the court of the court

of the United States, was not entirely, however abandoned, until a week of the time had elapsed. Since then, he has been occasionally thought better—but was never able to quit his chamber, and his strength constantly diminished. For the last three days, no prospect of recovery remained to cheer his friends. His family fortunately reached here in time to console his concluding hours, and to give to the final departitive from this world one of the Important comforts of which it is an epible.

Indee Washing one was in the 71st year of his age. He had studied the science which he afterwards adorned and exalted, in the office of James Wilson, Esq. the only other Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States yet furnished by Pennsylvania. After practising, with much reputs ion, but for nine years at the bar in Virginia, he was appointed in 1797, by President John Adams, to a least seat in the highest judicial tribunal of the nation, and as ever since heen distinguished for his untiring do ion to his ardnous and interesting duties—for great gracity and learning—for firm integrity of purpose and unaffected simplicity of moners. The profession of which he was a bright ornament, and the country for which he so hright ornament, and the country for which he so long and so faithfully, and so usefully laboured, will deeply regret his loss, and never cease to remember

- NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of Anne Arund-1 county, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 18th day of January next for the purpose of set tling with the inspectors and such other busi ness as may be necessary for them to transact By order of the Board.

BUSHROD W MARRIOTT. CI'k. Dec 3

IN CHANCERY.

Benjamin R Morgan.

Va

Mary Carvill, John R

The object of this is to obtain payment of certain claims Carvill, and others. | against the estate of Chomas Carvill, deceased. The bill states that heretofore, in virtue of a decree of this court, the real estate of one William Stubes was sold for the payment of his debts. That the complainant, amonast others, filed his claim, with the vouchers hereof, against said watate, but the same here afforms it was, on the 9th July 1803 sgreed between the com-N. 19. plainant, and others interested in said estate hat the complainant should file a bill of com plaint in order to try the validity of his said claim, and that the other creditors of Slubey

120th November, 1829.

whose claims were then established should be permitted to draw their proportions of the proceeds of sale, upon their respectively giv ng bond, with security, to refund what he or she should so draw, with interest to satisfy person to the complainant, on the establish nent of his claim or any part thereof. That in pursuance of said arreement, the Auditor reported an account, who shy the natt proceed of said sale were portioned amongst said creditors exclusive of the complainant; and the same was confirmed and the proceeds directed to be paid over upon the claimants giving bond as required by the agreement. I'hat hy said account a certain Ann Carvill was made entitled to receive £216 3 4 and the said Ann dying the said Thamas va he curity and condition, as required by the agree. ment, (which was approved 28th February, 1806) and on that day received the said sum of money. That a certain Jane Carvill, as a creditor, was made entitled to receive £90 13 3 and in order to receive the same, gave bond, with the said Thomas Carvill as her surety, with condition as required by said agree-ment and order which bond was approved on the 28th February, 1806. That the complain ent, in pursuance of the said agreement filed his bill in this court, and it was thereon pro ceeded so, that on the 1st December 1825, the Auditor reported sundry accounts, whereby plainaut's claim is stated at \$140 92 and Jane arvill's proportion at 851 90 That Jane Carvill is dead many years ago, intestate and insolvent, and that Thomas Carvill is also dead, intestate, leaving real and personal estate, and a widow, Mary Carvill, who is his administrativiz, and Edwin R. Carvill, James R. Carvill, Mary Ann Carvilla John R. Carvill, Harriet Carvill, and Orlando Carvill, his children and below at late. heirs at law And that the said John R. Car-vill is a nonresident. It is thereupon adjudg ed and ordered, that the complainant by caus ing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Annapolis, at least once in each of three successive weeks before the 21st day of December next, give notice to the

pass as prayed True copy.
Tost. RAMSAY WATERS.
Re Cur Can.

mid absent defendant of the substance and ob

ject of this bill, in order that he may appear in this court, on or before the 20th day of April next, to answer the premises, and shew

cause, if any he has, why a decree should no

And Dentel Court, Granes Court, Alexander Court, Alexander Court, Alexander Court, Alexander Court, Alexander Court, of William Weems, late of Ande-Arunder 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 Anapolis.

THOMAS T/SIMMONS, Reg. of Willia, A. A. C.

NOTICE

TS HERERY GIVEN. The the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath oftained from the Orphana court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Weems, late of Anne-Arundel county, decrased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to Ahibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of May need, they may saterwise by law be excluded from at benefit of the subscriber, 1829.

THO MAS ALLIEIN, Adm'r. Nov. 19.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Se.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans' Court, November 16th, 1829. ON application, by petition, of Thomas Allein, Adm'r. of Benjamin Carr, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered. That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS TI SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

TS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtsined from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Carr, 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 16th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November, 1829.

nand this 16th day of fovember, 1829.

THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, November 16th, 129,
O'n application, by petition, of Bushrod W. Marrindel 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 he published once in each week, for the space of six are research in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis. Annapolis.
THOMAS T SIMMONS,
Reg. of Wills, A. A. C

NOTICE

IS HERERY GIVEN, That the ubbariber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained some he Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in cryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of William Wheeler, late of Anne-Arundel county, decrased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at opociore the 16th day of May next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benofit of the said state. Given under my hand, this 16th day of November, 1829 under my hand, this 16th day of November, 1829. BUSHROD W. MARL OTT, Adm'r.

STATEOFMARYLAND, SU Anne-Arundel county Orthans court October 28th 129.

O application by prittion, of Robert Mess, surviving executor of James Moss, late of Anna Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, That he give beautien required by law, for ereditors to exhibit their claims against the said leceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in An

THOMAS T SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills,

MOTTON

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscribes Anne Aruedel county, hath obtained com the Orphans court of Anne Arundel coun v in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Moss late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having laims gamet the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers hereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 29th lay of April next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benefit of the said estate Given under my hand this 29th day of October.

Robert Moss, surviving Ex'r. of James Moss

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscribers of St. Mary's county have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said coun ry, in Maryland, letters of administration on the per-sonal estate of John M-Kay, late of St. Mary's coun-ty, decessed. All persons having claims against the said decessed, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or he fore the 13th day of October next, they may other wise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Given under our hands this 11th day of No

vember 18.29,

THOMAS F. WARD, Adm're.
SUSANNA M'KAY, Adm're.

TILAT the subscriber bath obtained trou the Crokens' Court of timore county in Slavyland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John C. Mackubin, late Baltimore county, deceased. All person having claims against the said deceased a hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the couchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or he fore the lat day of June next or they montherwise, by law, be excluded from all benfit of the said cetate. Given under my han this 16th day of November 1829.

RICHARD MACKUBIN, Adm'r.

TS HEREBY GIVEN. That the abbertibes hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's sounty, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal assate of John C. Garner, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims sgainet the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the tenth day of November eighteen hundred and thirry, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand the 10th day of November 1829

the 10th day of November 1829
HENRY G GARNER,
Adm'r of Jno. C. G. rner.
Nov 26

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county, both obtained from the Orphane Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Cartwright, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claim-against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the youthers thereof, to the subscriber, and the same with the youthers thereof, to the subscriber, and the subscriber of the subscriber. or before the 5th day of August next, they may office the by law be exc'urled from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of Nowilliam P CARTWRIGHT, Adm'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Walter Barber, late of St. Mary's 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 23d day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of November 1829.

November 1829.

Nov. 195

JOSEPH WAINRIGHT, Adm'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said counobtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal sale of Eleanor Bailey, late of St. Mary's county, decased. All persons having claims against the said becased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hard this 11th day of November 1829.

JOSEPHLANTON, Alm'r. D. B. N. C. T. A.

JOSEPH SAXTON, Alm'r. D. B. N. C. T. A.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orohans' Court of said counobtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Bean, of Alexander, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vauchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of November 1829.

ANN BEAN, Adm'x.

Nov 19.

Nov 19. 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of at Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Cart of said county, in Maryland, I tters of administration on the presonal estate of Philip Greenwell, of Jomes, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to cahibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 29th day of October next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all here. they may otherwise by law he excluded from all hearth of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of November 1829.

Nov 19. 3 GERAED N. CAUSIN, Adm'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphana Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isadore Edwirds, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All perpins having claims against the said deceased, are her by warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers vereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of October next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given index my hand this 11th day of November 1829.

GEORGE TARLTON, Adm'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Van Riswick, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of September next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this lith day of November 18-9.

WARING F. MOORE, Adm'r-

WARING F. MOORE, Adm'r.

IN CHANCERY.

November 27th: 1829

C arles Carroll of Carrollon) THE hill in this

Edward Harding before the year 1818. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, sold to dward Harding of Montgomery county, a tract of land lying in said county called Heritage, that about twenty six hundred dollars of the purchase money is still die It praye ale of the land for the payment of this soney It is stated that the said Edward Harding is dead; that Edward Harding, the on, and Charles J Queen, and Mariah his wife, who are defendants, live out of this state; whereupon it is ordered by the court, that tilless the said obsent defendants appear in his court, and file thir answers on or e 27th day of April next, the said bill shall be taken pro confesso against them, provided a copy of this order, and the substance of the id bill, be published in some newspaper of the state three successive weeks before the 26th day of December next.

Tet RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Cam

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphani court of Anna Araudel county, will be ex sard to Public Sale. on

Thursday the 10th day of December next At the late residence of William Wheeler, deceased, near Ellicott's Patuzent Forge, all the Parsonal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Hogs. Cattle, Horses, Corn. Tobacco. and Plantation Utenails. Bede, and Furniture; also two negro women, one for a term of years and the other for life; also a set of Carpenters Tools; and several other articles to tedious to

TERMS OF SALE All sums of twents dollars and under, the Cash will be required, over that sum a credit of six munths will be allowed, on the purchaser giving notes, with good and sufficient secu-rity Bearing interest from the day of sale -Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A M. Bushrod W Marriott, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Ordan scriber will offer at Public Sale, on

Monday the 14th day of December next, If fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at late the residence of the decessed,

The Personal Estate O' Benjamin Carr deceased con sis ing of Horses, Cattle, Sheep

Hoge Crop of Corn Household and Kitchen Furniture, Planta tion Utensils, &c TERMS OF SALE,

six months, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date; under that amount, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 1! o'clock. N. v 19 % THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'c.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans scriber will offer at Public Sale, at the re-i dence of the deceased, on

Thursday the 17th day of December next. If hir, if not the first fair day thereafter

The Personal Estate Or William Weems deceased consisting of

Negroes men, women and chil Grop of Corn Crop of Tobacco and K. chen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums of twenty dollars or upwards, a credit of six nonths will be allered the pur chaser giving bond, with security, to bear in terest from the date; under that amount the quart to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Thomas Allein, Adm'r. Nov. 19.

BABFIG STFR.

virtue of an order from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, will be Public Sale, on Thursday the 3d offered at Public Sale, on Thursday the 3d day of Dehamber next, if fair, if At, the next fair day the pafer, on the farm lately occupied by Basil Yewell deceased, on Magothy River all the personal estate of said deceased consisting of Nagroes. Herees, Cattle 2 Yoke of Oven High Sheep, a quantity of good Cornand Fodder, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture & & Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A M. Jerms of Sale. Six months credit will be allowed on all some over ten dellars, on the picchasers giving bond or notes with approved a courty bearing in terest from the day of sale, below that sun the cash to pe paid the cash to pe paid

WILLIAM SEEDING Adm'r. Nov 26

IN CHANCERY,

18th November, 1829. , THE bill in the Thomas Ayres ca-r, states that Isaac Whitaker, & others, a John Skiven ton, deceased, was indebted to the complainant that after said Skiventon's death compleinan obtained judgment for said debt against the defendant Isaac Whitaker, the executor of said Skiventon; that the person estate of S iventon had been wasted by nitaker; that be, and both his -courities were insolvent. that Skiventon devised tils real estate to sale Whitaker for life, and to his children in fee that said Whitaker had fraudulently convey ed and land away The bili prays a sale of prays general relief It is stated, in a petition field in said cause for the revival thereof. against certain representatives of certain of the original defendants that James Whitaker Jonathan Williams, and his child, whose name Giry, and Sillitha his wife, and James Woods and Mary his wife, several of the said repre and Mary his wife, several of the said represent-tives detendants, and original defendants live beyond the limits of the state of Mayland, whereupon, it is on this 18th day of Nevember, by Theodorick Bland, chancellor, ordered That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order, and the substance of said bill, to be published once a week for three auccossive weeks, before the 18th day of Defended. anconseive weeks, before the 19th day of De sember next in some one of the newspaper published in the city of Annapolis give notice to hald absent defendants to appear in this court on or before the 17th day of April 1621 in person, or by solicitor, and answer said bill

True copy.
The RAMSAV WATERS.
The RAMSAV WATERS.

Trustees' Sales

Trustee's Sale.

DY Virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Charlery, I shall expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 7th of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon on that day, at Hunter's Tavern in the City of Annapolis, a Tract of Land, lying in Anna Arundel county, here-tofore mortgaged by Richard Watkins, (of Richard,) to Joan Beard, it being part of a Tract, known by the name of

BESSINGTON.

And containing about fifty acres of land.—
Those who are desirous of purchasing are desired to call and see said had, or apply to the subscriber for information bout them. The sale will be for casu. On the payment of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale, the subscriber is empowered to live a deed.

J. J. Speed Trustee.

November 5 Valuable Lands for Sale.

Bavirtue of a decree of Calvert county court, sitting as a court of chancery, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday the 8th of December, at 11 octook on Tuerony the 8th of December, if fair, if not, the first fair day, at the dwelling-house of the late John G. Mackall, deceased, all the Real Estate of said Mackall, consisting of his Duelling Plantation, containing

1100 ACRES OF LAND, Lying in Calvert county, on the Paruxent river his improvements are a commodiate and comfortable DWELL ING HOUSE and Kitchen four Tobacco Houses a Tenant House, in Overseer's House Gorn House and several other out houses. It the above Plantation is not sold altogether, it will be divided to suit purchasers. Also chasers Also

A Tract of Land Lving at the mouth of a Leonard's Creek binding on said Creek and the Patuxent river

containing 268 ACRES.

And has on it a comfortable A ELLING
HOUSE, a large Tobacco House Corn House, and other convenient houses. The above lands are highly productive of Tobacco Corn. Wheat and other small grain, and for be uty and salu brity of situation, and fertility of soil, they are surpassed by none in the neighbourhood

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE. One, two and three years credit the pur chaser giving bond with approved security, with nterest from the day of sale. On the ratifica tion of the sale, and the payment of he pur chase money, the subscriber is authorise

JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS, Truter. Nov 12 Public Sale.

Devirtue of a decree of Calvert County
Court sitting as a Court of Equity the
subscribed will offer at PUBLIC SALE, at
St Leonald's Creek Town, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December, at the hour of 12 o'clock A M. the real estate of the late John Myers, deceased, containing about

50 ACKES OF LAND, With a comfortable DWELLING
With a comfortable DWELLING
HOUSE and a Water Mill in had
repair The land lies contiguous to
St Leonard's Creek, which abounds
with fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c in their sea
son. Terms, 12 months cridit the purchaser
riving bond, with approved accurity.

The creditors of the lan John Myers
are requested to file their claims with the Au
ditor of Calvert county court, within six
menths fr m the law of sale

SAME, TURNER, Trusce

SAUL. TURNER, Trules N v 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr. John W of an agreement between John Glenn, Esq trustee of the said Hammond, and the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 12th December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A FARM,

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

486 ACRES

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

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

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY. Nov. 19. The Editor of the Haltimore Gazette will publish the above twee a week until sale

HOUSES AND LOTS In Annapolis, for Sale or Rent.

O'NE convenient dwelling near the Town Gate in West Street; a House, Lot, Sta-bles. &c. near the Bath, also veral other Houses and Lots in town; and two Farms in the country. Apply to the subscriber, or Mr Daniel Hart, J. J SPEED.

REMOVAL.

Nov 26

THE subscriber has removed his Office to the House contiguous to his residence in Brince-George's street, near the Dock JAMES MURRAY.

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS

Jour S. Seledt

PEFORMS his friends and the public Fruity, that he has just arrived from ABELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with

Seasonable and Fashionable

GOODS.

In the selection of which he has endeavoured to please them They are requested to cal and see how far he has succeeded, as he is disposed to sell at very reduced prices. His stock consists of

DRY GOODS.

Among which is a very handsome assortment of CHECA SETATE

GROCERIES

Hardware, China, Glass, Queen's Ware,



Cans, and School Books. And a selection of the best

Gurden Seed. P. S All persons indebted to WATKINS and SELBY, or JUNIN S SELBY, are requested to call and some their accounts with

FRESH PATENT PINISHED CLOTH.

GEORGE M'NEIR.

Merchant Tailor,

Hus just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large

STOCK OF GOODS. In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest

Patent Finished Cloth Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of

OASTINEBES, And Variety of

VESTINGS,

Of the latest parterns; with an a-sortment of Stocks, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk Hosiery, &c.

All of which he will all low for cash, or to October 1.

WILLIAM BRYAN Merchant Tailor.

Has just returned from PHILADEL PHILA and BALTIMORE, with a large Stock of

PASHTONABLE GOODS

Very superior in colours and quality, all of which he will be happy to make up f r his

friends and the public, on m derste terms.

He has just received his Fall Fashions from New yek.

Uct 15

NEW FANCY STORE. ANN KARNEY

BEGS leave to anyounce to be citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally that ne has just returned from the city of Balu more, with a fine assortment of

ECCO TORAG

Of the latest New York & Baltimore Fushions And has commenced business in the state early opposite to Williamson's Hotel, where Ladies can obtain all kind of articles in the

Millenary and Mantua Making

line of business. She also has, and intends to keep various articles for the use of Gentle She announces also, that she will in a few days be joined by a lady altogether acquainted with the aforementaned lines of bu siness. She ventures to assert that she will be able to dispose of her goods at as reduced prices as they can be obtained at in the city of Baltimore, and therefore respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

N. B .- All orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

For Sale or Rent,

THE House lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah L Boyd, on North East Street. For further infer-H. RAY.

Aug 13

LABOURERS.

THE subscriber wishes to hire fifteen or twenty stout. Servants, by the year, for which liberal wages will be given—Enquire of William Brown of Ben in Annapolis, or RICHARD GREEN, Manager of Elk Ridge Furnace.

July 23.

Not 39

notice to his creditors to appear before Anna-Arandel county court, on the third Monday of Arandel court, on the third Monday of Arandel court, on the t

JOURNAL OF HEALTH

COMBUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PRICE The primary abject with the conductors of the source of Health, is to point out the means of the source of Health, is to point out the means of the string health and preventing disease. To attain this, it cleaves and hoth acres shall be addressed, in a syle familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such professional terms and altrasions as would in any way obscure the subject or alarm the most fastidious. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, shall be placed before them, so arranged and applied as to conduce most efficaciously to their bodily comfort and mental tranquility. To whatever profession or calling they may belong, the teaders of this Journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. Air, food, a acreige, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and pervading interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly filled.

Recommendation of the work. the poor man's riches, the rich man's blice

· Recommendation of the work.

We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the Journal of Health" is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication while of the continued usefulness of the publication while conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patron-

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D.
Wm. P. Lorier, M. D.
Wm. E. Horrier, M. D.
John G. Otto, M. D. Thos T. Hes son, M. D. Franklin Bache, M. D.

Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.
" Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Provost of the Uni

rersity of Pennsylvania.

B. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recor

der, and Rector of Grace Church.

G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church.

James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.

George Weller on Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ

Church, and St. Peter's. Thomas H Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church

Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presby terian Church. " John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic

Michael Hurley, Paster of St. Augustine Catho-

Wm. II Furness, Pastor of the first Congregational Church.

" W. T. Branly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star. " Jno L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist

Church Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Epis copal Union Ch.

"Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Metho-dist Episcopel Church.
In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of

Acalth in terms of unequivocal commendation. TERMS: The Journal of Health, will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Weinesday of every month. Price per anneam, \$1 25. in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by Judar Dobson, Agent, No.

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Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscribtion will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the

work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health including index, will form a the end of the year a volume of 499 pages octavo.

Agents: J Dolson, 108 Chesnut St. Philadelphia;
W & J. Neel, Italtimore; Wm. Burgess, 97 Fulton
street, N. York, Carler & Hender, Boston; and in

post of the towns in the United States OF A Specimen of the Work may be ren at this Office Nov 19.

FOR JALE.

A Negro Woman between 30 and 35 years age with three children the woman can sak and wash well. Her chief fault can be orrected b, any person but ber present owner. apply at this Office.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit. application to the Judges of Anne Aran On application to the judget on, in writing, of the best for the relief of sundry insolvent debt the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debt re, pussed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain tham, being an nexed to his petition; and the said Jacob Hyland having satisfied the court, by compeent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confidence. for debt only; and the court, having ap minted Joseph H Calder, trustee for the be seft of the creditors of the said Jacob Hyland, and the said trustee having given bond with security approved of by this court, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Hyland having executed to the said trustee, a good and sufficient deed of con-veyance for all his estate real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted,) benefit of his creditors, and the said rustee having certified to the court in writing that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Hyland, mentioned in his schedule -11 is therefore ordered and adjudged by the court that the said Jacob. Hyland be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one the newspapers printed in the city of Anna-polis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne

SUPPLIED TO to the State House, he will be commodate with Boarding and

A few Yearly Boseders will also be to

100 DOLLERS REWARD RANAWAY from the subscribes, resid-ing on West River, Anne Arundel down. ty, on or about the Elst of November last, a

negro man named DAVY,

Tawny colour, about 30 years of age, five feet cloven inches bigb, full face, stammers when spokes to, has a scar on the left side of

to, has a sear on the left side of the state of the mouth and the county, thirty dollars will be given if taken in the county, thirty dollars if thirty size from home, and the above reward if taken set, of the state, on his being secured in gas as that I get him again, CHORGE C. STEUART

For Rent, THE TWO STORY FRAME Dwelling House

TORMERLY the residence of the late Mr.

Bennett riurs. This Property is neather Dock, commands fine view of the Harbour, and is a very pleasant and desirable attaction. A good STABLE and other needs sary BUILDINGS are attached to it. It sufficiently commodious for WO Families. Two extensive LOTS of ground re connected with this property. For terms which will be apply to.

reasonable apply D. CLAUDE



Commences her regular route on Tuesday notis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, lest ng Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge Ann polis and Baltimore On Mundays leave 14 timore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chestes wn at I c'clock the same day. On Sondarth 12th April, she will leave Baitimoreas # o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, him Annapolis at 1 202 o'clock; continuing this

oute throughout the season. Passage to and from Annapolis 81.

March 26. In Chancery.

New 16th, 18:9. ORDERED, That the sale made and recourted by Bushrod W. Marriott trusts for the anale of the real and personal estate at Joshua T. C. Carke, of Prince George's consty be ratified and confirmed, unless cause is the contrary be been on or before the 16th day of January net, provided a copy of the order be inserted to one of the Anapole newspapers, once a week for three succession weeks, before the 16th day of December 18th. T'e report states the amount of sales to \$410.

True Copy. Test. Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Cas'

Boarding House

(REMOVAL) THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully information that she has removed from the house she has removed from the house she has concupied, near the Protestant Clurk the wall become the well known stand in FRAN 18 875157 formerly occupied by Capt Thomas, and see by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mra. Ann fee brill, which is now undergoing repair, at will be made a comfortable and speak place of residence for Members of the Legisture or others visiting the city.

Having a good STABLE, well supplied the Timothy Hav. good Oct. &c. together set CARRIAGE HOUSE and PUMP of particular in the yard, gentlemen may religious.

Water in the yard gentlemen may rely a having their Horses well taken care of hys

Her TABLE will always be supplied in the best the Markets afford - Charges man good Oatler rate, and no exertions wanting to reader

with their patronage,
Boarders will be taken by the Year, flet
or Day, on moderate terms.
M. ROBINSOL Annapolis Det. 15.

JUST PUBLISHED And for Sale at the Gazette Office, P. ISM IMPROVED." AD

Nov 2

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It affects nic pleasure to render my friendly greetings to you as the occasion of your assembling at the cel of Government to enter upon the important duser to which you have been called by the roice of are ceitarrymen. The task devolves on me, and a reminion of the constitution, to present to you; as the cleral legislature of twenty four sovereign. States, and twelve uniflows of happy people, a view of our fairs; and to propose such measures as, in the distance of my official functions, have suggested they have a source of unfeigned satisfaction, calling for utual gratulation and devout thanks to a benign rovidence, aliat we are at peace with all mainting, of that our country exhibits the most theoring estence of general welfare and progress the improvement. Turning our eyes to other maters, our great sire is lonce our freethren of the bushen was even in the blessings enjoyed by cornelves, and advange in knowledge, in freedom, and in social happing.

og in knowledge, in freedom, and in social happing.

Our foreign relations, although in their general aracter pacific and friendly, present subjects of firence between us and other powers, of deep intest, as well to the country at large as to many of relizens. To effect an adjustment of these shall stique to be the difficulties of the task, is to a allow myself to apprehend unfavourable results, is to a allow myself to apprehend unfavourable results, is to a shall shall be abled as our country is with every thing which con letter actional strength, she is fully adequate to the ainceance of all her interests. In discharging the sponsible trust confided to the Executive in this spect, it is my sculed purpose to ask nothing that is ready and I fister myself, that, supported by the her branches of the povernment, and by the intelepence and parcialism of the people, we shall be able, ader the protection of Providence, to caute all our an rights to be approxed.

Of the unsettled matters between the United States ad other powers, the most prominent are those which

other powers, the most prominent are those which e, for years, tren the subject of, negotiation with read, Prenet and Spain. The late periods at eve, for years, tren the subject of negotiation with logiand, Prainte and Spain. The late periods at hick our Ministers to those Governments left the late, is a state, render it impossible, at this early day, a inform you what has been done on the subjects with hick they have been respectively charged. Relying on the justices of our view in relation to the sints committed to negotiation, and the reciprocal ood feeling which commenterizes our intercourse with some nations, we have the best reason to hope for a stiffactory adjustment of existing differences. With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace of war, we may look forwant to years of peaceful, consumble, aftir elevated competition. Every thing other condition, and history of the two nations, is alculated to happing sentiments of mutual respect, and to early conviction to the minds of both that it is bein policy to preserve the most cordial relations.

policy to preserve the most cordial relations hare my own views, and it is not to be doubted at such are also the prevailing sentiments of our natituents. Although neither time nor opportuni-has been afforded for a full developement of the which the present cabinet of Great Britain deto pursue towards this coun'ry, I indulge the his anticipation be realized, we may look with con-ence to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our

Under the Convention for regulating the reference charries convention for regulating the rescretce arbitration, of the disputed points of boundary in-rihe fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, the pro-edings have hitherto been conducted in that spirit candour, and liberality which ought ever to characcandour and liberality which ought ever to charac-rise the acts of sovereign States, seeking to adjust the most unexceptionable means, important and ficate subjects of contention. The first statements the parties have been exchanged, and the final recation on our part, is in a course of preparation is subject has received the attention demanted by great and peculiar importance to a patriotic mem-r of this confederacy. The exposition of our rights, easily made, is made, as, from the high reputation of a commissioners by whom it has been prepared, we he commissioners by whom it has been prepared, we had a right to expect. Our interests at the court of he sovereign who has owneed his friendly disposition, by assuming the delicate task of arbitration, have been committed to a citizen of the State of Maine, whose haracter, talents, and intimate acquaintance with the solject, emine by qualify him for so responsible a rust. With full confidence in the justice of our last the machine last literates, and uncomnaise, and in the prebity, intelligence, and uncomremaing independence of the illustrious arbitrator,
as can have nothing to apprehend from the result.

From France, our abstent ally, we have a right to
spect that justice which becomes the Buyersign of
powerful, intelligent, and magnanimous people
The beneficial effects produced by the commercial
convention of 1822, limited as are its provisions, and
the minds of those who are charged with the adminiration of her government. Should this result induce
disposition to embrace, to their full extent, the
adisposition to embrace, to their full extent, the
adisposition to embrace, to their full extent, the cation of her government. Should this result induce disposition to embrace, to their full extent, the solvence principles which constitute our commercial policy, and Minister to that court will be found setrected to cherish such a disposition, and to aid in conducting it to useful practical conclusions. The laims of our citizens for depreclations upon their property, long since committed under the authority, and a many instances, by the express direction of the ben existing Government of France, remain unsatisfied and must, therefore, creatinue to furnish a subject of unpleasant discussion, and possible collision between the two governments. I obtain however, a lively hope tounded as well on the shality of those daims, and the established policy of all enlightened parenments, as on the known integrity of the French monarch, that the injurious delays of the past, will said redress in the equity of the lature. Our Minister has been instructed to press these demands on the French government, with all the carnestness which a called for by their importance and irrefutable funitee, and in a spirit that will evince the respect which is due to the feelings of those from whom the stablaction is required.

Our Minister recently appointed to Spain has been

which is due to the feelings of those from whom the subfaction is required.

Our Minister recently appointed to Spain has been authorized to assist in removing evils alike injurious to both countries, either by concluding a Commercial derivention upph liberal and reciprocal terms, or by trying the acceptance, in their full extent, of the muchanty beneficial provisions of our navigation acts. He has been instructed to make a further appeal to the junite of Spain, in behalf of our entrees, for infernity for socialities uses our commerce, committed under her authorized on our part, and a due confidence in the horizont of that government, authorized confidence in the horizont of that government, authorized to their their substantial that government, authorized to the confidence in the horizont of that government, authorized to their their substantial to the confidence of the countries.

control limits, extensive population, and great powor, high in the runk of nations, the United States have
always found a steadfast friend. Although her recent
invasion of Tarkey awakened a lively sympathy for
those who were exposed to the desolutions of way, we
cannot but anticipate that the result will prove fasourchie to the cause of civilization, and to the progress of human happiness. The treaty of peace between these powers having been ratified, we cannot
be insensible to the great benefit to be decived to the
commerce of the United States, from unlocking the
mavigation of the Black Sen - a free passage into which
is secured to all merchant vessels bound to perty of
shosin under a flag at sease with the Porte. This
strantage, enjoyed upon conditions, by most of the
Powers of Europe, has hitherto been withheld from
ins. During the past summer an antecedent, but unmaccasful attempt to obtain it, was renewed, under
circumstances which promised the most favourable
results. Although these results have fortunately
been thus in part attained, further holities to the enjoyment of this new field for the enterprise of our citizens are, in my opinion, sufficiently decirable to enmire to them our most zealous attention.

Our trade with Austria, although of secondary importance, has been gradually increasing, and is now
we extremed, as to deserve the footering cars of the
government. A negotiation, commenced and nearly
completed with that power, by the late administration, has been consummated by a treaty of unity,
navigation, and commerce, which will be laid before
the neare.

During the recess of Congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The po-

the senste.

During the recess of Congress, out diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The peculiar state of things in that country caused a suspension of the recognition of the Representative who presented himself, until an opportunity was had to obtain from our official organ there, information regarding the actual, and, as far as practicable, prospective condition of the authority by which the representative in question was appointed. This information being received, the application of the established rule of our government, in like cases, was no longer withheld. longer withheld.
Considerable advances have been made, during the

Considerable advances have been made, during the present year, in the adjustment of claims of our citizens upon Denmark for applications; but all that we have a right to demand from that Government in their behalf, has not yet been conceded. From the liberal footing, however, upon which this subject has with the approbation of the claimants, been placed by the Government, together with the uniformly just and friendly disposition which has been exinced by His Danish Majersty, there is a reasonable ground to hope that this single subject of difference will speedily be removed.

removed.
Our relations with the Barbary Powers confinue, as they have long been, of the most favourable charac-ter. he policy of keeping an adequate force in the Mediterranean, as security for the continuance of this tranquility, will be persevered in, as well as a similar one for the protection of our commerce and fishe

ries in the Pacific.

The Southern Republics of our own hemisphere, have not yet realized all the advantages for which they have been so long struggling. We trust, however, that the day is not distant, when the restoration of peace and internal quiet, under permanent systems of government, securing the liberty, and promoting the happiness of the citizens, will crown with complete success, their long and arduous efforts in the cause of self-government, and enable us to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious.

glorious.
The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect thereby produced upon her domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of bouth American emanopation. We have seen the fell spirit of civil dissension rebuked, and perhaps, for ever stifled in that republic, by the love of inde-pendence. If it be true, as appearances strongly in-dicate, that the spirit of independence is the master spirit, and if a corresponding sentiment prevails in the other states, this devotion to liberty cannot be without oper effect upon the councils of the mother co. The adoption, by Spain, of a pa like
policy towards her former colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and a tleasing to the world, in
which she herself cannot fall largely to participate—
may be most reasonably expected.

The claims of our citizens upon the South Ameri-

The claims of our citizens upon the South American Governments, generally, are in a train of settlement; while the principal part of those upon Brazil have been adjusted, and a Decree in Council, ordering bonds to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury for their amount, has received the sanction of Min Imperial Majesty. This event, together with the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty negotiated and concluded in 1828, happily terminates all serious causes of difference with that power.

Measures have been taken to place our commercial relations with Peru upon a better footing than that upon which they have hitherto rested; and if mer by upon which they have hitherto rested; and if me by a proper disposition on the part of that government, impuriant benefits may be secured to both countries.

Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of our immediate neighbour, it would be most gratifying to me, were I permitted to as that the treatment which we have received at her hands has been as universally friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the United States for her success, gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my due to a constant solicitude manifested by the United states for her section, gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my duty to in-form you that prejudices, long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico against the Envoy Ex-traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Unit-ed States, have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have distinished that resortinary and Minister Plenipotentary of the United States, have had an informate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have diminished that usefulness to his own which was justly to be expected from his talents and zeal. To this cause, in a great degree, is to be imputed the failure of several measures equally interesting to both participation of the Mexican Government to railly a treative negotiated and concluded in its own capital and under its own eye. Under these circumstances, it appeared expedient to give to Mr. Poinsett the option either to return or not, as, in his judgment, the interest of his country might require, and instructions to that end were prepared; but before they could be despatched, a communication was received from the Government of Mexico, through its Charge d'Affaires here, requesting the recall of our Minister. This was promptly complied with and a representative of a rank corresponding with that of the Mexican Diplomatic agent near this Government was appointed.—Our conduct towards that Republic has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and laving thus removed that the public has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and laving thus removed that the public has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and laving thus removed that the public has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and laving thus removed that the public has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and laving thus removed that the public has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and laving thus removed that the public has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and laving thus removed the former of the former.

Our conduct towards that Republic has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and having thus removed the only alleged obstacle to harmonious intercourse, I cannot but hope that an advantageous change will occur in our affairs.

Lar justice to Mr. Peinsett, it is proper to say, that my immediate compliance with the application for his recall, and the appointment of a successor, are not to be accribed to any evidence that the imputation of in improper interference by his, is the local politics of Mexico, was well tounded, nor to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity; and to add, that the fruth of that charge has never been affirmed by the Federal Government of Mexico, in its communications with this.

I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that pare of our Constitution which relates to the election of Prevident and Vice President. Our system of government was, by its framers, deemed an experiment, and they therefore, consistently provided a mode of remedying its defects.

To the People belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate; it was never designed that their chicics situation of electoral colleges, or by the sgency confided, under certain contingancies, to the House of Representatives. Experience proves, that in proportion as agents to execute the will of the people are multiplied, there is danger of their wishes being frustrated. Some may be unfaithful: all are liable to err. So far, therefore, as the people can, with convenience, speak, it is safar for them to express their own will.

The number of assistants to the Presidence, and

wehience, speak, it is safer for them to express their dwn will.

The number of aspirants to the Presidency, and the diversity of the interests which may influence their claims, leave little reason to expect a choice in the first instance; and in that event, the election must devolve on the House of Representatives, where, it is obvious, the will of the people may not be always ascertained, or, if successful, may not be regarded. From the mode of value, by states, the choice is to be made by twenty to votes; and it may often once, that one of these may be controlled by an individual representative. Honours and offices are at the disposal of the successful candidate. Repeated ballotings may make it apparent that a single individual holds the cast in his hand. May he not be tempted to name his reward? But even without corruption—supposing the probity of the representative to be proof against the powerful motives by which he may be assailed—the will of the people is still constantly limite to be misrepresented. One may err from ignorance of the wishes of his constituents; another from a conviction that it has in duty to be governed by his dwn judgment of the fitness of the candidates finally, although all were inflexibly housest all accurately intered of the wishes of his constituents. own judgment of the fitness of the candidates: finally, although all were inflexibly housest all accurately informed of the wishes of their constituents—yet, under the present mode of election, a minority may often elect the President, and when this happens, it may reasonably be expected that efforts will be made on the part of the majority, to rectify this injurious operation of their institutions. But although no evior this character should result from such a persersion of the first principle of our system—that the majority is to govern—it must be very certain that a Frest dent elected by a minority, cannot enjoy the confidence necessary to the auccessful discharge of his duction.

In this, as in all other matters of public concern In this, as in all other matters of public concern, policy requires that as few impediments as possible with the public with the public with the public with the same of the public with the office of Chief Magistrate may not be conferred upon any citizen but in pursuance of a fair expression of the will of the majority

I would therefore recommend such an amend ment of the Constitution as may remove all in termediate agency in the election of President and Vice President. The mode may be so re gulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election; and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for, by con fining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connexion with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to tim it the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term, of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy f const o meration whether a provision disqualitying for office the Representatives in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper.

While members of Congress can be constitutionally appointed to offices of trust and profit, it will be the practice, even under the most constentious adherence to duty, to select them for such stations as they are believed to be bet ter qualified to file than uther critz na; iu' the purity of our Government would doubtiess be promuted by their exclusion from all appoint ments in the gift of the President in whose elec tion they may have been officially concerned. The nature of the judicial office, and the ne cessity of securing to the Cabuset and in diplo-matic stations of the nignest rank, the best talents and political experience, should, perhaps, except these from the exclusion,

There are perhaps few men who can for any great length of time enjoy office and power, without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavourable to a faithful discharge of their public duries. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immedi-ately addressed to themselves, but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference luct from which an unprastised man would re voit. Office is considered as a species of pro perty; and Government, rather as a means of promoting individual interests, than as an instru ment treated, solely for the service of the Peu ple Corruption in some, and, in others, a per version of correct feelings and principles, di vert Government from its legitimate ends, and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. I've duties of ail public officers are, or, at least, admit of being made, so plain and simple, that men of intelli-gence may readily qualify themselves for their performances and I cannot but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office, then is generally to be gained by their experience. I submit, therefore, to your consideration, whether the efficiency of the Govern-ment would not be promoted and official inclus-try and integrity better secured, by a governal extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

In a country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the People, no one man has any more intrinsic right to official station than ano ther. Offices were established to give ano ther. Offices were established to give support to particular men at the public expense. No individual wrong is therefore done by removal, since neither apprintment to, nor continuance up, office, is matter of right. The incumbent became an officer with a new to public benefits; and when these require his removal, they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the People, and they alone, who have a right to complain, when a had officer is

sibly diminished; while domestic competition, under an illusive excitement, has increased the production much beyond the demand for home consumption. The consequences have been low prices, temporary embarrassment, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prodently managed, will survive the shock, and be netimately profitable, there is no good rea son to doubt.

To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the propriety of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of Government, and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by com-mon consent be abolished, and commerce al-lowed to flow in those channels to which indiwidual enterprise always its surest guide-might direct it. But we must everexpect seifish egistation in other nations, and are therefore compelied to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impres sions, I invite your attention to the existing Tariff, believing that some of its provisions re-

The general role to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of toreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in late competition with those of other counare-; and the inducements to advance even a tep beyond this point, are controlling in regard in time of war. When we reflect upon the dil fi ulty and delicacy of this operation, it is im portant that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Prequent legislation to regard to any branch of incountry. affecting tes value, and by which its capital may be trans-berred to new channels, must always be pro-ductive of nazardous speculation and loss.

In deatherating, therefore, on these interest ing subjects, local feelings and prejunces should be merged in the particula determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect their with the party and should be discountenanced. Our action upon them should be under the control of high er and purer motives. Legislation, sugreted to such influences, can never be just, and will not long retain the sanction of a People, whose active particism is not bounded by sectional lunts, not insensible to that spirit of concession and lurbearance, which gave life to our politi-cal compact and sub-sus-ain it. Discarding cal compact and some sustain ascendency, the North, the South, the Bast, and the smould unite in diministring any burthen, of which either may justiy complate.

The agricultural interest of our country is se

essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is materiy becemary to invite it to your particula attention It is principally as manufactures and commerce rend to increase the value of agricul tural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of Govern

i.ooking forward to the period, not far dis quired, the duties on those articles of imports tion which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should en gage the attention of Congress in the modificathe most prominent; they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction therefore of the existing duties, will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legists tion connected with commerce, to be efficient clous, and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain.

The public prosperity is evinced in the in creased revenue arising from the sales of the that produced by imposts and toohage, notwithstanding the additional duties imposed by the act of 19th May, 1828, and the unusual importations in the early part of that year.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of

January, 1829, was five millions nine hundred and seventy two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty one cents. The receipts of the current year are estimated at receipts of the current year are estimated at 1 wenty four millions, six hundred and two thousand, two hundred and thirty dollars; and the exp nditures for the same time at twen ty-six millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and ninety five dollars; feaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, of four millions four hundred and ten thousand and arventy dollars, and sighty one cents. one cents.

There will have been paid, un account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of twelve millions four hundred and five thou, sand and five dellars and englity center reducing

substituted for a good one. He who is removed has the same means of obtaining a living that are enjoyed by the millions who agrees held office. The proposed limitation would destroy the idea of property new so generally connected with official stations and sithough in dividual distress may be sometimes produced, it would, by promoting that rotation which constitutes a leading principle in the republicans arved, give healthful action to the system.

No very considerable change has occurred, fluring the recess of Congress, in the conditions of cither our Agriculture, Commerce, or Manufactures. The operation of the Tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former, nor as beneficial to the latter, as was unticipated. Importations of foreign goods have not been sensibly diminished; while domestic competitions, under an illusive excitement, has increased the under an illusive excitement, has increased the under an illusive excitement, has increased the under a sixty for the same of the officers of the Bank of me united states.

The payment on account of the public debt, made for per cent, stock, subscribed on a country and fifty cents, including saw in diffuse and fifty cents, including saw in the first of January next, to forty eight millions for the provent and sixty for thousand four hundred and sixty for per cent, stock, subscribed on a college of the United States. The payment on account of the public debt, made for per cent, stock, subscribed on a country for the first and fifty cents, including saw in mid fifty cents, including saw in mid fifty cents, including and direct and fifty cents, including saw in the first of January next, to forty eight millions of four hundred and sixty for the United States. The payment on account of the public debt, made for per cent, stock, subscribed on a country for the first of the United States.

The proposed limitation would sixty for the United States in the under the same sixty for the united states. The payment on account of the public and fifty cents, including saw a

arrangements of the officers of the Bank of the United States.

This state of the finances exhibits the resources of the nation in an aspect high flattered ing to its industry, and asspicious of the ability of Government, in a very short time, to extinue guish the public debt. When this shall be done, our population will be relieved from a considerable portion of its present burthebas and will find, not only new motives to patrictle affection, but additional means for the display of individual enterprise. The fiscal power of of individual enterprise. The fiscal power of the States will also be increased, and may be more extensively exerted in favour of education and other public objects, while ample means will remain in the Federal Government to promate the general weal, in all the modes permit-

After the extinction of the public debt, it is not pentatie that any adjustment of the teriff. principles satisfactory to the People of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the Treasury, b-yond what may be required for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease. the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this expe-rience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interest of the States, and atregiben the bonds which unite trem. Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefitted by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several States. Let us then enwill be satisfactory to all. That hisherta adopten has, by many of our fellow citizens been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution, while by uthers it has been viewed as to speshent. All feel that it has been employed at he - xpense of harmony in the legislative roun-

I'm avoid these evils, I' appears to me that the most safe, just and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several Stores according to their ratio of representations and should this measure not or found warranted. by the Constitution, that it would be appendicat to propose to the States an amendment autorizing it. I regard an appeal to the source of power. in cases of real doubt, and where its wesfare, as among the most secred of all our obligations. Upon this country mn e that any other, has, in the providence of God, been ast the special grandlanship of the great principle of adherence to written constitutions. If it fail here all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a Government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be admitted by all; and it to or duty to preserve for it the character intended by its framers. If experience points out the necessity for an enlargement of these powers, let us apply for it to those for whate benefit it is to be exercised; and not undermine the whole system by a resort to overstrained constructions. The scheme has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who devised it, and become an object of admiration to the world. We are responsible to our country, and to the glorious cause of self government, for the preservation of so great a good.—
The great mass of legislation relating to our internal affairs, was intended to be left where the Federal Convention found it—in the St. a Governments. Nothing is clearer, in my views than that we are chiefly indebted for the suc. cras of the Constitution under which we are now acting, to the watchful and suxiliary operations of the Brate authorities. This is not the reflection of a day, but belongs to the man deeply rooted convictions of my flund. I com-not, therefore, too strongly or too estructly, for my own sense of its importance, warm you a-gainst all encroachments upon the legitim in sphere of State sovereighty. Sustained by its

gainst all encroachments upon the legitim in sphere of State sovereighty. Sustained by a healthful and invigorating influence, the Francisl' system can never fall.

In the collection of the revenue, the long credits authorized on public imported from on-yupd the Cape of Good Flags are the unief cause of the losses at present instained. If these were shortened to air, almi, and twelve mentics, and warehouses provided by Gov. rement, sufficient to receive the goods offered in deposite for security and for debentury, and if the right of the United States to a prigrity of payment out of the estates of its insolvent distorts were more officeually secured, this evil would, in a great impoure, is obvioud.

with the proposed alteration of the credits. Procommended to your attention.

It is worthy of notice, that the issue for the collection and security of the revenue arising from imposts were chiefly framed when the rates of duties on imported goods presented much less temptation for illicit trade, than at present exists. There is assume to believe that present exists. There is reason to believe that there have are, in some respects, quite insufficient for the proper security of the revenue, and the protection of the interests of those who are disposed to observe them. The injurious and demoralizing tendency of a successful system of sinuggling, is so obvious as not to require comment, and cannot be too carefully guarded against. I therefore suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting efficient meapossible, every unnecessary infringe ment of individual liberty, and embarrassment of fair and lawful business.

On an examination of the records of the Treasury, I have been forcibly struck with the large amount of public money which appears to b out-tanding. Of the sum thus due from indi-viduals to the Government, a considerable por tion is undoubtedly desperate; and in many in stances, has probably been rendered so by remis ness in the agents charged with its collection. By proper exertions, a great part, how ever, may yet be recovered; and, whatever may be the portions respectively belonging to these two classes, it behaves the Government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoption of judicious meisures for the collection of such as may be made available. It is believed that a very large amount has been lost though the inadequacy of the means provided for the collection of debs due to the public, and that this inade quary lies chiefly in the want of legal skill, habit sally and constantly employed in the direc tion of the agents engaged in the service. It mu-t, I think be admitted, that the supervisory power over suits brought by the public, which is now vested in an accounting officer of the Treasury, not selected with a view to his legal knowledge, and encumbered as he is with nu other duties, operates unfavourably to the public interest.

It is important that this branch of the public service should be subjected to the supervision of such professional skill as will give it effi-The expense attendant upon such a mod fi ation of would be justified by the soundest principles of economy. I would recommend, therefore, that the duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the superin tend-nce and management of legal proceedings. on the part of the United States, be transferred to the Attorney General, and that this officer b. placed on the same footing, in all respects. ceiving like compensation, and having such subordinate officers provided for his Depart ment, as may be requisite for the discharge of these additional duties. The professional skill of the Attorney General, employed in direct ing the conduct of Marshals and District A: torneys, would hasten the collection of debt now in suit, and hereafter, save much to the Government. It might be further extended to the superintendence of all criminal proceedings fir offences against the United States. In making this transfer, great care should be taken however, that the power a cessary to the Treasure Department be not impaired; one of it gravet's cutities consisting in a control over !! .ccounts, until they are audited or reported

"In connexion with the foregoing views, I would sugg at also, an inquiry, whether the provisions of the act of Congress, authorizing the discharge of the persons of debrors to the Government, from imprisonment, may not consistently with the public interest, be extend ed to the release of the debt, where the con does of the debtor is wholly exempt from the in utation f fraud. Some more liberal poli oy man hat which now prevails, in refer ence to this onfortunate class of citizens, is certainly due to the a, and would prove bene-ficial to the country. The continuance of the liability, after the means to discharge it have be n exhausted can only serve to dispirit the debtors or, where his resources are but partial the want of power in the Government, to com promise and recease the demand, instigates to pur. to his family . He thus links into a state of apathy, and becomes a useless drone in society or a vicious member of it, if not a feeling wit ness of the rigour and inhumanity of his country. A respecience proves, that oppressive debts is the bane of enterprise; and it should be the care of Republic not to exert a grind-ing power over musfortune and poverty.

Since the last Session of Congress, nume rous fraues on the Treasury have been disco vered, which I thought it my duty to bring un der the cognizance of the United States' Cour for this district, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of able counsel who were consuited, that the cases came within the penalties of the act of the 17th Congress, ap proved Sd March, 1823, providing for the pumont of the United States. Either from some defect in the law or in its administration, every effort to bring the accused to trial under its provisions proved ineffectual; and the Government was driven to the necessity of resorting to the vague and inadequate provisions of the common law. It is therefore my duty to call your attention to the laws which have been pas-sed for the protection of the Treasury 1f, indeed, there be no provision by which those who may be unworthily enfrasted with its guar dianship, can be punished for the most flagrant violation of duty, extending even to the most fraudulent appropriation of the public funds to their own use, it is time to remedy so dangerverted from its original purposes, and criminals deserving to be punished oder its provisions have been rescused by legal subtilities, it ought to be made so plain, by amendatory provisions, as to buffle the acts of perversion, and accomde of its origional enactment. In one of the most flagrant cases, the Court

decided that the presention was herred by the the car statute which limits presention for fraud to two feers. In this case all the evidence of fraud, wilder and indeed all thowledge that a fraud had been committed, were in possession of the party accessed, until after the two years had elapsed. Surely the statute ought not to run in favor of any man while he retains all the evidences of his crime in his own possession; and, least of all, in favour of a public officer who continues have all, in favour of a public officer who continues to defraud the Treasury and conceal the transaction for the brief term of two years. I would therefore recommend such an alteration of law as will give the injured party and the Go vernment two years after the disclosure of the fraud, or after the accused is out of office, to commence their prosecution.

In connexion with this subject, I invite the attention of Congresto a general and minute with a view to ascertain what offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvements may be made in the organi zation of its various parts, to secure the proper ficiency and justice in all us operations.

The report of the Secretary of War will make you accquainted with the condition of our Army Fortifications, Arsenals, and Indian Affairs The proper discipline of the Army, the train ing and equipment of the Militia, the educa ion bestowed at West Point, and the accumuation of the means of defence, applicable to the Naval force, will tend to prolong the peace we now enjoy, and which every good citizen-more especially those who have felt the mise ries of even a successful warfare-must ardent y desire to perpetuate.

The returns from the subordinate branches of this vervice exhibit a regularity and order highly creditable to its character: both officers and soldiers seem inbued with a proper sense of duty, and conform to the restraints of exact discipline with that cheerfulness which becomes the profession of arms. There is need, how ever, of further legislation, to obviate the incon veniences specified in the report under conside ration; to some of which it is proper that should call your particular attention.

The act of Congress of the 2d March, 1821 to reduce and fix the military establishment, re maining unexecuted as it regards the command of one of the regiments of artillery, cannot now be deemed a guide to the Krecutive in making the proper appointment An explanatory act designating the class of officers out of which this grade is to be filled-whether from the mititary list, as existing prior to the act of 1821. or from it, as it has been fixed by that acwould remove this difficulty. It is also impor tant that the laws regulating the pay and emolu ments of officers generally, should be more specific than they now are. Those, for exam ple, in relation to the paymaster and surgeon General, assign to them an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; but are silent as to allowances which, in certain exigencie of the service, may be deemed indispensable to the discharge of their duties. This circum stance has been the authority for extending to them various allowances, at different times under former administrations: but no uniforn rule has been observed on the subject. Simi lar inconveniences exist in other cases; in which the construction put upon the laws by the public accountants may operate unequally, pro duce confusion, and expose officers to the odi um of claiming what is not their due.

I recommend to your fostering care, se on of our safest neans of national defence, the Military Academy. This institution has airea dy exercised the happiess influence upon the noral and intellectual character of our army and such of the graduates as, from various can ses. may not pursue the profession of arms, will be scarcely less useful as citizens. Then knowledge of the military art will be advanta geou-iy employed in the militia service; and, in a measure secure to that class of troops the advantages which, in this respect, belong to standing armies.

I would also suggest a review of the Pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every R. volutionary soldier who aided in estab tishing our liberties, and who is unable to main tain himself in comfort. These relies of the War of Independence have strong claims upon their country's gratitude and bounty. The law is defective in not embracing within its provi That step cannot be retraced. A state canno sions all those who were during the last war, manual labour. Such an amendment would add but little to the amount of pensions, and is call ed for by the sympathies of the people, as well as by considerations of sound policy. It will be perceived that a large addition to the list of pensioners has been occasioned by an order of the late administration, departing materially from the rules which had previously prevailed. Con sidering it an act of legislation, I suspended its operation as soon as I was informed that it had ommenced. Before this period, however, applications under the new regulations had been preferred, to the number of one hundred and fity four; of which, on the 27th of March, the date of its revocation, eighty seven were ad mitted. For the amount, there was neither es timate nor appropriation, and besides this deficiency, the regular allowances. according to the rules which have heretofore governed the de partment, exceed the estimate of its late Se cretary, by about fifty thousand dollars; for which an appropriation is asked.

Your particular attention is requested to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to the money held in trust for the Seneca tribe of Indiana. It will be perceived that, without legislative aid, the Executive can not obviate the embarrassments occasioned by the diminution of the dividends on that fund which originally amounted to one hundred thousand dollars, and has recently been invested in

United States' three per cent atock.

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian Tribes within the limits of some of our States, have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of

defeated its own policy; and the Indians in general receding further and further to the West have retained their savage habits. A portion however, of the Southern tribes, having mingles much with the whites, and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government within the limits of Georgia and Alabama. These States, claiming to be the only Sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indiana; which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection. Under these circumstances, the question pre

sented was, whether the General Government and a right to sustain those people in their preensions? 'The Constitution declares, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Go vernment is not permitted to tolerate the erec-tion of a confederate State within the territory of one of the members of this Union, agains her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent government to establish itsel there. Georgia became a member of the con federacy which eventuated in our federal union as a sovereigh State, always asserting her claim o certain limits; which, having been originally defined in her colonial charter, and subsequent ly recognised in the treaty of peace, she has ever since continued to enjoy, except as they have been circumscribed by her own voluntary transfer of a portion of her territory to the United States, in the articles of cession of 1802. Alabama was admitted into the Union on the same footing with the original States, with boundaries which were prescribed by Congress. There is no constitutional, conventional, or legal provision, which allows them less power over the Indians within their borders, than is possessed by Maine or New York. Would the people of Maine permit the Penobscot tribe to erect an Independent government within their State? and unless they dol, would it not be the duty of the general government to support them in resisting such a measure? Would the people New York permit each remnant of the Six Nations within her borders, to declare steelf at independent people, under the protection of the United States? Could the Indian establish separate republic on each of their reservation Onio? And if they were so disposed, would it be the duty of this government to protect them in the attempt? If the principle involved in the obvious answer to these questions be abandoned it will follow that the objects of this govern ment are reversed; and that it has become part of its duty to aid in destroying the state which it was established to protect. Actuated by this view of the subject, I in

formed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgi and Alabama that their attempt to establish a independent government would not be counte nanced by the executive of the United State and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mi issippi, or submit to the laws of those states. Our conduct towards these people is deept nteresting to our national character. Thei present condition, contrasted with what the once were, makes a most powerful appeal to ou sympa hies. Our ancestors found them the un controlled possessors of these vast regions. B etire from river to river, and from mountain to stinct; and others have left but remnants to preserve for a while, their once terrible names. surrounded by the whites, with their arts of ivilization which, by destroying the resources of the savage, doom him to weakness and de cay, the fate of the Mohegan, the Narragan sett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. Tha this fate surety awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the states, does not admit of a doubt Humanity and national honour de nand that every effort should be made to aver so great a calamity. It is too late to inquishether it was just in the United States to the clude them and their territory within the bound of new states whose limits they could contro ne dismembered by Congress, or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. Bu the prople of those States, and of every State. actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honout, submit to you the interest ing question, whether something cannot be done consistently with the rights of the states, to preserve this much injured race?

As a means of effecting this end, I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi and without the limits of any state or territor now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it: each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their United States than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes. There the benevoler t may endeavour to teach them the a-ts of civilization; and, by promoting union and harmony among destined to perpetuate the race, and to attest he humanity and justice of this government.

This emigration should be voluntary: for i would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that, if they remain within the limits of the states, they most be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience, as individuals, they will, without doubt, be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arm of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been coupled with another, whole ly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilize and settle them, we have, as mitting to the laws of the states, and receivings

like other cithens, protection in their person

you acquainted with the appropriate of that branch of our service, during the present year, sitteding, as it dues, the best standing security of this country against foreign aggression, it claims the especial attention of government.

In this spirit, the measures which, since the termination of the last war, have been in ope ration for its gradual enlargement, were adopt ed; and it should continue to be cherished as the offepring of our national experience. will be seen, however, that, notwithstanding the great sufficitude which has been maniscated for the perfect organization of this arm, and the liberality of the appropriations which that solicitude has suggested, this object has, in many important respects, not been secured.

In time of peace, we have need of no mor ships of war than are requisite to the protection of our commerce. Those not wanted for this object, must lay in the harbours, where, without proper covering, they rapidly decay; and even under the best precautions for their preservati on, must soon become useless. Such is already the case with many of our finest vessels; which, though unfinished, will now require immense sums of money to be restored to the condition in which they were, when committed to their proper element

On this subject there can be but little doubt that our best policy would be, to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class, and look rather to the possession of am pie materials, prepared for the emergencies of war than to the number of vessels which we can float in a season of peace, as the index of our

Judicious deposites in Nevy yards, of timber and other materials, fashioned under the hands of skilful workmen, and fitted for prompt application to their various purposes, would ena ble us, at all times, to construct vessels as fas us they can be manned, and save the heavy expense of repairs, except to such vessels a must be employed in guarding our commerce The proper points for the establishments of these yards are indicated with so much force, in the report of the Navy Board, that, in recommend ing it to your attention. I deem it unnecessary o do more than express my hearty concurrence in their views. The Yard in this District, be ing already furnished with most of the machin ery necessary for ship building, will be compeent to the supply of the two selected by the Board as the best for the concentration of ma terials; and, troin the facility and certainty of ommunication between them, it will be use less to incur, at these depots, the expense of similar machinery, especially that used in preparing the usual metallic and wooden furniture of vessels.

Another improvement would be effected by dispensing altogother with the Navy Board, as now constituted; and substituting, in its stead, bureaus, similar to those already existing in the War Department. Bach member of the Board transferred to the head of a separate bureau. charged with specific duties, would feel in its sighest degree, that wholesome responsibility which cannot be divided without a far mor than proportionate diminution of its force. Their valuable services would become still more so when separately appropriated to distinct por tions of the great interests of the Navy, to the prosperity of which, each would be impelled to levote himself by the strongest motives. Un der such an arrangement, every branch of this important service would assume a more simple and precise character; its efficiency would be increased, and scrupulous economy in the expenditure of public money promoted

I would also recommend that the orps be merged in the artillery of infantry, as ne best mode of curing the defects in its organization. But tittle exceeding in number any of the regiments of infantry, that corps has besides its Lieutenant Colonet Comman dant, five Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, who re ceive the full pay and emploments of their brevet rank, without rendering proportionate ser vice. Details for marine service could as well on made from the intantry or artifiery. there being no peculiar training requisite for it.

With these improvements, and such others zealous watchfulness and tion may suggest, there can be little doubt that, under an energetic administration of its affirs. the Navy may soon be made every thing that the nation wishes it to be. Lis efficiency in the suppression of piracy in the West India seas. wherever its squadrons have been employ ed in securing the interests of the country, will appear from the report of the secretary, to which I refer you for further interesting details. Among these I would bespeak the attention of ongress, for the views presented in relation to the inequality between the army and navy as to the pay of officers No such inequality should prevail between these brave defenders of their country; and where it does exist, it is submitted to congress whether it ought to be rectified

The report of the Postmaster General is re erred to as exhibiting a highly satisfactory ad ministration of that department. Abuses have been reformed; increased expedition in the transportation of the mail secured; and its re venue much improved. In a political point of new, this department is chiefly important as fording the means of diffusing knowledge. It s to the buly politic, what the veins and arteries are to the natural, conveying rapidly and regularly to the remotest parts of the system, acrect information of the operations of the government, and bringing back to it the wishes and feelings of the people. Through its agenjoyment of the blessings of a free press.

In this general survey of our affairs, a subject of high importance presents itself in the present organization of the Judiciary. An uniform operation of the Federal Government in the different states is certainly deal rable; and, existing as they do in the Union, on the basis of perfect equality, each State has a right to expect that the benefits con-ferred on the citizens of others should be ex-

six altogether depled. The set of the latter, the savantages afforded (by the Sucrementer, the savantages afforded (by the Sucrementer) to their fellow citizens in other states in the whole extent of the criminal and much of the civil authority of the redend Judiciary. That this state of things capt to be remedied, It it can be done consistently with the public welfare, is not to be doubted; neither is it to be disputiced the ed; neither is it to be disguised that the organization of our judicial ayarem is at one a difficult and delicate task. To extend the Circuit Courts equally throughout the dif-Circuit Courts equally introduced at the season ferent parts of the Union, and at the season ferent parts of the multiplication of the time, to avoid such a multiplication of trembers as would encumber the Supreme Appellate Tribunal, is the object desired. Perhaps it might be accomplished by dividing the Circuit Judges into two classes, and providing that the Supreme Court should be held by those classes alternately—the Chief Justice always presiding.

If an extension of the Circuit Court sys-

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tem to those States which do not now enjoy its benefits should be determined upon, a would, of course, be necessary to revise the present arrangement of the circuits; me even if that system should not be enlarged, such a revision is recommended.

A provision for taking the census of the peple of the United States will, to ensure he completion of that work within a convenient time, claim the early attention of

The great and constant increase of business in the Department of State, forced itself, at an early period, upon the attention of 'he Executive. Thirteen years ago, it was, in Mr. Madison's last message to Cogress, made the subject of an earnest recommendation, which has been repeated by both of his successors & my comparatively limited experience has satisfied me of its justices. It has arisen from many causes, not the less of which is the large addition that has been made to the family of independent assess and the proportionale extension of our le reign relations. The remedy proposed was measure which does not appear to have met the views of Congress, on account of its supposed tendency to increase gradually and imperceptibly, the already too strong blu of the federal system towards the exercised authority not del gated to it. I am to therefore, disposed to revive the recommen lation; but am not the less impressed with the importance of so organizing that Depart ment, that its Secretary may devote more his time to our foreign relations. Clearly satisfied that the public good would be pe-moted by some suitable provision on the subject, I respectfully invite your attention

The charter of the Bank of the United States expires in 1836, and its stockholders will most probably apply for a renewal of their privileges. In order to avoid the era resulting from precipitancy in a measure isvolving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests. I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, to soon present it to the deliberate considerate on of the Legislature and the People. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank, are well questoned by a large portion of our fellow-cib-zens; and it must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing t uniform and sound currency.

Under these circumstances, if such an its stitution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to is wisdom of the Legislature, whether a mional one, founded upon the credit of the Gevernment&itsrevenue, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitut ies, and at the same time, secure all the adress ages to the Government and countr at were expected to result from the presst Bank.

I cannot close this communication with us officers and crew, arising from the recapture of the frigate Philadelphia, under the heavy batteries of Tripoli Although state ble, as a general rule of the imperiety of Executive interference under a Government ike ours, where every individual enjoys the right of directly petitioning Congress, ye viewing this case as one of a very per character, I deem it my duty to recome

to your favourable consideration. Be ides the justice of this claim, as corresponding to those which have been since recognited and satisfied, it is the fruit of a deed a patriotic and chiralrone deriver which is patriotic and chivalrous daring, which in fused life and cooldence into our lafast No. y, and contributed, as much as any esplo in its history, to elevate our national charge ter. Public gratitude, therefore, stamps he seal upon it; and the meed should not be withheld which may hereafter operate stimulus to our gallant tars.

I now commend you, fellow citizens, the guidance of Alanghty God, with a let reliance on his merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institution; and aid an carnest supplication, that, whatever the rors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties, which have devoted on me, will find a remove the have devoted the meaning that a supplication is a supplication. on me, will find a remedy in the harmon

ANDREW JACKSON

or extend the tion of grown Supreme Ap-desired. Per-by dividing

uit Court me not now enjoy ined upon, it y to revise the circuits; and t be enlarged, census of the rill, to ensure

within a cony attention of erease of basis taie, forced itthe attention Leaus sto' K essage to Coaearnest recom-epeated by both paratively, limit of its justness. pendent nations, y proposed was

Departmentappear to ham. se gradually and too strong his s the exercised it. I am to. the recommen impressed with ing that Deput devote mored ations. Clearly d would be prerovision on the e your attention

k of the United its stockholdets for a renewal of o avoid the eris in a measure itciples, and sud I feel that I can s interested, to erate consideratie People. Both e expediency of are well questiour feliow-cibed by all, that it

of establishing t es, if such an its I to the fiscal opewhether a micredit of the Goht not be devised, cure all the advan and countr st rom the present

the just claim modore Decatary ing from the rtdelphia, under to Although seed the imprepriety of ler a Government ividual enjoys the ng Congress, yel, nsideration. Be m, as correspond-tion since recogni-fruit of a deed of daring, which it nto our infant No uch as any exploi refore, stamps he ed should not be after operate #4

fellow citizens, and God, with a fall rovidence for he stitution; and sid hat, whatever the pownit, in discharge ich have devoted y .in the harmori W LACKSON.

ANNAPOLIS Thursday, December 10, 1829.

In the first two pages of this day's Gazette will be found the Message to the two Houses will be found the twessage to the two Houses of Congress, communicated on Tuesday last. It was issued from this Office on the same evening, and is republished for the information of country subscribert. Its great length has excluded from our columns a variety of matter prepared for this day's paper.

COURT OF APPEALS; -

December Term, 1829.
Monday, December 7th, 1829—This behe the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Court of Appeals for the western shore for the argument of causes, and the requisite number of Judges being present, they pro-ecoded to business, and disposed of the fol-lowing cases—No. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; 12, 18. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 97, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 76, and 76, were Affirmed nisi.—(No. 92,) John Allegre's Administrators—vs. The Maryland Insurance Company, was opened by Mayer, for the pollants, and the argument continued by Maredith, for the Appellee.

Joseph N. Nicholson, Esquire, vas on mo-tion admitted as an Attorney of this court. Tuesday, December 8th.—The argument in (No. 92,) was continued by Meredith and

Wirt, for the Appellee. (No. 93.) The Chesapeake Insurance Company vs. John B. Allegre's Administrators; the argument of this case was commenced by Meredith, for the Appellant.
On motion, Nicholas Brewer, (of John)

Esquire, was admitted as an Att rney of this

wednesday, December 9th —The argument in No. 92, was concluded by Taney, (Attorney-General) for the Appellants.

The argument in case No. 93, was continued by Assyer, for the Appellees, and was further continued by Taney, (Attorney-General Lorenths same side. scral, you the same side.

STATE VS. JOHN PATTISON.

This was a case removed from Baltimore Bity Court, to Anne Arandel county court. The indictment contained two counts, the

first for keeping a common gaming table, (no-being a billiard table,) and called a Paro Ta-ble, at which said gaming table, a certain game of chance was then and there, by divers persons to the Jurors unknown, played for mo ney—the second count was for keeping a certain bank for common gaming salled a Faro Bank.

The act of assembly under which the accused was indicted; was 1826, ch. 88— That every person who shall be duly convicted of keeping

any B. O. Table or any other kind of gamin. table, (billiard tables excepted,) at which the games of Faro, Equality, or any other game of chance shall be played for money, &c. shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay a sum no exceeding two thousand dollars, nor less than one thousand dollars; and be imprisoned for a period, in the discretion of the court, not ex teeding twelve months; and upon the second conviction shall forfeit and pay a sum not ex-ceeding four thousand dollars, nor less than two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for's period not exceeding two years, nor less than three months '

The law in this case was argued by the counsel on both sides with much learning and grea ability, and the decision of the court pronounc ed by Judge Darsey, in a very concise and luminaga manner.

Pattison was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned in Anne Arundel county for thirty days. The accused appeared to be about twenty three years of age.

BEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Brighton, captain Sebor, ar rived at New York on Wednesday morning from London. By this arrival, the efficers of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their attentive correspondent, files of London papers to the evening of October 31st inclu-sive, and a Shipping List of the same date.

APPAIRS OF THE EAST.

The prevailing opinion is, that though the treaty is ratified, the Porte will find much dif-Sculty in faithling it, because of the exhausted state of his funds. The Reis Effendi has long since given the English and French Ambassa aince given the English and French Ambassa-dors to understand that his master looked to those nations for pecuniary assistance; but the peplies were vague and unantisfactory. Ad-vices from Constantinople, S pt. 28, state that the Sultan is about sending, or has sent, an ambassador to St. Petersburgh, to negotiate for a modification of some of the articles of the trealy. This iniasion is confident to Halil Pa sha; and an article in the Messager des Cham-bres of Oct. 28, says it seems to hold out some hopes of salvation, its object being to prove to the Emperor of Russia that it is impossible for the Porte to pay the contributions. Great re hance is placed on the generosity of the Em-peror, and it is hoped that he will renounce the indemnity of 10,000,000 of ducate, and that he indemnity of 10,000,000 of ducats, and that he will order the evacuation of the Corkish terrifory next spring. Gen, Mulling, it is said from Constantinople, has given every my there such a high opinion of the Emperor in Itassia, that nobody doubts the success of Halli I minimal that nobody doubts the success of Halli I minimal that nobody doubts the success of Halli I minimal that nobody doubts the success of Halli I minimal that nobody doubts the success of Halli I minimal that nobody doubts the Success of Halli I minimal that no sent to St. Patersburgh, by the Ambusador, are a close of Ermine, with an agrand of diamonds for the Emperor, and ten Turkish shawle, aderned with searls and brilliants.

The very face of the Saltan's sending such a mission, shows how much he has been ham

bleil. Hitherte the representative of brahomet has neverteen as Arabassador to any court.— It was enough the later to condescend to receive emissive from Bart pation of Creation dogs.

A letter from Berlin of Oat 10, conied from the Algemeine Zeitung, is published in the London Courter of the 50th, and commented apart as probably coming from a German State Functionary. It states that the present state of Torkey, as represented by an eye witness, is most melancholy. In Romelis, those who have heretofore called themselves Christians, be liaving that the Russia power was to be permanent; had rejaleed at the appearance of the Russians, whom they considered as their deliveres.

Turn out at Oldhams.—For some weeks a

On the Russiana withdrawing, these people will again fall under the dominion of the Sultan, who will put his head quarters at Adrian ople, and erect scaffilds, no doubt. Some con felence, however, is entertained, that Russia will not abandon them to the vengeance of the will not abandon them to the vengeance of the Porter but will africtly enforce the atipulations of the treaty in favour of the Christian population. The result and dissolution of the Turkish army and expire is considered as without parallel. The regulars threw away their arms in whole badies. The irregular troops fled with their arms. Near Constantinople a body of about twen y five thousand fugitives had asembled, whom the Su tan would not venture o admit to the city. In the villages and towns the women were seen running with cries of ter ror about the streets, to save their children.

The Times, of October 27th, contains the Separate Act,' as the before unpublished treaty between the Turks and Russians, is called. This Act relates to the re enactment of the freaty of Akerman, especially with references to the Principalities of Moldavia, and Wallachia. The first clause proposes the necessity of giving 'to the administration of these provinces a more durable basis, and one more in harmony with their true interests. By this article, the two Hospodars are to enjoy their dignities for life, instead of seven years. The they and their Divans may think pr. the Porte, or any of its officers. The Porte surrenders every thing on the left bank of the Danube-soil, cities, fortresses-even to the privilege of permitting so much as an individual Mahamedan subject of the Sultan to result, here, or to retain beyond the term of 18 months one foot of land, however acquired Banblish ments of troops are to be kept up by the Hospo dars, independently of the Suitang and the ire at liberty to draw Sanitary Cordons who and where they please, along the Danube. The Furkish government is forced to relinquish all laim to contribution in corn, provisions, catle, timber, and other articles in kind, which it as hererofore received from those principals In lieu of these contributions, an annu at tribute in money, the amount of which is to be determined hereafter, is to be paid, but no all is to be made, until two years after the vacuation of those provinces by the Russians; thich evacuation will not take place until Tur key has paid up the whole amount of the in lemnities-which payment she is not expected o make within ten years. Finally the furk neasure which the Russians may have adopted luring their military tenure of those provinces, provided such decrees do not infringe upon the

The London Morning Journal, a paper view ntly opposed to the administration of the Duke of Wellington, contains the following p.

ights of sovereignty of the Porte.

The voice of public distress calling upor his majesty's Ministers to reassemble Parlin ment, and take into consideration the deplora of the country, has, we have reason been attended to by our gracious Mo-His Majesty has determined that the parch. lesperate situation of affairs shall no longer be eft to the capacity of the Premier and his ca al-that the effects both of our foreign and d. mestic policy shall be made the subject of de rislative inquiry-in a word, that the morting of Parliament for the despatch of business shall not be delayed beyond the first week in Janua

M. Chabert, the Fire Kings on the 50th October swallowed a tempoon full of Prussic Acid without injury! Four drops of the same acid put upon the tongue of a cat, in the presence of all the spectators, destroyed the ani mal in a few minutes. M. Chabert's next experiment, it is intimated, will be that of per nitting a mail dog to bite him. He had not. nowever, at the last dates, quite perfected his ntidote against that poison.

The city of Frience was inundated on the 8th October after a dreadful storm. The waters enetrated into the highest parts of the city. and destrayed a great number of magezines. The American Minister transacted business

in the 26th, at the Office of the Sucretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Dawe, the artist, just deceased, is said have realized &: 00,000 by painting the prin

ipal Sovereigns of Europe.

It is said that the Spanish Minister has de ermined on granting an amousty to the exileand emigrants from that country on account o heir attachment to the late constitution.

LUNDON, Oct 30

The following is from our correspondent on

he borders of the Principalities:-Frontiers of Wallachia. Oct. 5 -No mov. ments have yet taken place in the Russian ar my, but it is still expected that the corps of Count Pahlen, will occupy Wallachia and an other commanded by General Kusclow, Molda The Provissional Committee at Buchar of, is already making contracts to provide fo them. According to advices received by the Divan, another corps of reserve of 4000 more will arrive the 1st (8th) inst. by way of Kimmick, from Russia. The continual arrival war stores and provisions proves sufficiently that Russia intends to secure for a long time. the possession of the Principalities. All accounts for some time past show platnly her intentions. The Russian Engineers are measuring the ground all over the country, and number of inhabitants and heir property and number. We are, on the other hand, quits in

Turkey

'Advices have been received from Krajovo, that a pody of Turke base passed the Danube, between throws and Waddin. After the concision of peace had been announced at Advision of peace and the fiver.

The cases of plagae in this neighbourhood become every day mote scarce but at Krajova the disease is stated to be still very alarming. Addisone is stated to be still very alarming. Addisoners. Sept. 18.—The Rutification of the Treaty of Peace by the Sultan has this moment been received here from Constantinople.

Prussian State Gazette.

Turn out at Oldham.—For some weeks a misunderstanding has existed betwirt Mesars. Gould and Guoper, of this town, and their spin-

Gould and Cooper, of this town, and their spin-ners, in consequence of which the latter gave gave notice to leave off work; and at the expl ration of that time they turned out. Measrs, Gould and Cooper wished to pay the Manchester rates, which are so much for the score of manks, whilst at Oldham they pay by the dozen. The former would in fact, amount to a deduction from their workmen's wages, they there are resisted it. fore resisted it, and left their work in a body Thus the Manchester 'turn out,' is still operat ing, and, it is probable that one of the conse quences will be a series of struggles through

out the whole of this district Cirr-Saturday, 12 o'clock,-The absence of any arrivals this morning, causes every thing sto be very dull, and the transactions in the Stock Market up to the pre-int time are scarcely worth notice. The tendency of Consols is rathen upward, and for the account, the present quotation is 914. In Exchaquer Bills there is an improvement of 1, the premium being 75 to 76.

AMERICAN STOCKS, Oct. 31. New York fives 951; AKES 103. Onto 10. 1014 a 102: Pennsylvania 92 Louisian onds 98 1 8 U. S. Bank Shares 251. 10.

LONDON MARKETS, Oct. 30. Coffre-The public sales of Coffee have gone

If neavily, and prices are again lower. About 00 bags of Brazilian realized from 32s to 33s Russian Produce-The advices from St. Pe

draburg to the 14th that, quote tallow 37 ruu de-; fix 75 to 82 Corn Exchange-The prices of every de

sception of grain remain as on Monday, and the market is very dull. The supply consists of 7500 sacks of flour, 2600 grs. of wheat, 3400 grs. of barley, 6010 grs. of oats, 700 grs. of Irish pars, 1900 qrs, of lureign wheat, 1990 qrs, of barley, and 350 qrs, of bars.
Liverpoot, Oct. 28— Although the business

foing to cotton is not to so great an extent as last week, the market continues very steady sales to day are estimated at about 2000 There has been a tolerable fair busines in manufactured goods during the presen

The editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favoured with the following extracts from letters received by the Brighton, dated. LONDON. Ucr. 30, 1829.

In Cotton business remains brisk, and prices are firm and conproving. Turpentine remains at 11s 3d very little doing. At our said Bast India India there were 7559 chests Bered. 1994 withdrawn, and 1200 bought in compared to last July 14th. Bengal went 3d to 1s 3d lower. Outs, 3d vo 9d lower.

P. S. Oct. 31st-Our le ters fram verpoo wery quiet, and in prices no alteration of mo The import this month has been les han 5000 bates from the United States. Tur sentine. 10s to 10s 3d-here we have very lit

Another letter from London, dated 30th ays .- Cotton remains steady with large trans

Another letter under date of S'at save. Our letters from Liverpool this morning say, Cotton remains in a 'sober state.' [From all we have seen we conclude that the acticle we publish from Liverpool underdate of 28th, is a fair review of the Mirket for the 29th, also.— Edits. J. of C.]

AGRAGICADA AGRA BITUA.Y.

he bar of this state, aged 26 years. The death of this young gentleman will long be deeply deplored by those who knew him. He was enlowed with the finest talents, and possessed at excellent heart. He lately completed his pro-fessional education at Litchfield, and had commenced the practice of the law with flattering prospects. At the very outset of a career that promised to be highly honourable and distinguished, he has been cut off by the inexorable and of death. His remains were, on Thurs day, followed to the burying ground of his father, Doctor Joseph Speed, of Caroline, by the Members of the Bar, the Officers of the 50-1 Brigade of Infantry, in which he bore a com mission, and a number of the citizens of this

place.
The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Members of the Bar of the county of Tompkins, residing in the village of Rhaca, someoned at the Hotel in said village, on Thursday, evening. November 18, 1829; Ben Johnson, Esq. was, chosen Chairman, and Frederick G. Stanly, Esq. Secretary.

Beoleed, That we deeply deplore the death of Robert G. H. Speed a member of the Bar of the county of Tompkins, and offer to his relatives our conductor in their affection.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of the county of Tompkins, residing in the village of Ithaca, will stend the Funeral of their deceased friend and his ver, Robert G. H. Speed.

ner, Robert G. H Speed

Resolved. That the members of the Bar of the county
of Tompkius, be requested to wear the usual bady
of mourning on the left arm for the space of thirty

ays. SEN JOHNSON Chairman PARD. STANLOY, Secretary.

The subject of the above notice we under and, was the heather of J. J. Speed, Esq. in city —[Md. Gaz.] DIPD, —In Frederick-town less week,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on Thursday, the 24th December, 1829.

31000	SOF	EMP.	100	The factor
1	prize of	86,000	is	89,000
	prize of		Ìø	8,000
	prizes of	1,000	is	1,000
3	prizes of	7 500	· is	2,500
	prizes of	/ 800	is	1,500
. 5	prizes of	200	is	1,250
. 65	prizes of	100	is	6,200
. 51	prizes of	40	is	2,010
. 01	prizecot	30	is	1,530
DI	prize of	25	in	1,475
3 . 51	prizes of	20	· is	1,080
102	prizes of	10	is	1,02
1530	purzes of	. 6	is	9,180
11478	Prizes of	3	is	34,44
	27 1	- 1.5		_

13395 Prizes, 2 34,920 Tickets. \$76,995 Not ONE Blank to a Prin. PRICE OF TICKETS 83 00 | Quarters Tickets

Halves 1 75 For Tickets and Shares in the above Lo swann's OPRICE, where the drawing of all the Lotteries in the United States is received, and all information given gratis.

THOS SY ANN, Anhapolis.

FOR/RENT, The House in Corn Hill Mr. Pichard Ridgely. For terms

INSOLVENT NOTICE. ORDERED by the Court, That the crefor the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state be and appear before the court at Len nard Town, St. Mary's county, on the fire Monday of March next to file allegations, it any they have, and to recommend a perma

nent trustee for their benefit True copy. JO HARRIS Clerk of St Mary's county court Dec. 10

IN CHANCERY.

20th November, 1829. Benjamin R. Morgan.

The object of this bill is to obtain pay Mary Carvill, John R ment of certain claims Carvill, and others. against the estate of Thomas Carvill, deceased. The bill states that heretofore, in virtue of a decree of this ourt, the real estate of one William Slubes was sold for the payment of his debts. That the complainant, amongst others, filed his claim, with the vouchers thereof, against said estate, but the same being informatit was, on the 9th July 1803, agreed between the com plainant, and others interested in said estate that the complainant should file a bill of coin plaint in order to try the validity of his said laim, and that the other creditors of Slubey whose claims were then established, should be permitted to draw their propertions of the proceeds of sale, upon their respectively giv ing bond, with security to refund what he or is proportion that should be due from such person to the complament, on the establish ment of his claim, or any part thereof. That in pursuance of said agreement, the Auditor reported an account, whereby the nest pro-ceed of said sale were apportioned among said creditors exclusive of the complaining and the same was confirmed, and the proceed directed to be paid over upon the claim one giving bond as required by the agreement that by said account a certain. Ann. Garvill. was made entitled to receive £240 3 4 and Died, on Wednesdey, the 18th of November, at ITHAOA. New York, after a long and painful illness, Major Robert G. H. Sperd, of case of curity and condition, as required by the ment, (which was approved 28th February, 1806) and on that day received the said sum of money. That a certain Jane Carvill, us a creditor, was made entitled to receive \$90 13 3 and in order to receive the same, gave bond, with the said Thomas Carvill as her surety, with condition as required by said agreement and order, which bond was approved on the 28th February, 1806. That the complain ant, in pursuance of the said agreement, filed his bill in this court, and it was thereon pro creded so, that on the lat December 1825, the Auditor reported sundry accounts, whereby the said Ann Carvill's proportion of the complainant's claim is stated at \$140.92 and Jane arvill's proportion at 851.90 That Jane Carvill is dead many years ago, intestate and insolvent, and that Thomas Carvill is also dead,

> of the newspapers at Amupolis, at least once each of three successive weeks before the 11 st day of December next, give notice to the aid absent defendant of the substance and ob. pet of this bill, in order that he may appear in this court on or before the 20th day of april next, to snawer the premises, and shew use if any helbas, why a dearen should not

intestate, leaving real and personal estate, and a widow, Mary Carvill, who is his administra

rix and Edwin R. Carvill, James R Carvill

pres as prayed True copy.

True copy.

Peet, HAMSAY WATERS.

Bag, Cur. Can.

NATIONAL CHESTOCHES CONTRACTORS

in Annapolie. THOMAS T. SIMMOR Reg. of Wills.

A HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Ani
Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphan
court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letter
of administration on the personal estate of Willia
Weems, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. As
persons having claims against the anid deceased, as
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the voucl
ofe thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16t
ilay. of May next, they may atherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given at
der my hand this 16th day of November, 199.

THOMAS ALLEIN, Admir.
Nov. 19.

STATE OF MARYLAND Sc.

Anne-drundel County, Orphone Court, Notation 1046, 1829.

N application, by petition, of Thomas Alleia, Adm'r. of Benjamin Carr, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, That be give the notice required by law, for creditions 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, is one of the news-papers printed in Annapolis.

TROMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of AnnaArundel county, hathy busined from the Orphans
court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters
of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin
Carr, 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 16th day
of May next, they may otherwise by law be exchided
from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my
land this 16th day of November, 1829.

Nov. 19. 2 HOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r. STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, Movember

O'N application, by petition, of Bushrod W. Man-rioti, Adm'r of William Wheeler, late of Annex rioti, Adm'r of William Wheeler, late of Anno.
Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, That he give
the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased, and that the
same be published once in each week, for the space
of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers
printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE.

Is HEREBY GIVEN, That the whereber of Anno Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphana' court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wheeler, 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 16th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be voichers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all bennfit of the side estate. Given under my hand, this 16th day of November, 1829

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Adm'r.

6w

STATEOF MARYLAND, 50 Anna Arandel county, Orphane cours O.

N oplication by petrion, of Robert Moss, surviving executor of James Moss, late of Anne Ardudel county, deceased, it is ordered, That he give he notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published ones in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Ad-

THOMAS T SIMMONS, Rog. of Wills, . A G.

ECRYCE!

of James Mine

HEREBY GIVES that the subscriber of Anna Arusell county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of time Arusell county in Maryland, letters tenamentary on the personal estate of James Most late of Annapersonal estate of James Most late of Albertants anty, deceased. Albertants having claims with the said decease, are hereby warned to exhibit the same in the suchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or believe the 20th day of April heat, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of Catober, 1829.

Robert Moss, surviving Exc.

IN CHANCERY,

Nove 5

. 1829 Navourier 47 Charles Carroll of Carrollton) THE bill in the S before the year. Edward Harding is is. Charles Carroll. of Carroliton soid to tidward. Harding of Montgomery county, a tract of land lying in and county saled Hermitage, that about I wenty six hundred dollars of the purchase money is still do It grays a sale of the land for the payment of this money. It is stated that the last Edward Harding is deady that Edward ending, the on, and Charles. I Gueen, and Farrah his wife, who are defendants, live out of this state, whereupon it is ordered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants appear is unless the said absent defendants appear in the 27th day of April next, the said bill shall he taken pro confesso against them, provided acopy of this order, and the substance of the mid bill, be published in some newspaper of this state three successive weeks before the 18th day of December next.

True Copy 818. Charles Carroll. of Carrollton soid to Mary Ann Carvill, John & Carvill, Harriet, Carvill, and Orlando Carvill, his children and heirs at law. And that the said John R. Carvill is a nonresident. It is thereupon adjudg ed and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one

Test Copy
Test RAMSAY W TERS.
Rep Clos. Sub.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

DitAT the abscriber of St. Mary's county, hath abmined from the Orphani Cover of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the person Letter of Samiel Cartwright, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having thams against the said deceased are, hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at we before the 5th day of August ness, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of November 1829.

vember 1829 LLIAM P CARTWRIGHT, Adm'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

TRIAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, is Maryland, letters of administration on the personal custs of Walter Barber, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the said street, as the 21d day of September next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benefit of the said enace. Given under my hand this 11th day of November 1829.

JOSEPH WAINRIGHT, Adm'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

This is the authoriber of St. Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Ele nor Dailey, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the sold deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the rouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 17th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be exclud-ed from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of November 1829.

JOSEPH SATON, Adm'r. D. B. N. C. T. A.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THIS STORY IN THE TOTAL STATES mber 1829. ANN BEAN, Adm'r. Alth day of Noven

Nov 19. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

This is the subscriper of St. Mary's county, both outsined from the Orphans' Court of said county in Maryland, I tters of administration on the personal estate of Philip Greenwell, of Thomas, late of St. Many's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub the may otherwise by law be excluded from all be-nefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21th day of November 1829.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber of St. Many's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, is staryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isadore Edwards faite of St. Many's county, deceased. All person having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers hereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of October next, they may otherwise by law, he excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Oven under my hand this Mith day of November 1929.

GEORGE TARLTON Admin

4 GEORGE TARLTON, Adm'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE!

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

This is the subscriber of St. Mary's county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of sald courty, in Maryland, letters of administration og the personal istate of Thomas Van Riswick, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having chains a gainst the said deceased, are hereby wirned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of Spriember neat, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given upder my hand this 11th day of November 18 9.

WARING MOORE, Adm'r. 4w

THIS IS TO GWE NOTICE,

THIS IS TO GWE NOTICE,

This is subscribera of all mary's county have
outsined from the orphane Court of said county, in Maryland, letter of administration on the per-

sonal estate of John M'Esy. (are of St. Mary's county, decrased. All persons having claims against the said droessed, are terrory warned to exhibit the terrory with the vouchers the col, to the subscribe or before the 13th day of colded from all benefit of the said estate. Give under our hands this 11th day of November 1833

THOMAS F WARD, BAdm'rs.

HOLLOR TS HERRBY GIVEN, That the subscriber ath obtained from the Orpmans Court of Saint Mare's county, in Maryland, letterof administration on the personal estate of John C. Garner, late of said county, decease ed All persons having claims against the exhibit the same to the subscriber, legally othenticated, on or before the tenth day of November eighteen hundred and thirty, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all

benefit of said estate. Given under my hand the 16th day of November 1829. HENER G GARNER, Adm'r of Juo. C. Garner.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

This is enbergies but obtained from
the Orphaes' Ddurt of Beltimore county,
in Maryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of John C Mackubin, lette of
Baltimore county, decreased. All persons
awing claims against the said decreased are
basely warned to exhibit the same, with the
younkers thereof, to the subscriber, on or be
fore the 1st day of June next; or they may
otherwise, by law be excluded from all benedit of the said setate. Given under my hand
this 16th lay of November 1829.

RICHARD MACKUBIN, Admin.

Administration

THAT IS NOT THE

By virtue of an order from the Orphana court of Agus Avandet pounty, will be exposed to Publicance on

reposed to Public Sales on Thursday the 10th day of December next, At the late residence of William Wheeler, deceased, near Ellicotta Patazent Forge, all the Personal Estate of the held deceased, consisting of Hogs. Cattle, Harses, Corn. Tubacco, and Plantation Utensila. Beds. and Furniture; also two negro women, one for a term of years and the other for life; also a set of Carpenters Tools; and several other articles too tedious to enumerate. enumerate.

TERMS OF BARE.

All sums of twenty dollars and under, the Cash will be required, over that turn a credit of six months will be allowed, in the purchaser giving notes, with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Bushrod W Marriott, Alm'r.

RUBLIC SALE.

BY vir be of an order from the Orphans court Appe Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on

Monday the 14th day of December next, If fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at late the residence of the deceased,

The Personal Estate
Of Benhamin Carr deceased consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep Hogs Crop of Corn. Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plant tion Utensile, &c

TERMS OPSALE,
For all sums above fifteen dollars, a credit of six months, the purchaser living bond, with accurity, with interest from the date; under that amount, the cash to b paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS ALREN, Adm'r. PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphana court of Anne Arundel county, the sub scriber will offer at Public Sale, at the resi dence of the deceased, on

Thursday the 17th day of December next, If fair, if not the first fair day thereafter

The Personal Estate
Of William Weems, deceased consisting of
Negroes, men, women and chil
dren, Horses, Cattle Sheep Hogs,
Crop of Corn Grop of Tobac of
hanging in the house Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. TERMS OF SALE,

For all sums of twenty dollars or upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed the pur chaser giving bond, with security, to bear in terest from the date; under that amount the each to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Thomas Allein, Adm'r. Nov. 19. 4

REMOVAL.

TilE subscriber has removed is Office to Prince-George's street, near the Dick JAMES MURRAY .

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 18th day of January next for the purpose of set tling with the inspectors and such other busi ness as may be neces-ary for them to transac order of the Board.

BUSHROD W MARRIOTT. CI'k.

IN CHANCERY,

18th November, 1829. Thomas Ayres itaker, & others, a John Skiven-

ased, was indebted to the complainant. hat after said Skiventon's death complainan obtained judgment for said debt against the defendant, Isaac Whitaker, the executor of anid Skiventon; that the personal estate of he, and both his securities were insolvent that Balventon devised his real estate to said Whitaker for life, and to his child ren in fee; that said Whitaker had fraudulently conveyed said land away The bill prays a sale of said land for the payment of said debt, and prays general relief It is stated, in a petition filed in said cause for the revival thereof. egainst certain representatives of certain of he original defendants, that James Whitaker, Jonathan Williams, and his shild, whose name is unknown, James Whitaker, of Jne Mathew Gary, and Sillitha his wife, and James Woods and Mary his wife, several of the said representatives defendants, and original defend ants, live beyond the limits of the state of Maryland, whereupon, it is on this 18th day of November, by Theodorick Bland, chancelior, ordered, That the complainant, by causing a copy of this order, and the substance of ing a copy of this order, and the sustainable said bill; to be published once a week for three successive weeks, before the 19th day of De comber next, in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, give notice to said absent defendants to appear in this court on or before the 17th day of April next.

in person, or by solicator, and answer said bill True copy. Test RAMSAY WATERS. Reg Cur. Can.

DEPOTE THE NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS.

MASS his friends and the public of the basic of the basic of the last arrived from P

Seasonable and Fashionable

GOODS.

In the selection of which he has endeavoured to please them. They are requested to usli and see how far he has succeeded, as he is disposed to sell at very reduced prices. His

DRY GOODS.

Among which is a very handsome assortment of GIRGASSIAMS.

GROCERIES.

Hardware, China, Glass, Queen's Ware,

Hats and A

Caps, and School Books. And a selection of the best

Garden Seed. P. S. All persons indebted to WATRINS and SELBY, or N. S. SELBY, are requested to call and their accounts with but delay.

PATENT PINISHED CLOTE.

GEORGE M'NEIR. Merchant Tailor,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large

STOCK OF GOODS. In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest

Patent Pinished Cloth

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of oassineres,

And Variety of

VESTINGS,

Of the latest patterns; with an a-sortment of Stocks, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk Hosiery, &c.

All of which he will sell fow for CASE, or to puntual men. October 1.

WILLIAM BRYAN Merchant Tailor.

Has just returned from PHILADEL PHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large Stuck of

FASHIONABLE GOODS

Very superior in colours and quality; all of which he will be happy to make up for his

riends and the public, on m derate terms. He has just received his Fall Fashions from New }

NEW PANCY STORE.

ANN KARNEY

THE bill in this Case, states that BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that in has just returned from the city of Balti more, with a fine assortment of

Pancy Goods Of the latest New York & Baltimore Fashions And has commenced business in the stand early opposite to Williamson's Hotel, where

Ladies can obtain all kind of articles in the Millenary and Mantua Making

line of business. She also has, and intends to keep various articles for the use of Gentle She announces also, that she will in a few days be joined by a lady altogether ac-quainted with the aforementioned lines of bu siness. She ventures to assert that she will be able to dispose of her goods at as reduced prices as they can be obtained at in the city of Baltimore, and therefore respectfully solicits share of the public patronage.

N. B.—All order from the country will be punctually attended to. Nov 28

For Sale or Rent,

THE House lately in the occupa tion of Mr. Jeremiah L Boyd, on North Best Street. For further information enquire of the subscriber H. RAT.

LABOURERS.

THE substriber wishes to hire fifteen or swenty steat Bervants, by the year, for which liberal wages will be given Equire of Williamsfrown of See in Anagolis, or RICHARD GREEN.

Manager of Bir Hange Various.

JOURNAL OF HEALT

Corporate by as associative terrificant.

The primary object with the conductors of the continuous primary health and preventing disease. To attain the continuous primary health and preventing disease. To attain the continuous primary health and preventing disease. To attain the continuous primary health and preventing disease. To attain the continuous primary health and preventing disease. To attain the continuous provides at the continuous provides of such provessional trans and latingous as would in any end observe the subject or alarm the most flatidious. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, asked the placed before them, so arranged and applied as to conduce most efficaciously to their hodily comfort and mental transpillity. To whatever profession or calling they may belong, the readers of this Journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. Air, food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and pervaling interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly filled.

Heaconsmendation of the work.

Recommendation of the work. Mecommendation of the toors.

We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the Journal of Health" is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful as enlightening public opinion on a subject of his appraished to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication while conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October 19, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D.
Wm. P. Dewers, M. D.
Thos. C. James, M. D.
Wm. E. Horner, M. D.
John G. Otto, M. D. Thos T. Hewson, M. D.

Franklin Bache, M. D. Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Ste-

phen's Church.
Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.
B. B. Smith. Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.

G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church. James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.

George Weller.
Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ
Church, and St. Peter's.
Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church. Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presby-

terian Church. John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic

Michael Hurley, Paster of St. Augustine Catholie Church. Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the first Congrega-

tional Church. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star. Jno. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist

Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Epis-Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Metho-dist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Acalth in terms of unequivocal commendation.

The Journal of Health, will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the seeind and fourth Wednesday of every month. Price per annum, \$1 25. in advance. Subscriptions and communication-(post paid) will be received by Judar Dobson, Agent, No.

108 Chemut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the dif-Sculty in remitting the amount of a single subscrip-tion will be obviated by any four of them sending on tion will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen not beers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person. The Journal of H. alth including index, will form at

The Journal of H. alth including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages cetavo.

Agents: J Bobron, 108 Chesant St. Philadelphia;
W & J Necl., Baltimore; Wm. Burgess, 97 Fulton street, N. York, Carler & Hender, Boston; and In most of the towns in the United States.

TA Specimen of the Work seen at this Office.

POB JALB.

A legro Woman between 30 and 35 years age with three children the woman can book and with well. Her chief fault can be o, sge Apply at this Office.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit.

O's application to the Judges of Anne-Arun del county court. by petition, in writing of saud-Hyland, praying for the benefit of the set for the relief of saudry insolvent debt ers passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being an nexed to his petition; and the said Jacob Hyland having satisfied the court, by compr-tent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confine-ment for debt only; and the court, having ap-pointed Joseph H Calder, trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jacob Hyland and the said trustee having given bond with security approved of by this court, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Hyland having executed to the said trustee, a good and sufficient deed or conveyance for all his estate real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing appeared and bedding of himself and bis family excepted.) for the benefit of his oreditors, and the said trustee having certified to the court in writing that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Hyland, mentioned in his schedule—It Jacob Hyland, mentioned in his schedule—It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the court that the said Jacob Hyland be dispharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anna-Arundal county court, on the third Monday of April next to show cause if any they have, why the said Jacob Hyland should not have the be neft of the said set and supplements thereto, as prayed.

William S. Green. William S. Green.

dominedate with Boarding and Louising during the ensuing session of the legislature at in twenty gentlemen. A few Yearly Worders will also be taken.

100 DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, residently, on or about the Man November last, a negro man named

Tawny colour, about 30 years of age, five feet aleven inches high, full face, stammers when spokes

full face, stammers when spokes
to, has a sear on the left side of
to, has a sear on the left side of
his nose near the mouth and
remarkable sinits eyes. Tweety dollars will be given if taken
in the county, thirty dollars if thirty miles
from home, and the above reward if taken out
of the state, on his being secured in gaol so
that I get him again.

GEVAGE C STEUART.
Nov 5

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of two deeds of rust from Dr John W. Hammond to the subscriber, and in purmant of an agreement between John Glenn, Eng trusca of the said Hammond, and the subscriber, will be affered at public see, on the premises on SATUR. DAY, the 12th December next, at 11 o'clock, A.M. A FARM,

Situated on the Anne-Aundel county side of Palasses river, opposite Fort Mileury, and adjoining the Farm of Rd. Cromwell, Est containing about

486 ACCEPTS.

This Farm is well woulded, and from its situated.

This Farm is well wooded, and from its situates, being distant about two and a had miles from Hahi-more, and convenient to the water offers a desirable and advantageous mode of investment for capitalists. nt for capitalists. THE TERMS OF SALEARE,

One third of the purchase money to be paid in each, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Notes with sufficient endorsers will be required to secure the syment of he two last instalme

MERVILLE PINKNAT. Baltimore Gazette will police

HOUSES AND LOTS In Annapolis, In for Sale or Rent.

ONE convenient dwelling near the Towns Gate. in West Street; a House, Lot. Stan bles. &c. near the Bath, also several other. Houses and Lots in town; and two Parms is the country Apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Diniel Hart

J. J SPEED.

The Steam Boat

Nov 26



Commences her regular, route on Tuesday ext. Leaving Beltimore at 70'clock for Assepolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leas-ing Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Ansa-polis and Baltimore On Mondays leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chestertown at I o'clock the same day. On Sunds, the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at \$ o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at & past 2 o'clock; continuing 4 route throughout the season.

Passage to and from Annapolis, &l.

Boarding House.

REMOVAL

THE SUBSCIA BIGHT respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general. that she has removed from the house she like to occupied, near the Protestant Church is the well known stand in FRANCIS STREET formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Anna Cambrill, which is now undergoing repair, and will be made a comfortable and agreeable place of residences for Members of the Legi-

lature or others visiting the city
Having a good STABLE, well sopplied with
Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. together with a
CARRIAGE HOUSE and PUMP of good
Water in the yard, gontlemen may refirm
having their Horses well taken ears of by a
good Oatles. good Ostler

good Oatler
Her TABLE will always be supplied till
the best the Markets afford—Charges more
rate, and no exertions wanting to reader in
noral satisfaction to all who may favour in with their petronage.

Boardersenill be taken by the Year, Web or Day, on proderate terms.

M, ROBINSON

Annan da, Oct. 15. JUST PUBLISHED. And for Sale at the Gasette Office, price

"A COUNTRY CLOWN, or, DAND!

Medley; in one ach

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

MISUBLLANY. From the United States Gazette.

IDNIGHT.

Ilore to muse by the river beach,
When the stars are shuting o'er me.
When the breaking wave doth a moral teach,
As it flashes in light before me. As it makes in right before me.

The air is like a tideless sea.

Of pure and silvery light,

And the waters glance transparently,

Illumined by the queen of night. The crested waves as they dash on high, And dissolve in pearly beads, Appear as a carpet spread gaudily. Where the giant sea-god treads: The stars that glance up so peacefully, Seem set in the river's bed, And the restless leaves of the poplar tree Make music o'er my head. On such a night did the Indian woo,
And win his dasky bride;
On such, did he vow to be ever tase,
As they sat by this river's shade. As they sat by this river's stade.

She look'd upon the studded sky,

As he told his flattering tale;

Her dark eyes sparkling brilliantly,

When seen by the moon-beams pale.

He pointed to the evening star—

'This reflected at my feet. 'Tis reflected at my feet— And told her of a home afar, Where faithful lovers meet.

He told her, when this life was o'er, That they'd visit that shining isles And sit apon that golden shore, Where he'd revel in her smile. But list to the sound of that thrilling note!
'Tis the lover's serenade;
And his heart beats'quick, 'that his lay may float
To his own loved blue eyed maid.

And she is sleeping sweetly now—
Her eve-fids darkly fringed,
While a shade like thought is on her brow,
Amp her cheek is slightly tinged. She's dreaming of her own true loves, By the smile upon her lip; She dreams of a fount like that above, Where their wings the angels dip. Tis the fount of love, as pure and deep As the faith to spirits given— 'Tis blissful, for this maid asleep Imagines it like to heaven. But the winds are rising in their t

But the winds are rising in their might, And the clouds stalk blackly on — I know there'll be a storm this night, For the sky's pure blue has gone. And an end I must take of my reverie, And hie to my lonely bed; For I hear the tempest demon's cry, As it echoes over my head.

THE STORY OF FATHER NICHOLAS. BY M'KENZIE.

Formal precepts and hypothetical cautions are indeed frequently offered to youth and experience, in a manuer so ungracious as neither to command their attention, nor conciliate their liking. He who says I am to instruct and to warn, with a face of instruction I or admonition, prepares his audience for hearing what the young and the lively always avoid as tiresome, or fear as unpleasant. A more willing and a deeper impression will be made when the observation arises without being prompted, when the understanding

shamed of the shame of being virtuous.

It was small town in Brittany, in which there was a Convent of Benedictines, where particular circumstances had induced me to take up my residence for a few weeks. They had some pictures which strangers used to visit-I went with party whose purpose was to look at them mine in such places is rather to look at men. If in the worldwe behold the shifting scene which prompts
ebservation, we see in such secluded societies
a sort of still life, which nourishes thought,
which gives subject for mediation. I confess, however, I have often been disappointedit have men the state of the seem disappointedit have men the seem of the seem disappointed; I have seen a group of faces under their cowls, on which speculation could build nothing; mere common piace countenances, which might have equally well belonged to a corporation of Bakers or Butchers. Most of those in the Convent I now visited were of that kind: one however was of a very superior order; that of a Monk, who kneeled at a distance of the land of the l a distance from the Altar, near a Gothic window, through the painted panes of which gleany light, touched his forehead, and throw a dark Reminance shade on the hollow of a large black, melancholy eye. It was impossible not to take notice of him. was impossible not to take notice of him. He looked up, involuntarily no doubt, to a picture of our Saviour bearing his cross; the similarity of the attitude, and the quiet resignation of the two countenances, formed a resemblance that could not but atrike every one. It is Father Nicholas, whispered our conductor, who is of all the protherhood the most rigid to himself, and the kindest to other men. To the distressed, to the sick, and to the dying he is always ready to deminister assistance and corpolation. No body aver told him a misfortune in which he did not take an interest, or request a good office.

which he refused to grant; yet the austerity and mortifications of his own life are beyond the strictest rules of his own life are beyond the strictest rules of his own life are beyond from what he does for others that one supposes to feel any touch of humanity.'—The subject seemed to make our informant cloquent. I was young, curious, enthusiastic; it sunkther into my heart, and I could not rest till I was made acquainted with Father Nichelas. Whether ham the power of the introduction I procure from his own benevolence, or from my department, the good man looked on me with he completency of a parent. It it is not usual, said he, my sou, for people at your age, to solicit acquaintance like mine. To you the world is in its prime; why should you anticipate its decay?—Gaicty and cheerfulness spring up around you; why should fulness spring up around you; why should you seek out the abodes of melancholy and woe? Yet though dead to pleasures, I am not insensible to the charities of life I feel your kindness, and wish for an opportunity to requite it. He perceived my turn for letters, and showed me curious MSS, and some scarce books, which belonged to their Convent: these were not the communications I sought; accident gave me an opportunity of obtaining the knowledge I valued more, the knowledge of Father Nicholas, the story of his sorrows, the cause of his austerities.

One evening when I entered his cell, after knocking at the door without being heard, I perceived him kneeling before a Crucifix, to which was affixed a small picture, which I took to be that of the blessed Virgin. I stood behind him, uncertain whether I should wait the close of his devotional exercise, or to retire unperceived as I came. His face was covered with his hand, and I heard his stifled groans A mixture of compassion and curiosity fixed me to the place. He took his hands from his eyes with a quickened movement, as if a pang had forced them thence: He laid hold of the picture, which he kissed twice, pressed it to his bosom, and then gazing on it earnestly, burst into tears. close the account of his sorrows for the time, and rising from his knees, discovered me-I was ashamed of my situation, and stammered out some apology for my unintentional interruption of his devotions. 'Alas!' said he, 'be not deceived; these are not the tears of devetion; not the meltings of piety; but the wringing of remorae. Perhaps, young man, it may stead thee to know the story of my sufferings and of my sins: ingenuous as thy nature seems, it may be exposed to temptations like mine; it may be the victim of laudable feeling perverted, of virtue betray-

ed, of false honour and mistaken shame,'
My name is St. Hubert; my family ancient and respectable, though its domains, garious untoward events, had been d much within their former extent. y father before I knew the misfortune of losing him; and the indulgence of my mother, who continued a widow, made up, in the estimation of a young man, for any want of that protection or of guidance which another parent might have afforded. After having passed with applause through the or-dinary studies which the capital of our proout being prompted, when the unuerstanding is addressed through the feelings. It was dinary studies which the capital of our property of the struck me so forcibly in the story of Father Nicholas—I never felt so strongly the evils of dissipation, nor ever was so about the struck me to Paris, along with the son of a neighbouring family, who, though of less honourable descent, was much richer to be the struck me to Paris, along with the son of a neighbouring family, who, though of less honourable descent, was much richer to be the struck me to provide the struck me to than ours. Young Dolaserre, (that was my companion's name,) was intended for the army; me, from particular circumstances which promised success in that line, my mother and her friends had destined for the long robe, and had agreed for the purchase of a charge for me when I should be qualified for it. Delaserre had a sovereign contempt for any profession but that of arms, and took every opportunity of inspiring me with the same sentiments. In the capital I had this prejudice every day more and more confirm-The fierte of every man who had served, the insolent superiority he claimed over his fellow citizens, dazzled my ambition. and awed my bashfulness. From nature had that extreme sensibility of shame which could not standagainst the ridicule even of such inferior men. Ignorance would often confound me in matters of which I was perfeetly well informed, from his superior effrontery, and the best established principles of my mind would sometimes yield to the impudence of assuming sophistry or of unblushing vice. To the profession which my relations had marked out for me, attention, diligence, and sober manners, were naturally attached; having once set down that profession as humiliating, I concluded its attendant qualities to be equally dishonourable. I was ashamed of virtues to which I was usturally semblance that could not but strike every one. It is Father Nicholas, whispered our conductor, who is of all the brothestcod the most rigid to himself, and the kindest to other men. To the distressed, to the sick, and let the dying he is always ready to their manifestance and coprolistion. No body every mark of distinction to which he did not take an interest, or request a good office.

The recollection of these scenes, tender and interest ing as they were, spread a sort of melawcho-ity indulgation over our mutual society, by which the company of any third person could not help expressing by the country and interest ing as they were, spread a sort of melawcho-ity indulgation over our mutual society, by the same, she could not help expressing by the country and interest ing as they were, spread a sort of melawcho-ity indulgation over our mutual society, by the same, she could not help expressing by the country and interest ing as they were, spread a sort of melawcho-ity indulgation over our mutual society, by the same, she could not help expressing by the country and distinction of those scenes, tender and interest ing as they were, spread a sort of melawcho-ity indulgation over our mutual society, by the same, she could not help expressing by the country and of the same, she could not help expressing by the country and interest ing as they were, spread a sort of melawcho-ity indulgation over our mutual society, by the same, she could not help expressing by the same of the same, she could not help expressing by the same of the same, she could not help expressing by the same of the same of t inclined, a bully in vices which I hated and

confidence which my situation did not allow; and bold as he was in dissipation and debauchery, he led me on as an inferior whom he had taught the art of living, whom he had first trained to independence and to manhood. My mother's ill-judged kindness supplied me with the means of those pleasures which my companions induced me to share, if pleasures they might be called, which I often partook with uncasiness, and reflected on with ramorse.—Sometimes, though but too seldom, I was as much a hypocrite on the other side; I was self denied, beneficient, and virtuous by stealth; while the time and

the other side; I was self-denied, beneficient, and virtuous by stealth; while the time and money which I had so employed, I boasted to my companions of having spent in debauchery, in riot and in vice.

The habits of life, however, into which I had been led, began by degrees to blunt my natural feelings of rectitude, and to take from vice the restraints of concience. But the dangerous connexion I had formed was broken off by the accident of Delsserm's receiving off by the accident of Delaserre's receiving orders to join his regiment, then quartered at Dunkirk

At his desire, I gave him the convoy as far as to a relation's house in Picardy, where he was to spend a day or two on his way. "I will introduce you, said he in a tone of plessantry, because you will be a favourite; my cousin Santonges is as sober and precise as you were when I first found you.' The good man whom he thus characterised pos-sessed indeed all those virtues of which the ridicule of Delaserre had sometimes made me ashamed, but which it had never made me entirely cease to revere.

In his family I regained the station which in our dissipated society at Paris I had lost. His example encouraged, and his precepts fortified, my natural disposition to goodness; but his daughter, Emilie de Santonges was a more interesting assistant to it.

After my experience of the few of her sex with whom we were acquainted in town, the native beauty, the unaffected manners of After a few moments, he clasped his hands Emilia, were infinitely attractive. Delaserre together, threw a look up to Heaven, and however, found them insipid and tiresome. muttering some words which I could not He left his kinsman's the third morning after hear, drew a leep sigh, which seemed to his arrival, promising, as soon as his regiment should be reviewed, to meet me in Paris. Except in Paris, said he, we exist merely, but do not live. I found it very different. I lived but in the presence of Emilia de Santonges, But why should I recall those days of purest felicity, or think of what my Emilia was! For not long after she was mine. In the winter they came to Paris, on account of her father's health, which was then rapidly on the decline. I attended him with that assidutty which was due to him andship, and which the company of Earlia made more an indulgence than a duty. cares, and the skill of physicians, were fruit-less—he died, and left his daughter to my friendship. It was then that I first dar-ed to hope for her love; that over the grave of her father I mingled my tears with Emilia's and tremblingly ventured to ask, if she thought me worthy of comforting her sorrows? Emilia was too innocent for disguise, too honest for effectation. She gave her hand to my virtues, (for I then was virtuous,) to reward at the same time, and to confirm them. We returned to Santonges, where we enjoyed as much felicity as perhaps the lot of humanity will allow. My Emilia's merit was equal to her happiness; and I may say without vanity, since it is now my shame that the since wretched St. Hubert was then

thought to deserve the blessings he enjoyed. In this state of peaceful felicity we had lived something more than a year, when my Emilia promised to add to the many endearing titles she had already blessed me with, that of Father; on that occasion my anxiety was such as a husband who doats on his wife may be supposed to feel. In consequence of that anxiety, I proposed our removing to Paris, where she might have abler assistance, than our province could afford in those moments of danger which she soon expected. To this she objected with carnestness, from a variety of motives; but most of my neighnours applieded my resolution; and one, who was the nephew of a farmer-general, and had purchased the estate on which his father had been a tenant, told me, the danger from their country accoucheurs was such, that nobody who could afford to go to Paris would think of trusting them. I was a little tender on the represent of poverty, and absolutely determined for the journey. To induce my wife to consent, I had another pretest, being left executor to a friend who had died in Paris, and had effects remaining there. Emilia at last consented, and we removed to town accordingly.

For sometime I scarce ever left our Hotel:

It was the same at which Emilia and her fa-ther had lodged when he came to Paris to die, and leave her to my love. The recol-lection of those scenes, tender, and interest-

she would say, to revisit Santonges; but my Henry will think of me there, in those woods in which we have so often walked, by that brook, to the fall of which we have listened together, and felt in silence what tanguage, at least what mine, my love, could not speak. The good Father was overpowered by the tenderness of the images that rushed upon his mind, and tears for a moment choaked his utterance. After a short space he began with a voice faultering and weak—Pardon the emotion that stopped my recital—You pity me; but it is not always that my tears are of so gentle a kind—The images her speech recalled, softened my feelings into sorrow; But I am not worthy of them. Hear the confessions of my remorse.—

The anxiety of my Emilia was at last dissipated she presented me with a lovely Boy: On this object of a new kind of tenderness we gazed with inexpressible delight. We proposed returning to the country as soon as the confession of the country as soon as the confession of the country as soon as proposed returning to the country as soon as the confession of the country as soon as the confession of the country as soon as proposed returning to the country as soon as the confession of t

proposed returning to the country as soon as the re-establisment of her strength would permit. - Mean-time, during her hours of rest, I generally went out to finish the business which the trust of my deceased friend

had devolved upon me.
In passing throught the Thuilleries, in one of those walks, I met my old companion Delaserre; he embraced me with a degree of warmth which I scarce expected from my knowledge of his disposition, or the length of time for which our correspondence had been broke off. He had heard, he said, accidentally of my being in town, but had sought me for several days in vain. In truth, he was of all men one of whom I was the most afraid of meeting. I had heard in the country of his unbounded dissipation and extravagance, and there were some stories to his prejudice, which were only not believed from an unwillingness to believe them in people whom the corruptions of the world had familiarised to baseness; yet I found he still possessed a kind of superiority over my mind, which I was glad to excuse by forcing myself to think him less unworthy than he was reported. After a variety of inquiries, and expressing his cordial satisfaction at the present happiness I enjoyed, he pressed me to spend the evening with him so earnestly, that though I had made it a sort of rule to be at home, I was ashamed to offer an apology, and agreed to meet him at the hour

he appointed. Our company consisted only of Delaserre himself, and two other officers; one a good deal older than any of us, who had the cross of St. Louis and the rank of Colonel, whom I thought the most agreeable man I had ever met with. The unwillingness with which I left home, and the expectation of a very different kind of party where I was going, made me feel the present one doubly pleasant. My spirits which were rather low when I went in, from that constraint I was prepared for, ruse in proportion to the plea-santry around me, and the perfect ease in which I found myself with this old officer, who had information, wit, sentiment, every thing I valued most, and every thing I least expected in a society selected by Delaserre. It was late before we parted; and at parting I received, not without pleasure, an invitation from the Colonel to sup with him the evening after.

The company at his house I found enlivened by his sister and a friend of hers, a letters for Emilia from a female friend of widow, who, though not a perfect beauty, hers in the neighbourhood of Santonges. had a countenance that impressed one much more in her favour than mere beauty could. When silent, there was a certain softness in t infinitely bewitching; and when it was ightened up by the expression which her conversation gave, it was equally attractive. We happened to be placed next each other. Unused as I was to the little gallantries of fashionable life, I rather wished than hoped to make myself agreeable to her. She seemed, however, interested in my attentions and conversation, and in hers I found myself flattered at the same time and delighted. We played against our inclination, and we won rather more than I wished. Had I been as rich as Delaserre, I should have objected to the deepness of the stakes; but we were the only persons of the company that seemed uneasy at our success, and we parted with he most cordial good humour.

Madame de Trenville, (that was the wi low's name,) smiling to the Colonel, asked him to take his revenge at her house, said, with an air of equal modesty and frank ness, that as I had been the partner of her success, she hoped for the honour of my company, to take the chance of sharing a less favourable fortune.

At first my wife expressed her satisfaction at my finding amusement in society, to relieve the duty of my attending her. But when my absence grew very frequent, (as indeed I was almost every day at Madame

merly; but I was to shew myself not afraid of my wife, and objected to neither. I lost considerably, and returned home mortified and chagrined. I saw Emilia next morning, whose spirits were not high. Methoughe her looks reproached my conduct, and I was enough in the wrong to be angry they did so. Delaserre came to take me to his house to dinner. He observed as he went, that Emilia looked ill. 'Going to the country will re-establish her,' said I. 'Do ye leave Paris' said he. In a few days.' 'Had I such motives for semaining in it as you have. What motives? The attachment of such friends; but friendship is a cold word; the attachment of such a woman as De Trenville.' I know not how I looked, but he pressed the subject no farther; perhaps I was less offended than Lought to have been

We went to that lady's house after dinner; she was dressed most elegantly, and looked more beautiful than I had ever seen her-The party was more numerous than usual, and there was more vivacity in it-The conversation turned upon my intention of leaving Paris; the ridicule of country manners, of country opinions, of the insipidity of country enjoyments, was kept up with infinite spirit by Delaserre, and most of the younger members of the company. Madam de Trenville did not join in their mirth, and sometimes looked at me as if the subject was too serious for her to be merry on. I was half ashamed and half sorry that I was going to the country; less uneasy than vain at the preference that was shown me. I was a coward, however, in the wrong as well as in the right, and fell upon an expedient to screen myself from a discovery that might have saved me. I contrived to deceive my wife, and to conceal my visits to Madame de Trenville's under the pretence of some perplexing incidents that had arisen in the management of those affairs with which I was entrusted: Her mind was too pure for suspicion or for jealousy. It was easy even for a novice in falsehood, like me, to deceive her. But I had an able assistant in Delaserre, who now resumed the ascendancy over me he had formerly possessed, but with an attraction more powerful, from the infatuated attachment which my vanity and weakness, as such as her art and beauty, had made me

Ir happened that just at this time a young man arrived from our province, and brought Ho had been a miniature-painter, and came to town for improvement in his art. Emilia, who doated on her little boy, proposed to him to draw his picture in the inneent attitude of his sleep. The young painter was pleased with the idea, provided she would allow him to paint the child in her arma. This was to be conecaled from me, for the sake of surprising me with the picture when it should be finished. That she might have a better opportunity of effecting this little concealment, Emilia would often hear, with a sort of satisfaction, my engagements abroad, and encourage me to keep them, that the picture might advance in my absence.

conceive for Madame de Trenville.

She knew not what, during that absence, was my amployment. The slave of vice and of profusion. I was violating my faith to her of women, and losing the fortune that should have supported my child and her to a set of cheats and villains.—Such was the sners that Delaserre and his associates had drawn a-Delaserre and his associates had drawn around me; it was covered with the appearance of love and generosity. De Trenville had artenough to make me believe that she was every way the victim of her affection for me. My first great losses at play she pretended to reimburge from her own private fortune, and then threw herself upon my honour for reliet from those distresses into which I had brought her. After having exhausted all the money I possessed, and

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DANDY-

The event was such as might have

expected. been expected.

After the dizzy horror of my situation had
left me power to think, I hurried to Madure
de Trenville's. She gave me such a receition as safted one who was as longer worl tion as safted one who the deceiving Conviction of her falsehood, ployed to lead me, flashed upon my mind. left hor with execuations, which she received with the coolness of hardened vice, of experienced seduction. I rushed from her house, I knew not whither. My steps involuntarily led me home. At my own door I stopped, as it had been death to enter. - When I had shrunk back some paces, I turned again-twice did I attempt to knock, and could not-my heart throbbed with unspeakable horror, and my knees smote each other. It was night, and the street was dark and silent around me .- I threw myself down before the door, and wished some ruffian's hand to ease me of life and thought together. At last the recollection of Emilia, and of my infant boy, crossed my disordered mind, and a gush o tenderness burst from my eyes. - I rose, and knocked at the door. When I was let in, I went up softly to my wife's chamber-she was asleep, with a night-lamp burning by her, her child sleeping on her bosom, and its little hand grasping her neck. Think what I felt as I looked! She smiled through her sleep, and seemed to dream of happi ness. My brain began to madden again and as the misery to which she must a wake crossed my imagination, the horble idea rose within me-I shudder yet to tell it! to murder them, as they lay; and next myself! I stretched my hand towards my wife's throat!-The infant unclapsed its little fingers, and laid hold of one of mine. The gentle pressure wrung my heart; its softness returned, I burst into tears-but I could not stay to tell her of my ruin .- I rushed out of the room, and gaining an obscure Hotel in a distant part of the town, wrote a few distracted lines, sequainting her of my folly and of my crimes-that I meant immediately to leave France, and not to return till my penitence should wipe out my offences, and my industry repair that ruin in which I had involved her. I recommended her and my child to my mother's care, and to the protection of that Heaven which the had never offended. Having sent this, I left Paris on the instant, and had walked several miles from to vn before it was light. At sunrise a stage coach overtook me. 'Twas going on the road to Brest. I entered it without arranging any future plan, and sat in sullen gloomy silence in the corner of the carriage. That day and the next night I went on mechanically, with several other passengers, regardless of food, and incapable But the second day I found my strength fail, and when we stopped in the evening. I fell down in a faint in the passage of the Inn. I was put to bed it seems, and lay for more than a week in the stupe faction of a low fever.

A charitable brother of that order to which now belong, who happened to be in the Inn, attended me with the greatest care and humanity; and when I negan to recover, the good old man ministered to my soul, as he had done to my body, that assistance and consolation he easily discovered it to need. By his tender assiduities I was now so far recuited as to be able to breathe the fies' sir at the window of a little parlour As I sat there one morning, the same stageorach in which I had arrived, stopped at the door of the lan, when I saw alight out of it the young Painter who had been recommended to us at Paris. The sight overpo vered my werkness, and I fell lifeless from my seat. The incident brought several people into the room, amongst the rest the young man himself. When they had restured me to sense, I had recollection enough to desire him to remain with me alone was sometime before he recognized me, when he did, with horror in his aspect, after much hesitation, and the most solemn intreaty from me, he told me the dreadful sequel of my misfortunes by wife and child were no more. The shock which my letter gave, the state of weakness she was then in had not strength to support. The Her infant perished with her. In the inter-wal of reason preceding her death, she calfed him to her bed-side, gave him the pic-ture he had drawn, & with it her last breath charged him, if ever he could find me out to sletiver that and her forgiveness to mehe ut it into my hand. I know not how ! survived Perhaps it was owing to the outword state in which my disease had left me. My heart was too weak to burst; and there was a sort of palsy on my mind that seemed insensible to its calamities.

By that holy man who had once before saved me from death, I was placed here, where, except one melancholy journey to that spot where they had laid my Emilia & her boy, I have ever sines remained. My story is unknown, and they wonder at the everity of that life by which I endeavour to stone for my offences. But it is not by sufforing alone that Heaven is reconciled; I endeavour by works of charity and benefi-cense, to make my being not hateful in its light. Blesses be God! I have attained the Khane, sent Col. Simonwitsch with a detachconsoletion I wished. Already on my wasting days a beam of mercy sheds its celes-

If the world alfure thee if with its pleasures, or abash with its ridicule, think of Father Nicholas ... be virtuous, and be happy

FOREIGN.

The packet ship De Rham, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 11th ult. inclusive, furnishing London dates to the 8th ult. The editor of the American also received by a passenger the London Courier of The funds were on the rise; Consols were 911 and 921 for account. A continued improvement in the British revenue, chiefly in the excise, is announced in the Courier. Under the Liverpool head of the th, the arrival of the George Canning and Caledonian, both from New York, is noticed.

A file of the London Times to the 5th No vember inclusive has likewise been received by the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, brought by the British November Packet at Boston. The following selections are made from that paper.

The London Morning Chronicle of Novem ber 6th, states, from unquestionable authority, steadily to steer clear of any thing like direc interference in the affairs of Portugal.

A Paris paper of the 7th November, says that the vintage is now finished in all the best vineyards of the Cote d Or, and it is said that he wines are better han those of last year.

The Austrian Observer, under a Constantinople date of October 10th, announces that, in consequence of the pacific relations, and the raising of the blockade of the Dardenelles. with a favourable wind, which had been blowing for several days, more than a hundred vessels of all nations, but principally Austrian, had sailed for Odessa, while others had arrived from the Levant.

Commerce of the Black Sea .- A commercial letter of the 21st October, from Belgrade, says-'We have advices from Constantinople of the 9th instant. The Turkish Government affords fresh proofs every day of its intention to fulfil faithfully the conditions of the treaty of peace, The freedom of commerce exerts a very favourable influence upon the march of affairs. Since September 26th, no less than 160 vessels of different flags have ocen seen on their way from the Mediterraneon to the Black Sca. Three vessels under the Russian flag have passed before the capital without stopping, and without asking for

Russia and Turkey .- The results of the late war, and the position of the Russian armies in Turkey, still occupy the attention of the governments, and the curiosity of the peo-. The Russian Government continues to ssue congratulatory addresses to the troops, and the latter to read letters and reports transmitted by the victorious officers. seem decidedly bent on becoming the pupils of their victors in civilities and liberality.— The following General Order addressed to the rmy of the Caucasus, and to the Naval squadrons which took part in the war, was published at St Petersburg on the 16th of October.

Order of the Day of His Majesty the Emperor, to the troops of the second Army, to those of the corps of the Caucasus, and to the squadrons of the fleets of the Baltic and the Black Sea, which took part in the two last Campaigns.

Brave Soldiers and Sailors, - The all-powerful benedictions of Divine Providence have put an end to this war, in which you have gained imperishable glory, and thanks to your efforts,

Russia celebrates a glorious peace.

Two quarters of the world have constantly esounded with your victories, the numerous forces of an enemy who made an obstinate resistance, have been annihilated at all points, and before you has vanguished the ancient renown of those impregnable ramparts, which, before you, never knew a conqueror .- Boldly passing chains of almost impervious mountains, add striking the enemy even in his most | under date of Semlin, Oct. 10. - The discon inaccessible retreats, you have constrained tent which has long prevailed in Macedonia, him, at the gate of Constantinople, solemnly and augmented in proportion as the Russians to acknowledge his inability to oppose your valour. You have equally distinguished yourselves by your moderation towards the vanquished, by your conduct to the peaceable in-habitants of the countries subdued by your arms, in offering them protection and friendship, by the strict observances of the most exemplary order, and the strictest discipline: lastly by the scrupulous fulfilment of all your duties. It is thus that you have shown yourselves worthy of the name of Russian soldiers.

Desiring to recompense so many eminent services rendered by you to the throne and the country, I order all those who have taken part in the military operations against the Turks n the campaign of 1828 and 1829, to wear suspended to the ribund of the order of St. George, the medal which I have just institu-ted for the war in Turkey. May this mark of honour be for ever a monument of your glory and of my gratitude; may it be for the future new pledge of the fidelity of your services.

NICHOLAS. (Signed) St Petersburgh, 1st (13th) October.

The news of peace had not yet reached the Head Quarters of Gen. Paskewitch, at the date of the last advices from Asiatic Turkey. And from the official accounts of the operations

of that army, it appears that—
General Paskewitsch, judging it necessary
to disperse a considerable body of troops which ment for that purpose, who after a most diffi-cult march, found the enemy on the 12th (24th)

a brilliant victory gained by Major

Hesse over the Turks near Moukha Estate. It is to be presumed that no farther hostili ties have taken place in Asia, where the new of the peace must have soon arrived.

The news of peace was announced at Odessa, by a rescript from the Emperor, on the 10th of October. The Odessa paper of that day

Our road begins to be covered with ships new life animates the town and the harbe and every countenance looks cheerful. Since the 6th, 50 ships have arrived, of which 22 were from Constantinople. Eleven ships laden with corn have sailed since the 5d, when exportation was again permitted.

Sir Pultney Malcolm arrived at Constantinople on the 7th October, in an English vessel, and had a private audience of the Sultan, to whom he was presented by the English Ambassador. He was very graciously received, and was to rejoin his squadron in the Dardan-elles in a few days. The passage of the Darlanelles was free to all merchant vessels, and he duties on transit were withdrawn. business of the port had assumed great briskness, from the facility the merchant vessels received in passing to the Black Sea.

The Nuremberg Gazette contained advices from Constantinople of the same date. A Russian Colonel arrived there from Adrianople on the 7th, informing that the Turks had ttacked add massacred 300 Russians, in a village west of Adrianople.

On the departure of the Russian fleet, the Admiral hoisted the Russian flag by the side of those of France and England, and fired a salute of 21 guns. The English and French fleets did the same on their departure. English vessels of war remained in the Dardanelles. Several Turks who have been engaged in the plot with the Janissaries, were ecapitated on the 27th September. young Turks who had adopted the signal of e Janissaries, met with the same fate.

Private letters, received at Vienna on the 29th October, represent the prospects of the Sultan as exceedingly gloomy. ans, it was said, would not even put on an appearance of evacuating the invaded territorics till the indemnities stipulated by the trea ty of Adrianople were furnished. The first part of this sum would be paid, it was supposed, at great sacrifices, by taking part of the money intended for the first quarter's pay of the troops. Dangerous consequences wer apprehended to the Sultan, if this pay should withheld.

Intelligence had been received at Paris by elegraph of the Court of Rome having recog nised Don Miguel as King of Pertugal, the Papal Nuncio resumed his diplomatic functi ons at Lisbon on the 15th November.

The following intelligence from Buchares s of the 16th October, the latest date from the Principalities.

'The Russian authorities express perfect sa tisfaction with the quarters afforded them, and it is certain that General Geismar will short with a part of his corps. The utari has begun to disband his ly return Pacha of troops, and the men are met with in all di rections on their way home. The Commissi oners appointed to take possession of Giurgevo have left Bucharest for that town.

The following article of news was given as postscript, in Gallignani & Messenger of

'The French Government and the members of the diplomatic body are said to have receiv ed intelligence vesterday, by a Courier that arrived at the Austrian embassy, that the Emperor of Russia had consented to grant to Carkey conditions less rigorous than those tipulated in the Treaty of Adrianople, either as it regards the amount of the indemnities, or the periods at which they are to be paid by the Porte.

The Agram Gazette gives the following, and augmented in proportion as the Russians advanced, broke out with violence at Seres in he latter part of September. Ablig Bey, brother of Jussuf Pacha, who was made prison-er at Varna, and chief of the rebels, after having made himself master of the town deposif the Governor appointed by the Sultan, and stablished himself in his place.

According to advices of the 17th Septem-ber from Alexandria, 78 French vessels were at anchor in that port, waiting for the arrival

the interior of the country.

The Augsburgh Gazette contains the folowing intelligence of the 20th Oct. from the frontiers of Bervia. 'As soon as the news of peace and the conditions on which it is founded were known in the provinces, extreme exasperation prevailed among the Turks, and several Pachas seemed resolved to rebel openly against the Sultan. Such is the tenor of advices received from Sophia, and they add that the life of the Sultan may be considered in danger whatever turn affairs may take. Habil Pacha, Ambassador extraordinary et the Porte, is said to have received his passport, and is preparing to set out for St. Pe-tersburgh. It is expected that the evacuation of Adrianople will commence in the middle of next month.

By a decree dated October 29, the King o the Netherlands has granted to the city of Rotterdam, upon the same footing as Amsterlam, Antwerp, and other places, freedom of importation and re-exportation by sea, by tist light. The visions of this flinty couch are changed to mildress. Twas but last night my Emilia be found me in smilesthis little cheruls was with her..... His voice cosmeans of a general entrepot. The warehouses of the cidevant East India Company are

22r. 80 to 85 per pound sterling. Extract of a private letter of the 25th of October from Leghorn: We learn from Constantinople that although during the last months of the war the Grand Seignor, with the approbation of the members of the Divan, caused the tombs of some of his predecessors to be searched, that of Bajazet, son of Soliman L and those of Mustapha III. and Selim III. had been respected; but in consequence of the urgency of circumstances, the Sultan, having become less scrupulous, had since commanded them to be opened, and and discovered in them very considerable sums. It is rumoured at Constantinople that the Turkish embassy about to depart for St. Petersburgh, will be accompanied by the Drogamans of the English Embassy-The Turkish diplomatists have frequent conferences with Mr. Gordon. Extraordinary couriers arrive almost daily from London and Vienna. The Marquis de Ribeaupierre is shortly expected in the Turkish capital.

PARIS November 7. We gave on Friday the substauce of a letpublished by M Alexander de Laborde, relative to the refusal of the French Government to afford an advance of funds to Greece, the resolution of M. Eynard to furnish the funds himself, and a request made by him for one of the kings vessels to be granted to convey the money to Greece. A letter of the 1st instant from M. Eynard confirms the details given by M. Laborde, but remarks that the answer returned by the French Government was that 'they could not accede to his request at the present moment. The sum asked for by M. Eynard was 1,500,000f., and that remitted by him 700,000f. A vessel was granted, which was to sail from Toulon on the 2d instant, and was expected to reach Greece about the 10th or 12th. M. Eynard expresses his conviction that the King of France will at a future period continue to succor the unfortunate nation he has already relieved; and adds that his majesty has decided that the orphans sent back to Greece upon their arrival in France, shall be educated at his expense in the establishment formed at Egina by Count

PORTUGAL .- Private letters from Lis bon, dated October 24th, mention that heavy suspicions hung over the castle of Queluz Don Miguel's two sisters were dangerously ill. The Princess Isabella Maria, after having been thrown into violent convulsions, was struck with paralysis of part of her body, and was lying in that melancholly situation. Donna Maria Assumppao, after seyere pains, found her skin turn first yellow and then black, and her life was despaired of. Don Miguel showed perfect indifference, and went dered to be put up in the convents, as is cus tomary, It was hoped by the Miguelites, that the king of Naples would follow the King of Spain, in acknowledging the Usurper; and afterwards Austria, on the pretext that the attempt to marry the hopeful Prince to Donna Maria, have been fruitless,

Havre Market, Nov. 9 .- Cotton .demand during the past week has been little or none. Holders are waiting patient till transactions shall resume their The stock on hand is considerable, has been disposed of during the past week presents no chance of price. We have received but 290 bales of Liverpool destined for reshipment. There are in the market 21,000 pales of all qualities. The following are the sales made: 230 bales of Louisiana, middling to good middling, 93 fr. to 102. 251 bales Alabama, Mobile and Tennessee, ordinary and below middling, 80 fr. to 90, 222 bales Georgia, S. O. and Virginia, good ordinary to good middling, 84 fr. to 93; 96 bales Perambuco ordinary and below middling, 102 50 fr. 107 50-total 799 bales.

There was no change in the Cotton market at Havre on the 11th. The stock on hand was twenty one thousand bales.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS. Monday, December 7, 1829.

This being the constitutional day for the opening of the First Session of the Twenty first Congress, the members assembled in numbers HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock precisely the House was called to order by Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. Clerk to the last congress.

The roll of members having been called over by States, it appeared that a quorum of the ouse was present.

The house then proceeded to ballot for t Speakers Mr. Condict of New Jersey, Mr. Ripley, of Maine, and Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, being appointed tellers, announced, after count

ing the ballots, the following result:-Requisite to a choice Di these there were For Andrew Stevenson. William D. Martin, Just H. Sutherland,
John W. Caylor,
Henry R. Storra,
Henry W. Storra,
Henry Y. Storra,
Henry C. Murtindale,
Ambrons Spencor,
Starling Tucker,
Blanks. Blanks,

Andrew Stevenson, of Yirginia, was elected Breaker of the House

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vation, and the as one of the most delicate and re-trusts, under the government. In-great increase of legislative business, public and private nature, (occupying a so large a partion of the year,) the o o large a partion of this house, and the habit of animated, pe ed; and frequent debate, have, of late, very much to render the duties of the chair pe-culiarly ardsons to the individual who fills is, and of increased importance to the public.

How far it will be in my power to meet the expectations of the house, by an able and en-lightened discharge of the duties of this high

tation, It is not for me to say. Distrustful of my own abiliti s. I can promise but little clee, than zeal and fidelity; I shall shrink from the performance of no duty however painful, shun no responsibility, however severe; my time and talents shall be elevoted to your service, and, in pursuing the manly and steady course which duty directs, I shall, at least, be cheered and sustained by a consciousness of the purpose, and a confidence in the principles, which I shall your part. Gentlemen, I shall expect and need your kind and cordial co operation, and that general confidence, without which all the efforte of authority would be nugatory; and I entreat you to afford me that aid and support in maintaining the established roles and orders of he house, so necessary to the character and dignity of its deliberations, and the dispatch of the business of the nation.

In assembling again to consider the condition of our beloved country, I seize the occasion to offer you my cordial congratulations aron its prosperity and happiness, and the still more exalted destinies that await it. While our relations with foreign Powers are distinguished by alliances and good will, which serve but to render our friendship more valuable to each, and more courted by all; our situation at home, under the influence of virtuous and petriotic councils, is peaceful, united and happy, flow long these blessings are to be enjoyed by us, and secured to our children, must depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the peoples he preservation of our happy union, and the rirtuous, liberal, and enlightened administration of our free tostitutions

That our Confederated Republic can only exst by the ties of common interest and brothery attachment-by mutual forbearance and moferation (collectively and individually) and by therishing a devotion to liberty and union, must apparent to every candid mind; and as our fathers united their councils and their arms, soured out their blood and treasure, in support of their common rights, and by the exertions of all succeeded in defending the liberties of each, so must we, if we intend to continue a free, united, and happy People, profi by their counsels, and emulate their illustrious example.

How much will depend upon the conduct and deliberations of the National Legislature, and especially of this House, it is not needful that should admonish you. I need not, I am sure, remind you, gentlemen, that we are here the country, and not the advocates of local and partial interests; that Mational Legislation, to be permanently varial, must be just, liberal, enlightened and impartial, that ours is the high duty of protecting all, and not a part—of maintaining inviolably the public faith-of elevating the public credit and resources of the nation of expending the public treasure, with the same care and economy that we would our own-of limiting ourselves within the pale of our constitutional powers, and regulating our messares by the great principles contained in that sacred charter, and cherishing in our hearts the sentiment, that the Union of the States cannot be too highly valued, or too watchfully cherished. Thes are some of the great landmarks, which

suggest themselves to my mind. guide us in our legislative care mean, gentlemen, we shall not only reoder ourselves worthy of the high trust confided to us, but we shall endear to our People the principles of their constitution and free institutions, and promise a sentiment of union and action, suspicious to the safety-glory and happiness, of our belived and common country.

The oath of office was then administered to the Speaker by Mr. Newton of Virginia, (the Pather of the House) and by the Speaker to as Members, by States, in succession.

diowing resolution:

Indiowing resolution:

Resolved, That Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Clerk to the late House of Representatives, be appointed Clerk to this House.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said that he was informed that there would possibly be several other individuals who would be candidates for the office of Clerk. He therefore proposed to postpoue the election to 13 welock on Thirt-day, to enable members to make up a judgment upon the information which they might in the quantime receive of the characters of the various candidates. This officer, he said, was the meantime receive of the characters of the various candidates. This officer, he said, was the chief controlling Executive officer of this body; his situation was one highly confidential and responsible. It was due to the members not to the capilidates, that a better opportunity should be afforded for sylection from amongs the latter than he at least had enjoyed. He had himself intended to move that on Thursday next, at 12 a clock, the House would proceed to the election of a Clerk, and with this view he moved to postpore until Thursday next the consideration of the resolution now under consideration.

Mr. Ramssy asked what was the House in the measting to do for a clerk! South 130

Mr. Ca be rece Louse also

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Mr. Bu set House e without listely che card of i f the rol hought th that the H by ballot. and that w uid. it has old Clerk

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he had only sold and a sold on the chairm of the chairm of

the the question of perspensement should be taken by year and nays.

The year and nays were accordingly ordered upon the question.

In reply to a question put to the Chair, whether the tate election of clerk took place, the Speaker answered that he presumed that be would.

Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, suggested the postponement of the election to to success instead of Thursday.

Mr. Johnson proposed Wednesday, as the medium between to morrow and, Thursday.—

The object of his minion for postponement, and the only object of it, was to usual time to make up his mind apon information which he might receive at to the relative mer is of the several candidates for this office. To morrow the Message of the President might be expected to be received, and the other afficers of the House also were to be elected maked the election of Clerk could not well be made until Wednesday, to which day, therefore, he now moved to postpone the consideration of Mr. Ramsay's motion.

Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island, said that if the ald clerk could continue to not as clerk for second

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Ramsay's motion.

Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island, said that if the eld clerk could continue to act as clerk for several days, without an election, why not for the whole session? When was his service to end? The Speaker said that that was a matter for

the Speaker said that the was a matter for the discretion of the House. Mr. Burges said that the mere necessity of e case maile it proper that the Clerk to the list House should ackin organizing the present. But, when the House had gone so far as to But, when the House had gone so in that the choose a Speaker, it appeared to him that the processity was over, and that the House would be without a Clerk unless one should be wime.

Without a clerk thus chosen, distributed the House was to make any record of its transactions.

Mr. Alston of North Carolina thought that

and difficulty could arise from a postponement of the consideration of the resolution. He thought the resolution improper in itself, and, when the gentleman from Kentucky rose, he when the gentleman from Kentucky cose, he was a shout to have rised himself and propose that the House should proceed to an election by ballot. He preferred that the whole question should lie upon the table for the present, and that whenever no House should proceed to the election of Gerk, it should be by ballot. As to the old Cork continuing to act, Mr. A. said, it had been the universal practice that the old Clerk should continue to act until another a'd be shpointed.

Mr. Ramsay expressed his willingness, if it would meet the views of his friend, so to modify his resolution as to propose that the House should now go into an election of a Clerk.

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, said he trasted that such a course would be pursued as that the House should at once go into an elec-tion by ballot. And perhaps his colleague was wrong in now proposing a different course. It had been the practice. Mr. B knew, where no opposition to the old Clerk was intended, to re appoint him by resulation. The gentleman from Kentucky, however, had stated that he believed that there were other candidates for the office. Mr. B. said he did not know the fects but, if there were, the proper course was, as usual in such case, to proceed to ballot for a Clerk. He should himself vote to lay the resolution on the table, and then proceed to an election by ballut.

Mr. Ramsay then withdrew his resolution in favour of Mr. Clarke, and moved, in lieu thereof that the House do now proceed to the electi

Mr. Johnson, of Ken. moved to amend this hast motion so as to go into an election on West need ay next at 12 o'clock, instead of this day On this question the House divided-aye

54, the ness being a large majority.

The motion to proceed directly to a balloting was then agreed, to. Mr. Ramsay then nominated Mr. Clarke and Mr. Johnson nominates Vicgil Maxey, of Maryland

The votes having been collected, and count-Burianan, it appeared that the whole number of votes for Clerk was 192-97 being necessa ry to a choice; and that of these votes there

Clerke For M 135 - 54 Scattering 5
So Matthew St. Clair Clarke was elected Clerk of the Honse of Representatives, and was

forthwith awarn into office.
On motion of Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania if was resolved, pem, cap, that John Oswald

Dunn be appointed Sergrant at Arms to the On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, it was ordered that a Message he sent to the Senate, to inform that body that a quorum of this

House has assembled, that Andrew Stevenson. thas been elected Speaker thereof, that it is now ready to proceed to business, and that the Clerk olo go with the said Message.
On motion of Mr. Toylor, also, it was furthenergied that the Rules and Orders establish

why the late House of Representatives of Proceeding to be observed in this House until a revision or alteration shall have taken place. Unimption of Mr. Brayton, of S. Carolina, it was resolved, that a committee he appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as ease been, or may be appointed on the part liftle Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that quocuma afthe two Houses have assembled, and tums of the two Houses have assembled, and that Concress are ready to receive any commu-

sicationite may be pleased to make.

A motion having been made for the usual order farmishing Members with newspapers.

From the U.S. Telegraph.

"In assouncing this result" (the election of Circk to the House of Representatives.) "it is due to the House of Representatives.) "it due to the Maxor as well as to the friends of that genetees an to state that he was absent the both the sity, and that his name was put in nomation, sufficient his knowledge, or concert group has triends."

Tuesday, December 8, 1829. Col. Brayton reported from the committee hart performed the duty assigned them; and that he had stated, in reply, that he should submit a communication to Congress at mon. The message of the President was accordingly presented by his Private Secretary, Mr. A. J. Donaldson, and read by the Clerk, after which upon the motion of Mr. Conner, ten thousand copies of it, and the documents by which it was

accompanied, were ordered to be printed.

After a resolution introduced by Mr. Taylor respecting the appointment of Chaplin to Congress, the House adjourned. Wednesday, December 9, 1829 Mr., Condict, of New Jersey, observing that

of seemed proper, before proceeding to distri-bute among committee the several subjects of the President's Message, that the Standing committees of the House should be appointed acrefore moved the following order.

'Ordered, That the Standing Committees be ow appointed pursuant to the Rules and Orders

Mr. Buchanan said that there was, he believ d, an unusual number of new members in the present House of Representatives; and it was destrable, certainly, that the Speaker, who has to appoint these committees, should have time and opportunity for enquiry before he appointed hem. It was not probable, he said that any Logislative business would be done in the course It was not probable, he said that any of the present week, and for that reason he moved that the motion lie npon the table to give the Speaker a better opportunity of be

oming acquainted with the new members, &c.
Mr. Cambreleng suggested to Mr. Condict the expediency of withdrawing his motion for the present, and renewing it tomorrow or ano-

Mr Condict said, the practice heretofore had been to adopt a similar order before the Message was considered; and, as the Commit e s were not announced until the reading of the Journal on the day following the adoption of the order, a whole day was thus given to the speaker for the selection of the Committees.

Mr. Speaker said that it had been the practice. the opening of a new Congress, to allow the Speaker three or four days for a selection of the committees.

Mr. Buchanan said he should not have moved postpone the motion for now appointing them, he had not known that to be the fact.

Mr. Mallary said, that, should the order be that the committees should be to morrow.

Mr. Speaker said that, if the order was now nade, the committees must be aunounced to

Mr. Buchanan said, if the pending motion was laid upon the table until to morrow, and should then be adopted, the House might then, follow ing precedent, adjourn over to Monday, and thus afford to the Speaker the requisite time of three or four days for a selection of the com-

Mr. Condict said he had no objection to this

The motion of Mr. Condict was then ordered to lie upon the table.
On notion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, it was

Ordered, That at 12 o'clock tomorrow, the Inuse will proceed to the election of a Chap ain to Congress on its part.

And then the House adjorned to meet at twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Thursday, December 10, 1829. The house proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain to Congress on the part of this House.

The Rev. Mr. Danforth was nominated by

Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky.
The Rev. Mr. Trott, by Mr. Randolph, of N. Jersey. The Rev. Mr. Culpeper, by Mr. Desha, of

The Rev. Mr. Post, by Mr. Swift, of Ver-

The Rev. Mr. Burnap, by Mr. Richardson, of Massachusetts. Upon counting the ballots, the vote stood: For Mr. Post, 95 votes. For Mr. Danforth, . . . 45

For Mr. Culpeper, . . . 15. For Mr. Burnap, 10 Mr. Post having a majority of the whole pallots, was declared duly elected.

The Speaker laid before the House two ommanications from the first Comptroller of he Treasury, accompanied by the annual fists

ANNAPOLIS.
Thursday: December 17, 1829.

Illustrative had, in its result, recommended a discontinuance of the practice. He mind he subject means to this object was not justifiable. But, in order to test thequestion he moved taking the Resolution on the table. This motion was negatived; and the resolution of or continuing the usage, was agreed to without a division.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the House, then proceeded to the election of a Donckeeper, The late venerable (though new infirm) Doorekeeper, Capt. Benjamin Burch was nominated in a very appropriate manner, by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina. Several other persons were nominated by different Members. The ballots had received 136 vultes (a large majority of the whole number) and was consequently chosen.

On motion, it was then resolved nem, contact this House, and then the distribution of the attainments of the candidates? Supposing the cause to originate in this House, and then the House adjourned to 12 o'clock to morrow

Tuesday, December 8, 1829.

The House adjourned to 12 o'clock to morrow

Tuesday, December 8, 1829.

Unconnected with the institution any further than as a parent and patron, I have for sometime kept a watchful eye on its fluctuations, and am led to the deduction, that if equally justifiable exertions were made with-out, by those into whose hands its general go-vernment is entrusted, to those made by them

vernment is entrusted, to those made by them who govern within its walls, numbers would not fail to resort to it, who would derive be usefit from the learning and parental attachment of its Professors.

Although its fame is somewhat blighted, when compared with largely, though ephemerally, endowed institutions, I find that those who were formerly, and have been recently admitted to its honours, evince far greater taste for scientific research, than some who have "tripped to other hills that appear green at a distance." at a distance."

A PARENT.

For the Maryland Gazette. YOUTHFUL DAYS.

Days of my youth, how fleeting and transient,
Those moments of bliss I can herer recall:
Oft my fancy returns to parental mansion,
To the embrace of my friends and relations all.

The cot of my Father my funcies recall,
And every lov'd object I knew in my youth;
My Mother's arm chair which stood in the hall:
The mantlepiece, emblem of virtue and truth.

And Selim the pride of my father, the stable The stall; yest the stall where he used to be tiedThe bridle, the saddle too, when he was able,
My Pather's delight was Selim to ride.

The meadow, the groves, recollection returns—
The mountains, the steep where the cataract fell:
Their sides I have clambered, have run through the At midnight have passed through each dingle and

Ah! the days of my young or ever and a property of the border of premature age.

If a could but recall—but that ac'er be done, and trust in my God, my sorrows assuage.

LOGAN. Ah! the days of my youth for ever are gone!

LINES

For the Maryand Gazette.

Look and bless me Any God, Speak comfort 'ere I die + Still protect me by thy rod— Listen to a sinner's cry. The griefs surround, yet will I trust The Lord of Life Divine:

Reflection speaks, I am but dust, Then why should earth rapine. Our Saviour here with meckness bore. The death of crucifictions.
To point us to that happy shore,

Through trials and affliction. His promises shall never fail The just, but be a beacon,.
To light the rightcous on their way,
Up to his court in Heaven.

Can I, a wicked sinner, raise
The eye of faith into Thee,
An I interest the period peace
Of millions now before thee.

LOGAN.

For the Margland Gazette. IMAGINATION.

Imagination paints the scene Of life, pessessed of charms-Imagination, sister Queen
Of Hope, spreads wide her arms,
And beckens to the Jaymus crowd,
Who throug her gate with unites,
And promises, that they endowed,
Shall hands and hearts beguite.

Imagination 'tis that rules So many in this world— Imagination heads have cool'd, And from high fancy hurl'd.

Imagination went to roam O'er beauty's meek-eye'd grace. Imagination thinks that-home Would be a beauty's place.

Imagination sees the fair,
With all their borrow'd charms:
Imagination does not dare To press them in his arms.

Imagination thinks the state
Of factious party feeling,
Will lead unto the brink of fate, Those who perhaps are stesting.

Imaginations hopes are vain,
And vain hall our sorrow,
Our conforts loys, are wreck'd again,
Yet we will anst to-morrow.
LOGAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Miss says to Tom, give me that book,
For I am just perusing it—
Says Tom to Miss—but pray who took
The other, I was using it.
I did, was her reply, be sure,
I have not read it quite through—
Tom waited not but hid salieu,
For at one time she could read two.

of the balances from the books of the Register of the Treasury and the third Auditor of the Treasury, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On m-tion of Mr. Storra, of New-York, the House agreed that, when it adjourned, it should adjourn to Monday next. Adjourned.

COURT OF APPEALS, Dec. Term, 1829.

tiaged by Mayer and Turey, (Attorney General.) for the Appellors and concluded by Wirt for the Appellant in reply.

Becauser 10—No. 81. Glann, Tarrice of Peaso vs. Bernard A. Voukapit. This cause, was argued by Johnson and Fried for the Appellant, and Mayer and Laurned for the Appellant, and Mayer and Laurned for the Appellant.

pellee.

No. 72. Negro Charles Gwynn vs. Benjamin G. Jones Legge. The argument of this cause was commenced by R. Gill for the Appellant.

pellant.

December 11.—The argument in the case of Negro Charles Gwynn vs. Benj. G. Jones, was concluded by Flusser for the Appellact, and R. Gill for the Appellant.

No. 85.—The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs Philip Moore and other. The argument of this cause was commenced by J. Scott for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellees.

Appellees.
December 12—No. 85. The Mayor and Ci-ty Council of Baltimore y Philip Moore and others. The argument this case was con-cluded by Taney. (Actorney-General) for the Appellants.

Appellants.

No. 88. Negro Margaret, slias Negro Peg
vs. Amos Ogden. Affirmed nish
No. 190. Mary Brown, Adm'r. of Freeborn Brown vs. George M. Gill. Same judg-

ment. No. 195. Daniel Kemp vs. The Baltimore Fire Insurance Company. This case was ar-gued by Frick for the Appellants, and John-son for the Appellee. December 14—No. 98. Pennington Adm'r.

of Patterson vs. Gittings Ex r. of Gittings. The argument of this case was commenced by Mayer for the Appellant, and Heath for the

James H. Watkins, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, was admitted as an attorney of this December 15-The argument of the above

case was argued by Heath and Taney, (Attorney-General,) for the Appellee, and concluded by Winchester for the Appellant.

December 16th—The opinion of the court in the case of Wirgman's Adm'r. vs.

Mactier, was delivered by Buchanan, Ch. J. Judgment reversed, and procedends awarded. No. 270. Henry Wayman vs. The State of Maryland. 271. The State of Maryland va. Henry Wayman. The argument of the above cases was commenced by Boyle for the state.

From the Pensacola Gazette, of Nov. 21 ARRIVAL OF THE ELORIDA. -

The U.S. Sloop Florida arrived in this port on Wednesday afternoon. The Florida, it will be recollected, is employed under the command of Lt. Tattall in surveying the Tortugas Islands. Lt. T. being in want of a large boat and more men to prosecute his survey, despatched the Florida under the command of Lt. Morris, on the 23d of October, to this place, for the purpose of procuring the boat, &c. The Florida has been driven by stress of weather among the Chandelier Islands, and has been ashore four different times. The last time she got ashore she was driven on a shoal of only three feet water, where she laid four days on her bilge, thumping very much the whole time. The officers conceiving the vessel as lost, moved on shore, pitched a tent, and with the crew commenced building a boat for the purpose of getting to the main land-suddenly the tide rose and overflowed their tent, they put off to the sloop and found that the gale had driven her off the bank, and that she was afloat. They immediately started for this port, and arrived after 26 days passage from the Tortugas. The officers and crew have all been sick.

SELLING OFF AT COST · CECTECAE .W TAWACCAD

BEGS leave to inform his friends of Amnaou hand a complete and general assortment of ready made CHAIRS, of various shapes and culours, all of which are painted in uil, and warranted to last as long as any in this or any other place, he therefore invites the attention of all who may favour him with their custom, to call at his old stand in Charles street, No 68 and examine for themselves. His prices are as follows:—Cane seats 25 dollars per duz. Slat backs finished handsomely in gold at 11 dollars per dozen, do. do finished in bronze Baltimore Dec. 17. 10 dollars.

NOTICE.

THE Principal of St. John's College in-forms the profic, that the examination of the Students of the Senior class, preparatory to graduation, fill commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of the 17th inst. to be continued on the 18th, 2141 and 22d.

The Governors and Visitors of the College, the Parents and Goardians of the Students, and all interested in the prosperity of the institu-tion, are respectfully invited to attend. Dec. A7.

INSPECTION WAREHOUSE. THE Stockholders of the Annapolis Tobac-

wylimmaon's Hotel. Punctual attendance is delired, as business important to the concern will be for consideration.

Dec. 17.

CAUTION TO HUNTERS, &C.

A LL persons are forewarned Hunting, Gun Farms, north side of Severn, new in the occupation of the subscriber, and formerly belonging to Dr. William Hammond, and the late Allen Warfield, The law will be strictly enforced on all who may offend.

RICHARD CRISP.

13995 Prizes, 34,220 Tickets. 876,983 20925 Blanks, Not ONE Blank to a Prize.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Tickets 33 00 | Quarters 75 |

Halvos 175 |

For Tickets and Shares in the above Lotteries, in a variety of Numbers, apply at 18 |

SWANN'S OFFICE, where the drawing of all the Lotteries in the United States is received, and all information given graph.

RICHARD CRISP.

Dec. 17.

IN CHANCERY,

Jube Peter Bonerel, Joseph R. John Peter Bonerel, Joseph R. John R. Jo this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 15th day of January next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and obect of the hill, that he may be warned to appear in this Court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 15th day of May next, to shew cause. if any he hath, why a decree should not past as prayed.

True copy
Test RAMSAY WATERS, R.g. Cur. Can. 3w Dec. 17. IN CHANCERY,

ORDERED, That the sale of the property others, against Hendley W. Lanham, made and reported by the trustee, Alexander Munuell, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 10th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper, before the teuth

day of January next. The report states the amount of sales to be 8864 00.

True copy Test. RAMSAY WATERS. Heg. Cur. Can. Dec. 17.

IN CHANCERY,

10th December, 1829. ORDERED, That the sale made by J. J. Speed, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Watkins, as stateden his report, shall be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 10th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, at or before the 1 to day January next. The report states that said land suid for thirty one dollars.

True copy RAMSAY WATERS, Test. Reg. Cur. Can.

WANTED 10 hire of purchase, a boy 18 years old, and upwards. Enquire a this office.

MARYLAND LOTTERY. BY YATES & MINTYRE. For the benefit of Washington and St. John's College.

H CLASS-SECOND OR To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on Thursday, the 24th December, 1829. 60 Number Lottery 9 Drawn Ballots SCHEME.

1 prize of 85,000 is 88,000 at prize of 2,055 is 6,055 at 6,005 at 1,000 is 1,000 8,085 2,500 5 prize of 500 is o prizes of 800 In 1,300 o prizes de 250 is. 1,300 62 prizes of 100 is 6,200 ot prizes of 40 is 2,010 Ot prizes of 30 is 1,5%0 of prizes of 25 is 1,575 of prizes of 20 is 1,030 1,020 102 prizes of 10 ìs 9,180 1030 prizes of 6 is 34,480 11475 prizes of 3 is

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STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne-dential County, Ornhant Court, Necession
16th, 1879.

O N. application, by petition, of Thomas Allein,
Adm'r of William Weems, into of Anne-Arvandel county, deceased, in ordered, That he give the
notice required by law for preditors to enhibit their
claims against the anneal accessed, and that the name
he published once in each week, for the space of air,
successive weeks, in one of the news-papers printed
in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

THERES GIVPN. That the subscriber of Anne Arandel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arandel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Weems, late of Anne-Arandel county, deceased. All persons having claims sgainst the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers, thereof, to the subscribes, at or before the 16th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November, 1829. der my hand this 16th day of November, 1829.
THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r. Nov. 19.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc. Anne-Arundel County, Orphano' Court, November 16th, 1829.

O N application, by petition, of Thomas Allein, Adm's of Benjamin Carr, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, That he give the nocounty, deceased, in one of the news-papers printed successive weeks, in one of the news-papers printed

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

Arandel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arandel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Carr, late of Anne Arandel 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 16th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November, 1829. THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'A

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, November 16th 1829

O's application, by petition, of Beshrod W. Mar-riott, Adm'r. of William Wheeler, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS'T SIMMONS. Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

Is HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arondel county, but obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arondel county, in Maryland, letter of alministration on the personal estate of William Wheeler, 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 th 16th day of May next, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all bennfit of the said estate. Giver under my hand, this 16th day of November, 1829.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Adm'r. Nov

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in 'daryland, letters of adminis'ration de bonis non, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Eleanor Bailey, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers of august next, they may alterwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate! Given under my that this lith day of November 1829.

JOSEPH SALTON, Adm'r, D. B. N. C. T. A. Nov. 19.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

The subscriber of St. Mary's county, both obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Philip Greenwell, of Thomas, late of St. Maryls county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof. In the subhers the periper, at or before the 29th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of November 1822.

Nov 19.

EDITOR

THEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber To HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber at hobtained from the Orphane' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letter of saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letter of saint maryland estate of John C. Garner, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the catate of said deceased, fro hereby notified to exhibit the same to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or before the teath day of November eighteen bindred and thirty, they may otherwise by law he excluded from all benefit of said ratat. Given under my hand the 10th day of November 1829

HENRY G GARNER,

dm'r of Juo. C. Garner.

dm'r of Juo. C. Garner.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphane' Court of Baltimore county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal state of John C Mackubin, late of Baltimos county, deposed All persons having claims against the anid-decessed are ereby warned to exhibit the same, with the fore the fat day of June mat; or they may atherwise, by law be excluded from all bone of the said setate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 182021 [201].

RICHARD MACKUBIN, Admir.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE The association of it. Mary's county, with obtained from the Ornhans' Court of such county in Mary's, letters of sommutation on 150 personal estate of arousel Correcipits, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are bareby warned to establish the same with the vouchers agreed, to the subscriber, at on before the 5th day of August next, they may other wise by law be executed from 11 benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 11th day of November 1829.

WILLIAM P. CARTWRIGHT, Admir. Nov. 19.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THIS IS TO GIVE NUTTUE,

THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county, hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estable of Walter Barber, late of St. Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, archereby warned to exhibit the same, with the volchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of September next, they may office its by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate: Given under my hand this 11th day of Movember 1829.

JOSEPH WAINRIGHT, Adm'r. Nov. 19.

IN CHANCERY,

November 27th, 1829 Charles Carroll of Carrollton) THE bill in this case states that

Edward Harding before the year 1818, Charles Carroll. of Carrollton, sold to Edward Harding of Montgomery county, tract of land lying in said county called Her-mitage, that about (wenty six hundred dollarof the purchase money is still doe. It prays a sale of the land for the payment of this money. It is stated that the said Edward Harding is dead; that Edward Harding, the son, and Charles J Queen, and Mariah his wife, who are defendants, live out of this state whereupon it is ordered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants appear in his court, and file thir answers on or before he 27th day of April next, the said bill shall be taken pro confesso against them, provided a copy of this order, and the substance of the said bill, be published in some newspaper of this state three successive weeks before the 28th day of December next.

True Copy.
Test 'RAMSAY WATERS, Reg Cur Can.

Dec. S.

FOR RENT,

The HOUSE in Corn Hill street lately in the occupation of Mr. Richard Ridgely. For terms enquire of Mr. Richard Ridgely

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED by the Court, That the creditors of Benedict Johnson, a petitioner tor the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state be and appear before the court at Leo nard-Town, St. Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, It any they have, and to recommend a perma gent trustee for their benefit

JO HARRIS Clerk True copy. of Be Mary's county court

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Commissioners of Anne Arundel L county, will meet at the Court House in he City of Annapulis, on Monday the 18th day of January next for the purpose of set thing with the inspectors and such other busness as may be neces-ary for them to transact By order of the Board.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT. CI'k.

IN CHANCERY,

Thomas Avres

18th November, 1829.

THE bill in this care, states that Whitaker, & others, a John Skiven esed, was indebted to the complainant that after said Skiventon's death complainsn obtained Adgment for said debt against the aid Skivenian; that the personal estate of St iventon had son wasted by Whitaker: that he, and both his securities were insolvent; that Skiventon devised his real estate to said A hitaker for life, and to his child ren in fee; that said Whitaker and fraudulently conveyed said land away. The bill prays a sale of said land for the payment of said debt, and prays general relief. It is stated, in a petition flied in said cause for the revival thereof, against certain representatives of certain of the original defendants. the original defendants, that yames Whitaker, Jonathan Williams, and his child, whose name Jonethan Williams, and his child, whose name is unknown, James Whitaker, of Jno Mathew Gary, and Sillitha his wife, and Vames Woods and Mary his wife, several of the said rapresentatives defendants, and original defendants, live beyond the limits of the state of Maryland, whereupon, it is on this 18th day of November, by Theodorica Bland chancellor, ordered. That the companiant, by causing a copy of this order, and the subtance of said bill to be published once a weak as the said bill. ing a copy of this order, and the submanes o successive weeks, before the 19th day of De cember next in some one of the news apers published in the city of Asnapolis, give soice

toward absent defendants to appear in this court on or before the 17th day of April ext in person, or by selicitor, and answer said will True copy.
Test RAMSAV WATERS. Reg Cur Ch Nov. 26

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for Sale at the Gazette Office, price

A COUNTRY CLOWN, or, DANDY. ISM IMPROVED." \A Dramatic Medley, in one act.

FORMS his friends and the public raily, that he has just a reveal from ELPHIA and BALFIMORE with

GOODS In the selection of which he has endeavoured

to please them. They are requested to call, and see how far he has succeeded, as he is disposed to sall at very reduced prices. His stock consists of

DRY GOODS,

OTRUASSIANS.

GROCERIES

Hardware, China, Glass, Queen's Ware,

and 🗷 Hats \

Caps, and School Books. And a selection of the best Garden Seed.

All persons indebted to WATKINS and SELBY, or JOHN S SELBY, are re quested to call and settle their accounts with out delay. Oct 22

FRESH PATENT PINISHED CLOTH.

GEORGE M'NEIR, Merchant Tailor,

Hus just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large

STOCK OF GOODS,

In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest Patent Finished Cloth

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment o

oasimeres. And Variety of

VESTINGS.

Of the latest patterns; with an assortment of Stocks, Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk Hosiery, &c.

All of which he will sell low for CASE, or to puntual men. October 1.

WILLIAM BRYAN Merchant Tailor,

Has just returned from PHILADEL-PHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large Stock of

FASHIONABLE GOODS Very superior in colours and quality; all of which he will be happy to make up for his friends and the public, on moderate terms.

He nas just received his Fall Fash-

ions from New York

NEW FANCY STORE.

ANN KARNEY

BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of she has just returned from the city of Balti more, with a fine assortment of

Pancy Goods

Of the latest New York & Haltimore Fushions And has commenced business in the stand early opposite to Williamson's Hotel, where Ladies can obtain all kind of articles in the

Millenary and Mantua Making

line of business. She also has, and intends to keep various articles for the use of Gentle She announces also that she will in a few days be joined by a lady altogether ac-quainted with the aforementioned lines of bu iness. She ventures to assert that she will be able to dispose of her goods at as reduced prices as they can be obtained at in the gity of Baltimore, and therefore respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

N. B -All orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

For Sale or Rent,

THE House lately in the occupa-tion of Mr. Jeremish L Boyd, on North East Street. Porfurther information enquire of the subscriber.

Aug 13

LABOURERS.

THE subscribes wishes to hire aftees or twenty stout Servants, by the year, for which liberal wages will be given—Enquire of William Brown of Ben in Annapolis, or RICHARD GREEN.

Manager of Mik Ridge Furnace.

John of the point of the means of the principal of the principal of the point of the means of principal of the principal of t

Recommendation of the work. Hecommendation of the work.

We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the Journal of Health" is conducted, and be lieve, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The mimbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, while conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending, it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D.
Wm. P. Dewges, M. D.
Thos. C. James, M. D.
John G. Otto, M. D.
Thos. T. Hev son; M. D.
Thos. T. Hev son; M. D.
Franklin Bache. M. D.

Franklin Bache, M. D. Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Ste-phen's Church.

"Wm. H. De Lancy, B. D. Provost of the Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania.

B. B. Smith. Editor of the Philadelphia Recor der, and Rector of Brace Church G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrews Church. James Abercromble, D. D. Assistant Minister

of Christ Church, and St. Peter's. George Weller Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.

Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presby-John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic

Michael Harley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catho-Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the first Congregational Church.

W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star. Jno. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Futh Baptist

on Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Ch.

Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church. In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Acalth in terms of unequivocal commendation. TERMS:

TERMS:

The Journal of Health. will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. Price per annum, \$1 25. in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by Judar Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Cheanut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single gibesis.

ficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscrip-tion will be obviated by any four of them sending or five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the

work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octavo.

Agents: J Dobson, 108 Chesnut St. Philadelphia:
W & J. Necl. Baltimore; Wm. Burgess, 97 Fulton treet, N. York: Carter U Hender, Boston; and in ost of the towns in the United States.

O A Specimen of the Work may be een at this Office Nov. 19.

REMOVAL

HE subscriber has removed his Office to the House contiguous to his residence in Prince-George's street, near the Dock JAMES MURRAY.

Anne-Afundel County, to wit.

ON application to the Judges of Anne Arun del county court, by petition, in writing, the set for the relief of sundry insolvent debt ors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being an as far as he can ascertain them, being an exed to his position; and the said Jacob Hyland having satisfied the court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Massiand two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; and the court, having appointed Joseph H. Calder, trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jacob Hyland, and the said trustee having given bond with security approved of by this court, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Hyland having executed to the said trustee, a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate real, personal and mixed (the necessary marring apparel and bedding of himself and his samily excepted.) bedding of himself and his family excepted; for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having cartified to the court in writing that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Hyland, mentioped in his schedule... It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the court that the said Jacob Hyland be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Annapolis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give actions to his creditors to appear before Anney Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next to shew cause if any they have, why the said Jacob Hyland should not have the benefit of the said set and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Out as

Copp of Gores, Gattle, Sass. Hog. Copp of Tobace.

Chap of Gore Grop of Tobace.

hanging ht the house Househild and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensite, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums of twenty dellars, or upwards a opedit of air months will be allowed the parchaser giving bond, with sackerity, to bear interest from the date, under that amount the cosh to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 delock.

Thomas allete, Adam.

Nov. 19. Nov. 19.

BOARDING & LODGING GIDEON PEAROR

BEGS leave to announce, that having rented the large and commodious House, recently occupied by Mra. Robinson, near the Protestant Episcopal Church, conveniently situated to the State House, he will be prepared to accommodate with Boarding and Lodging, during the oneuing session of the legislature at least transfer continues. twenty gentlemen.

A few Yearly Boarders will also be taken

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, resid-ing p West River, Anne Arundel con-ty, on or about the 21st of Nevember last, a negro man named

DAVY, Takey colour, about 30 years of age, to feet eleven inches high, full face at a more when spoken to, has a lear on the left side of the left inches to describe the mouth, and remarkable white eyes. Twenty dollars will be given if taken in the county, thirty dollars if thirty miles from home, and the above reward if taken out of the state, on his being seed red in gall so that I get him again.

that I get him agric.

OF ORGE C. STAUART. Nov 5

In Annapolis, for Sale or Rest. HOUSES

ONE convenient dwelling near the Tems Gate, in West Street; a House, Lot, Sa-bles &c. near the Bath, also several other Houses and Lots in town; and two Farms in the country. Apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Daniel Hart

J. J SPEED.

The Steam Boat



Commences her regular route on Tuesday ext. Leaving Baltimore at To'clock for Ansipolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, lav-ing Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge Aust-polis and Baltimore. On Mondaya leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at ? o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, less Annapolis at 1 past 2 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season,
Passage to and from Annanalia, 81.
March 28,

Boarding House.

(REIMOVAL).
THE SUBSCRIBES respectfully informs
her Priends and the Public in general,
that she has removed from the house she istey occupied, near the Protestant Church, to he well known stand in FRANCIS STREET

the well known stand in FRANUIS STREET formerly occupied by Capt Thomas, and since by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Asia Ganbrill, which ic now undergoing repairs, as will be made comfertable and agreeable place of residence for Members of the Legislature, or others visiting the city.

Having a good STABLE, well supplied with Timothy Hay, good Gats, and FUMP of good Water in the yard, gentlemen may rely on having their Hornes well taken care of 37 good Oatler

Her TABLE will always be supplied with the best the Markets afford a Charges most

the best the Markets afford Charges moderate, and no exertions wanting to reader principal satisfaction to all who may favour here. with their petronage.

Boarders will be taken by the Year, West.

or Day, on moderate terms.

Annapolis, Oct. PRIMERING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE QFF TO BURNES

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis. PRICE—THREE BOLLARS PER ARNUM,

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

a, Adm'r.

IG ING.

ABOR

having rent-us House, re-near the Pro-lently situated

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Arundel coun. vember last, a

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s supplied with Charges mote to reader 31 asy favour has

ROBINSON.

ag. AT THIS REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 24th November, 1829.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: I have the honour to submit the following report of the State of this Department.

The General Post Office was established July 26, 1775. There was then but one line of posts, extending from Falmouth in New-England, to Savannah, in Georgia; and the Postmaster General was authorized to establish such cross posts as he should think proper.

In October, 1782, the Postmaster General was required, by act of Congress, to cause the mail to be carried once a week to all the Post

mail to be carried once a week to all the Post Offices; and by the same Act he was authorized to make provision for the transmission of newspapers by mail.

When the Federal Government was orga-

nized under the present Constitution, in 1789, the Post Office establishment was revised and perpetuated. There, were then, and to the close of 1790, only seventy-five Post Offices in the United States: And the extent of Post Roads in the United States, in 1790, amounted to 1875 miles. Now, the number of Post Offices is eight thousand and four, and the Post Roads amount to 115,000 miles.

The first line of mail coaches in the United States, was established in pursuance of an Act of Congress, passed September 7, 1785, extending from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, to Savannah, in Georgia. The transportation of the mail in coaches amounts at this time, to 6,507,818 miles in one year, and from the first day of January next, it will be increased to 6,785,810 miles. The whole yearly transportation of the mail in coaches, sulkies and on horseback, amounts to about 13,700,000 miles. The whole amount of Postages, (the only

source of revenue to the Department,) from 1789 to July 1, 1829, was 826,441,496 826,441,496

The whole expenses of the Department, during the same period were as follow: Compensation to

Postmasters. 87,829,925 Incidental Expen-896,967

Transportation of 16,052,513 the Mail,

24,779,405

Leaving an aggregate amount of revenue, of \$1,662,91
The Revenue of the Department is account-

ed for, as follow: Amount of the several pay-ments into the Treasury from

1789 to 1828, Amount of the losses in the transmission of moneys during

the same period, Balance as exhibited on the books of the Department, on the

first of July, 1829, 541,680 81,662,091 From this statement it appears that the De-

partment has always been sustained by its own resources and that no money has, at any time, been drawn from the Treasury for the transportation of the mails: but that it has contributed he revenue of the Consumer of the e revenue of the Government. ms paid into the Treasury by the Postmaster Generals are as follow:

By Timothy Pickering, from December, 1793 to March, 1795,

December, 1793 to March, 1795,
By Joseph Habersham, from
June, 1795 to September, 1801,
By Gideon Grauger, from December, 1801, to December 1813,
By Roturn J. Meigs, from
March 1814, to June 1823,
By John McLean, from July,
1823, to December, 1828, 363,310 291,579 387,209

13,466

Making together, the foregoing

Making together, the foregoing sum of \$1,103,063

The balance, of \$541,680, exhibited by the books of this Department, on the 1st of July, 1829, covers all the balances due from Postmasters and others, of every description, which have been accumulating for forty years, the luding those of the most doubtful, and many of a desperate character. The Report of the late Fostmaster General exhibited a balance of \$332, 105, 10, as the amount of available lands, at the disposition of the Department, on the 1st of July, 1829. The amount exhibited by the books of the Department on that day, is \$616,394; from which it appears that the sum of \$284,289, of old balances, was estimated to be either desperate, or of so uncertain a character, as that no reliance could be had upon any part of it; and it is believed, from examination, that this estimate did not essentially vary from what will prove to have been the actual amount of losses from 1789 to 1828.

To the above amount of \$284,289

Must be added this sun, due for postages prior to July 1, 1828, which is since found to be Cerperate,

Counterfeit money found on hand, Notes of broken Banks 1,672 4,306

Making together the total amount of losses by bad debts and bad money, Which sum, deducted from the a-bove mentioned balance of \$310,830 541,680

Leaves the actual balance, on the
1st of July, 1829, 8230,850
The fractions in this stamement being omitted.
The amount of moneys on hand due from
Postmasters, including judgments obtained on old accounts, was reported by the late Post-master General to be, on the first day of July,

2370,033 37 He also reported an excess of expenditures beyond the amount

37,927 27

8332,105 10

of receipts for the year ending the 1st of of July, 1828, of Leaving a balance of moneys on hand, and due from Postmasters, including judgments obtain-

ed on old accounts, on the 1st of July, 1828, of The amount of postages from July 1, 1828, to July 1,

1829, is found to 81,707,418 42 The expenditures of the Department for the

same period, are as follow:, Compensation to Postmastera, 8559,237 28

portation of the

Mail, 1,153,646 21

dental expenses, 69,249 08

-1,782,132 57 Shewing, in the a-mount of expendi-tures from July 1,

1828, to July 1, 1829, an excess beyond the amount of revenue, admitting that every cent of postage of the last year shall be

Add abad debts as before men-

collected, of

tioned, 822,235 50 mount of

bad mo-81,103,063 ney, 4,306 38

17,348

- 26,541 88

Leaving the true balance of a-vailable funds at the disposal of the Department, on the 1st of

July, 1829, provided no farther losses shall be sustained in the collection, viz: Cash in deposite, \$136,448 86

Balance due from Postmasters and others,

94,400 21

-8101,256 03

874,714 15

It appears, therefore, that the funds of the Department suffered a diminution, from July 1, 1828, to July 1, 1829, of \$101,256 03.

In this result, all the collections made of former debts, as well as all losses ascertained within the year, are comprehended.

The expense for transporting the mail, by reason of the increased facilities contracted for, before the commencement of the present year, from January 1 to July 1, 1829 exceed-ed the expense for transportation during the corresponding period of the preceeding year, 867,333; and the expenditures of the Department for the same period, being the first half the current year, had there been no increase of postages, would have exceeded its revenue 68,681, equal to \$137,362, for the year. The actual excess of expenditure, however, owing to the increase of revenue for the half year ending July 1, 1829, amounts to but \$49,778,

When I entered upon the duties of the De-partment, on the 6th of April last, I found the contracts had been made, and the responsibilities of the Department incurred, for the whole of the current year, and from one to four years in prospect, in the most expensive sections of the country. It appeared necessary, therefore, to direct the energies of the De-

and by instituting such checks and responsibilities in the mode of transacting the business of the Department, as to secure more effectually a proper application of its funds, and to prevent in all cases, a diversion of any part of them from their legitimate objects. To correct abuses in the privilege of franking, which had prevailed to a considerable extent, and to prevent others, which were beginning to show themselves, it was thought expedient to issue a circular to Postmanters, calling their special attention to the subject, and enjoining renewed vigilance and energy on their part. This circular, bearing date the 18th of May last, has not been without its effect. The Postages accounted for by Postmasters are accumulating in an increased ramasters are accounted for by rost-masters are accountlating in an increased ra-tio, which promises advantageous results.— The proceeds of postages for the quarter end-ing June 30, 1829, exceed the amount for the corresponding quarter of 1828, by \$30,376 59. The accounts for the quarter ending the 30th of September last, are not all examined, but

of September last, are not all examined, but so far as the examination has proceeded, it promises a proportionate increase.

The contracts for transporting the mail in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Lousiana, and the Territory of Arkansas, constituting one section, will expire with the current year.

The rapid increase of population and of businesses. The rapid increase of population and of business in those sections of country, required considerable improvements in the frequency, the celerity and the mode of transporting the mail on the leading rontes, for which provision has been made in the renewal of the contracts.

The mail communication between New Or-leans and the Seatof the General Government, by way of Mobile and Montgomery, in Alaba-ma, and Augusta in Georgia, will, from the commencement of the ensuing year, be effected three times a week, affording comfortable conveyances for travellers, and the whole trip performed in the period of two weeks, each

way, through the capitals of Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.

Lines of four horse post coaches will also be established from the first day of January next, to run three times a week, both ways, between Nashville and Memples in Tennessee. This improvement was deemed important to keep a regular and certain intercourse be-tween the Western States and New Orleans, Memphis being a point on the Mississippi to which steamboats can come at all seasons of the year; it being contemplated to extend this line to New-Orleans by steam-boats, so soon as the means of the Department will justify, and the public interest shall require it. To give greater utility to this improvement, a weekly line of coaches will also be established at the same time, from Florence in Alabama, (where it will connect with the line from Huntsville) to Bolivar, in Tennessee, at which point it will form a junction with the line from Nashville to Memphis.

Such improvements are also provided in the transportation of the mail through Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, as that the lines of stages three times a week between Louisville, in Kentucky, and St. Louis, in Missouri, will connect the correspondence and the travelling in a period of two days less than the time now occupied; and continue the line to Fayette, beyond the centre of Missouri, within the same time which is now allowed for reaching St. Louis. A weekly line of stages will also go into operation on the first of January next, from Fayette to Independence, near the Western boundary of that State.

These, with other improvements provided for by the contracts which have just been made, will add 277,992 miles to the annual transportation of mails in stages.

Notwithstanding the increased expense -8230,849 07 which these additional services would require, the new contracts have been made, including all the improvements, for \$19,195 37 per annum less than the sum paid under the expir-ing contracts, for the transportation of the mail in that section. The advantageous terms of these contracts will effect a saving to the Department of about twenty-five per cent, in

proportion to the services to be performed.
On entering the department, my attention
was, at an early day, drawn to the manner in which its funds were received and disbursed. Circumstances expired at the very threshold of this inquiry, which indicated a looseness and irresponsibility entirely incompatible with that system which ought to characterize every branch of the public service. Moneys had been advanced in different persons contrary to law; and persons in the immediate applications. and persons in the immediate employment of the Department, who receive stipulated salaries, defined and appropriated by law, had received moneys in advance from the funds of the Department, beyond the allowances so provided, and which had not been appropriat-

There stands at this day, on the books of the Department, a balance of \$2,164 16, for moneys formerly advanced out of the funds of the Department, beyonds the compensation pro-vided by law, to different officers and clerks, who had been employed, but who have left ry, therefore, to direct the energies of the Department principally to the great object of sustaining its operations, in the engagements which it had already contracted, by its own resources. This could be effected only by enforcing a strict observance of the law on the part of Postmasters, in preventing, so far as practicable, all abuses, and in accounting, regularly and promptly, for all the monoyacoming into their hands, by guarding against all further increase of expense, except in cases absolutely demanded by the public interest;

master-General to carry the law into effect.—
The moneys appropriated were mingled with
the general funds of the Department, out of
which the expenses of the road were definyed;
and there are now standing on the books of
the office, a balance of \$1,405 G7 against the
first, and against the other of these reads a
balance of \$1,946 65; making together, the
sum of \$3,358 32, on account of moneys advanced by the Department, and for which it
is still accountable as so much money in,hand,
though these accounts originated twenty-three
years since. These facts evinced a radical
defect in the system of financial operations of defect in the system of financial operations of

the Department.
It appeared that all the funds of the De-partment were received and disbursed by one of the assistants, while the Postmaster-General was held responsible in law, for their pro-per application. The Assistant had it in his power at all times to withdraw, or furnish, for the use of others, the funds of the Department to a large amount, without the knowledge of its head, or of any other person attached to it. There was no check upon any such transactions, nor any thing connected with the ava-tem calculated to bring them to light. The Assistant made deposites of part of the funds in different banks, subject to his individual an different banks, subject to his individual checks; and retained a part in his own hands, but to what amount is not shewn by any document, or record in the Department. On the change of the system, there was found in an iron coffer, in his possession, the sum of \$19,876 89, consisting of \$19 94 in specie, and \$19,857 794 in bank notes, certificates, and checks. Of this sum \$2,633.76 were and checks. Of this sum \$2,633 76 were found to be counterfeit, and \$1,672 62 were in notes of broken banks, and of no value. A part of the remainder is of very doubtful character. Such as was not ascertained to be good, has been sent to the different States from which it issued, for the purpose of determining its value, and rendering it available; but what proportion of it will be found worthless or depreciated, is not yet learned.

The necessity of an entire change in the mode of conducting this business, was most

Directions have been given, that the money appropriated by law for the payment of sala-ries, shall never be united with the funds of the Department, but that it shall be drawn up by an agent appointed for that purpose, and applied directly to the object for which it is appropriated; so that the persons receiving it shall have no accounts opened on the books of the Department. This will effectually prevent advances and over-payments on that head in future. It was important to devise a system by

which no moneys should be received or dis-bursed, or in any manner come within the controul of any one individual; but that all moneys should be paid into the Department by certificates of deposite in banks, and that no thing could be drawn from such deposites, not even by the head of the Department, without the signature of two distinct officers of the Department, each acting independently of the other, and both certifying to the correctness of the act. Also, that the transfer of moneys from Postmasters to Contractors, should be subject to the same guard, and require, in like manner, the investigation and signature of two distinct officers of the Department. It was likewise necessary that the system should embrace a rule which should require Postmasters to account promptly for the proceeds of their offices, and prevent an accumulation of postage in their hands. This has been done, and it is believed that the moneys of this Department are now as effectually protected as those of any other Department in the Government.

The observance of the system which has been adopted, will require additional labour, but it is deemed essential to the security and

prosperity of this department.

I have the honour to be, with great regard, your obedient servant.

W. T. BARRY.

DOCUMEN'TS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT S MESSAGE.

Navy Yards-present and proposed.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

SIR—The Commissioners of the Navy have given to the subjects to which, by your letter of the 18th ult. you were pleased to direct their inquires, all the attention and consideration which their limited opportunity and time admitted, and they now respectfully submit the result.

The plans of the several Navy Yards indi ane plans of the several Navy Yards indi-cate the improvements made in each—consist-ing of officers' quarters, store houses, ship houses, blacksmiths' shops, timber sheds, tim-ber docks, spar sheds, &c. with the dry docks in progress at Norfolk and at Boston; and the paper A will shew the number and description of ships in ordinary, and the state and condiof ships in ordinary, and the state and condi-tion of each.

The query as to the number of Navy Yards one stablished and in operation, is one of such importance as to command the most earmest attention and investigation. The Commissioners are fully sensible that its discussion may excite strong local feelings—and they are aware of the responsibility of any opinion they may express upon the subjects but referring exclusively to the unbiassed dictates their judgment in the performance of an important official duty, and claiming the indulgence which a liberal community will not fait to ex-

tend to honest efforts, looking solely to the advancement of the public good, they approach the question with a confidence proportioned to the sincerity of their convictions.

"Is not the number of Navy Yards greates than is consistent either with economy, or the wants of the service?"

To maintain any one yard beyond the number necessary for building and equiping our ships with the utmost despetch, can, in no view, be considered as consistent either with economy as the wants of the service.

It is obvious that the greater the number of Navy Yards, the greater must necessarily be the expense. A yard, used for general purposes, that is, for building, repairing, equipping, and victualling a Navy, requires nearly a full set of officers to superintend it, although it may be only occasionally used for such purposes. it may be only occasionally used for such pur-poses. The principle of accountability in each yard being necessarily the same, the same sys-tem of checks must be maintained, whether tem of checks must be maintained, whether the amount of the expenditure be large or e-therwise. In yards, not constantly used for general purposes, some of the subaltern officers might, probably be dispensed with; but not in sufficient number to affect, materially, the aggregate amount of expenses, if we keep in view the preservation of system.

Were we to disregard economy, plausible reasons might be assigned, even for an increased number of yards. It might be urged that multiplying their number, would multiply the chances of reaching one of them in cases of emergency—such as distress in storms or disasters in battle; but when we look to the localities of our present yards, there are but

calities of our present yards, there are but few of them that can claim a decided preference, even on this, the most favourable, but certainly fallacious view of the subject. The certainty fallacious view of the subject. The harbour of Boston can be entered only with the wind shall happen to be falr. Its snow storms in winter, its fogs in spring and fall, present serious, and frequently insupersolle difficulties. The same objections apply, with considerable force, to Portsmouth, N. Hampshire. New York, Philadelphia, and Pensanire. cola, are all objectionable, as neither of them is easily accessible; and the two latter cannot be entered by ships of great draught, even at high water.
If the number of Navy Yards were confin-

ed to the number necessary for the service, in peace or in war, many advantages would re-sult. The expenses would be-reduced, and efficiency greatly promoted; system and uni-formity might be more easily preserved, and the accountability of those having the direction, rendered more certain and precise. By reducing the number of yards, more work would necessarily have to be done at each.

This would enable the Government to concentrate artificers, ship carpenters, and other necessary mechanics, and give them constant employment; and the Government would have in its power to select and retain in its service the most valuable, at fixed and moderate wages. We should escape the inconveniences to which we are now exposed, by employing mechanics at so many different points to execute the pub-lic works, and discharging them when such

lic works, and discharging them when such works are done.

This state of things not only compels us frequently to pay high wages, but to accept the services of interior menthose possessing the most skill become discontented when discharged, and will never return, unless from necessity. By having few yates, and these judiciously arranged, and provided with the necessary conveniences, much might be gain the amount of daily labour performed—

Ship carpenters, and other mechanics, works Ship carpenters, and other mechanics, working under cover, can not only do more work per day, but lose no time from raisy or other inclement weather—a consideration important to the Government, and calculated to render employment in its service an object of Petition with the best men.
While no time would be lost when working

While no time would be lost when working under cover, without a cover it is believed that for six months of the year the work per week would not average more than 41 days, thus occasioning a loss of one-fourth of times to save which, mechanics would readily agree to probably 10 per cent less wages—while a ship built under cover is worth probably 25 per cent more than when built in the open air, constantly exposed to am and rain.

It would be difficult to estimate fully the value of chosen bodies of mechanics, selected

It would be difficult to estimate fully the value of chosen bodies of mechanica, selected for their skill and industry, and prepared with every necessary convenience, faithfully to excute the public works in the best manner and in the shortest time. In peace economy would be greatly promoted—in war, the highest interests of our country would be subserved.

Among other considerations claiming atten-Among other considerations claiming atten-

Among other considerations claiming atten-tion, it may be observed, that, by reducing the number of Nhvy Yards, many materials suita-ble for the construction of small vessels would, in the building of large ships, be saved. In the present state of things such materials are distributed among so many Yards that the ex-pense and difficulty of collecting them at any one point, frequently exceeds their value.

To form a entisfactory opinion upon this mportant point, we must look to our seaboard and consider well the localities of our tempours. It will be found, that, although numerous, there are but few of them which can be safely entered by ships of the line, or even large frigates; and surely it will be conceiled that more other should be selected as a gene-

ral redezvous for our Navy.

Our maritime frontier presents two prominent positions, of which a skilful invading enemy would endeavour to gain possession as enabling him, more effectually than any other, to harass our coasting and foreign trade, and cut off our internal communication by water-while they would also enable him, with but a small military force, comparatively, to compel us to maintain more than ten times his number of troops to protect points in the very heart of our country which he might be continually threatening, although he might never seriously design to attack. These positions are precisely those which we should most vigilantly preserve from his grasp. The very interest to him, render them doubly important to us. If he, possessing them, could thus se-riously annoy us, we, having them in posses-sion, could thence most effectually protect our line of coast, and assail him, should he attempt a blockade. An enemy excluded from these positions, can no where upon our coast find nore than temporary shelter for his ships. It is indeed confidently believed, that, if we had these two points well secured, (and we surely possess amply the means of rendering them io,) the inducements to maintain a squadron upon our coast would be so diminished-the difficulties, inconveniences and hazards would be so numerous and so serious—that an enemy, even one physically and numerically our su perior in force of ships, would find it his interest to avoid such an attempt. The history of our Revolutionary war, and

our experience during the last war with Great Britain, indicate these two positions too clearly for them to be mistaken.

Our past sufferings admonish us, that the Chesapeake Bay, and the waters near Rhode Island, are our most valuable points; but while this is admitted, there is great satisfaction in the reflection that they are known to be susceptible of perfect defence-and from their relative positions to each other-their accessibility, at all times, to ships of the greatest draught of water, and their greater of anchoring grounds than are afforded by any other harbours on our whole line of coast, they form, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the two most important and desirable points for the general rendezvous of our Navy, in peace as well as in war; and these, they think, would, in every view, be the most judicious locations for our chief naval depots.

The central position, the mildness and salubrity of the climate, the facilities of ingress and egress, and the almost inexhaustible plies of ship timber afforded by the Chesapeake and its tributary streams, render it superior to any other place on our whole line of coast for a great naval station and depot; and nest, in the order of importance, for such purposes, is Newport, Rhode Island, or some other spot in Narragansett Bay.

Aside of the considerations which recom mend these as the most important position for naval depots and stations, in reference to the local advantages and facilities they affiord for the rendezvous of ships, there are other views which strike our minds with increased force and interest, and conduct us to similar conclusions.

Let us, Sir, for a moment, contemplate a state of war, and suppose these to be the g veral rendezvous of our Guarda Costa, constating of line of battle shipes, aided by steam These, co-operating with the permanent fortifications now in progress, would place those points in a state of security, and enable us to protect extensively, if not ef-fectually, our inland coasting trade, and to render invasion difficult and hazardous at any point, and probably impracticable at most— while our frigates, sloops of war, and smaller vessels, sailing thence, as they would be able to do at all times, and returning, as they might, in all winds, would annuy the com merce of the enemy in distant seas, even on his own coasts, and at the mouths of his harbors-to protect which he would necessarily be obliged to draw the larger part of his force from our coast (if stationed there.) We might n to act on the defensive, while the chances of our merchant and others vessels returning into port, would be greatly increased. The importance of a Navy does not depend so much upon the number of ships as upon their size and efficiency, and a judicious disposition of them in reference to our own protection and the annoyance of an enemy to the greatest possible extent.

In time of peace, our ships particularly those of the line and frigates, ought to be laid

up in situations where they could be most e sily united, and their services most readily commanded, in defensive operations against an enemy coming suddenly upon our coast, and bringing with him, as it might happen, the first intelligenc of his having declared war agains us. In this view of the subject, the two positions referred to, again present themselves as being more desirable than any other, for the rendezvous of our Navy-between the Chesapeake & Newport, each being so accessible, so easy of egress and ingress, that a junction of forces stationed at them might general ly, if not at all times, be effected in less then forty hours. This is an advantage of vast im-portance, not possessed by any other two ports, fit for the rendezvous of our ships of war, on our whole maritime frontier. Between Boston and the Chesapeake, to form such a juncture under ordinary curcumstances, it might take ten days, or even a longer time; but with adverse winds, and other causes not unlikely to occur, the detention would be incalculable; for, so long as they should continue, a ship of war might not be able to get out of the barbor

But we have incurred great expense in es

with them? At Boston, the balldings and improvements are highly valuable, and the dock now in progress at that Yard, makes it desirable that it should be retained as an auxiliary establishment. Its dense and active population—its numerous artificers and mechanics, and other resorurces it affords, give it facilities in the building and repairing of ships. It is understood, that a canal is in contemplation, because Measurchusetts have and the waters of tween Massachusetts Bay and the waters of Rhode Island; and should the work be completed upon a scale sufficiently extensive to admit the passage of Steam Batteries and Sloops of War, it would become highly important, as presenting the means of affording additional protection to our whole line of coast East of Cape Cod and Nantucket South Shoal, by a direct, safe, and speedy combetween Boston and Newport while merchant vessels bound to Boston, would often, particularly in time of war, avail themselves of this channel, to reach their destined port. For our ships rendezvousing at or near Newport. Boston might thus be relied on as

may be required, either during peace or war. As has heretofore been observed, Portsmouth New Hampshire, is liable to particular objections: and its remote position, and Boston intervening, deprive it of any advantages it might otherwise possess, as an auxiliary establishment. New York, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, are neither of them easily accessible-the two latter cannot be entered by ships of great draught of water, at any time.

furnishing many of the necessary supplies that

The yard at Washington has been established at great expense. -It possesses factories of chain cables, anchors, cambooses, blocks, castings, and laboratory stores generally; and advantages attach to these valuable factories, being conducted under the immediate eye of Government—and although, like Philadelphia, it does not afford a sufficient depth of water to admit the passage of ships of heavy draught, with their guns and stores on board, yet, still considering its connexion with the Chesapeake Bay, and the facility with which the hulls of ships, of the largest class, may be towed to Hampton Roads, or Norfolk, by common steam boats, it will be seen, that it s not destitute of advantages, even as a building yard, if viewed in the light of an auxiliary to a large and more important establishment, in the lower waters of the Chesapeake.

Upon the whole, with respect to the number of yards, viewing the question in all its aspects, the Commissioners of the Navy, with reat deference, submit the opinion; that, with the exception of the yards at Boston, Washington, and Norfolk, and another near the Gulf of Mexico (principally as a place for the de-posite of stores,) all of our other yards might in the course of a few years (allowing time to remove the ships, &c.) be dispensed with, without injury to the Naval serviceprovided an establishment be made near New port, Rhode Island. That the places of general rendezvous, in peace and in war, should be the Chesapeake Bay, and the waters at or near Newport-that the yard at Washington should be retained as an auxiliary to the one and that at Boston as an auxiliary to the And the opinion is confidently enter-

As to the most advisable position near Newport, a satisfactory judgment cannot be ormed until a thorough and minute examinaion shall have been made. It is known that there are several suitable places—but it is not nown which is entitled to a preference.

tained, that economy and efficiency would be

greatly promoted by such an arrangement.

With regard to the preservation of ships i ordinary from the injuries arising from climate much has been said and written by men of practical information and many theories still exist upon the subject It is believed, however, that the climate from the Chesapeake eastward, does not differ so much as to effect materially the preservation of ships, at any one of our yards more than at another: that it a water—and this is a far more important than ship be originally built of the best materials, and be in sound condition and well caulked, sterial than copper in the construction of our when placed in ordinary, she may, by excluding, whether we refer to the cost, or the difficulty of providing it. ing the sun and rains, keeping her throughly clean, dry and well ventilated, and winding her occasionally, be preserved in that state at either of the yards. The great cause of early procure suitable ship timber. And it may be decay in our ships is confidently believed to remarked, as worthy of consideration, that the be, in their having been planked with timber, always endeavoured to be guarded against in the contracts)-most generally not well seas oned-and not unfrequently to the union of both causes, The frames, being of live oak,

many almost be considered as imperishable.

These observations apply to all ships placed in ordinary, whether they have been in actual service or not, prior to their being placed there. While in actual service, it is found that ships do not decay as rapidly as they do whenlying in ordinary, unprotected from the weather: but if protected, in the way above suggested, they may be preserved much long-er in ordinary, than while in service at sea— as they are not subject to the west, and tear and vicissitudes of climate, which vessels in service are exposed to. It would be a diffi-cult task indeed to estimate the losses sustained under the present system of management with reference to the quality and condition of the materials used in the construction of our ships.' From necessity, ever since the creation of our Navy, we have been compelled to use, to a great extent, unseasoned timber in the construction and repair of our ships, hence immense expenditures and great loss of time (invaluable in war) arising from the necessity

of frequently repairing them.
The remedy for this evil consists in providing extensive supplies of ship timber, and plac-ing it in a state to be well seasoned, before it shall be used—and by never using, either in the construction or repair of our ships, timber that shall not be perfectly seasoned.—The Commissioners carnestly recommended this subject to your consideration; and they would, also, respectfully reccommend that our vessels

ntion of Cougrous, as to have induced that nourable body to have made the necessary

It may be proper here to submit the result of our observations and inquiries, with respect to the modes of seasoning ship timber. As to the best methods many opinions exist—and it is yet an unsettled point among the most expe-rienced and intelligent. Weighing all these opinions, and refering to our past experience, we incline to the conclusion, that the following would be found as effectual, if not more o, than any other that could be adopted, viz: Live oak timber.—Let it be immersed in wa-

ter for 12 months-then taken up and placed under cover to protect it against the sun, rain -its immersion is recommend and high windsed by the fact, that it renders it less liable to split or rent.

White oak timber .- Let it be docked about 18months in fresh, or two years in salt water—then taken up and sawed into such sizes as may be required—then placed under cover for two or three years, when it will be fit for

Yellow pine.-Let it be docked for about 12 months, then taken up and sawed to proper sizes for use-then placed under cover for a-

bout two years.

Mast timber.—Let it be immersed in water and covered in mud, and continue in that state until it shall be required for use-

All timber ought to be cut, if practicable when the greatest portion of the sap is arrest ed in its circulation (say from the 1st of November to the last of February)-and after being immersed in water ought never to be taken out at any other season than early in the Spring, if to be avoided-and it should then, early as may be practic ble, after being sawed or reduced to proper sizes, required in ship building, be put under sheds so constructd as to admit a free circulation of air; but at the same time to shield it from too much exposure to the sun and strong currents of air. It is believed, if the timber used in the construction of our ships was to undergo a process like this, that their darability would be ncreased twofold.

The Commissioners entertain no doubt that much loss has been sustained by slaunching ships before they are required for service. On the stocks, well protected, a ship can be preserved almost without expense, for a great number of years; probably as long as the furniture of a house, particularly if built of the best materials and properly ventilated.

protected while build-Launched, and not ing, by a house, or other covering, from the weather, as has from necessity been the case with many of our ships, and continuing unpro tected, their decay soon commences, and be comes destructive, particularly in their plank

ing.
As to the effects of different kinds of water upon copper on ships lying in ordinary, salt water is doubtless more corrosive than fresh. In fresh water, where there is not a strong current such copper as is used for our ships (32 oz) would last probaly twenty to twenty five years. In salt water, the effects upon copper, depending probably upon the degree of saltness, differ at different places.

The bottoms of our ships, in some situations soon became arnacled, and even muscles and oysters attach themselves to the copper, and prove very injurous, In other situations, when the water is only a little brackish, a crust is formed on the external surface of the copper, which some suppose protects the interior copper-and it may do so in a small degree. But the fact admitted, that copper can be preserved longer in fresh, than in salt water, still the contrary is no doubt the case with regard to thestimber of ships, which is universally believed to be more durable in salt than in fresh water—and this is a far more important ma-

Suitable copper may be readily obtained at all times and seasons; but it requires years to remarked, as worthy of consideration, that the water is salt in all of our harbours in any way endezvous for

I have the honour to be, with great respect. Sir. your obedient servant, JOHN RODGERS. Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Doc. 7, 1829.
At noon, the Hor. Samuel Smith, of Mary and, President pro tempore of the Senate, took he chair.

The roll of Senators was then called over by Walter Lowrie, E-q. Secretary of the Senate, when it appeared that thirty four members were

A message was sent to the House of Repre sentatives notifying them that a quorum of the Senate had assembled. Mr. White and Mr. Sanford were then ap

pointed a committee to join the committee of he House of Representatives, to inform the President of the United States, that quorums f the two Houses had assembled, &c.

On motion by Mr. White, Resolved, That the rule requiring the President pro tempore to appoint the standing com mittees of the Senate, be suspended, so far as it relates to the appointment of the Chairman of the Committee on Pipance, and that the Se nate will proceed to make that appointment by ballet. And then the Senate adjoured.

Tuesday, Dec. 8. Mr. White, from the joint committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed that duty, and that he pay.

hey may designate, the cost of which shall not exceed that of three daily papers. We objection being made to the considera-tion of the resolution, the question was put immediately and the resolution carried. Mr. HOLMES further moved that when this House ajourned hereafter, it adjourn to neet at 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered. Carried.

The credentals of Mr. FORSYTH, the newly elected Senator from Georgia, were presented by Mr. TROUP; and having been read, Mr. Forsyth took the eath and assumed his seat.

At 12 o'clock the message of the President was received by his Private Secretary, and having been read;

On motion of Mr. ROWAN, Ordered, That 3000 copies of the message, and 1,500 copies of the accompanying documents, be printed. The Senate then adjourn ed

Wednesday, December 9. A resoluton was received from the House of Representatives, derecting the appointment of wo Chaplins, of different religious denomina tions, to serve during the present session; in which the Senate, on motion of Mr. White, oncurred.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury, the Senate proceeden by ballot to the election of a chairnan of the Committee of Finance: when Mr. Smith of Maryland, was elected without op-

The President (Mr. Smith of Md.) then ansounced the appointment of the Standing Com mittees, as follows:

On Foreign Relations-Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Sanford, Mr. White, Mr Bell, and Mr. King On Finance-Mr. Smith of Md. Mr. Smith of S. C. Mr. Silsbee, Mr. King, and Mr. Johns

On Commerce-Mr. Woodbury, Mr Johns on, Mr. Sil-bee, Mr Sanford, aud Mr. Forsyth. On Manufactures-Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Rug gles, Mr. Knight, Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Bibb. On Agriculture-Mr. Marks, Mr. Willey, Mr. Noble, Mr. McLean, and Mr. Seymour. On Military Affairs -Mr. Benton ,Mr. Bar

nard, Mr. Troup, Mr. Hendricks, and Mr Livingston. On the Militis-Mr. Barnard, Mr. Tyler. Mr. Clayton, Mr. Dudley, and Mr. Noble.

On Naval Affairs-Mr. Havne, Mr. Taze well, Mr. Robins, Mr. Woodbury, and Mr Webster. On Public Lands-Mr. Barton, Mr. Living ston, Mr. Kane, Mr. Ellis, and Mr McKinley On Private Land Claims-Mr Burnet, M.

Barton, Mr. Sprague, Mr Kane, and Mr Grandy Un Indian Affairs-Mr. White, Mr. Troug Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Dudley, and Mr. Benton. On Claims-Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Beil, Mr.

Chase, Mr. Foot, and Mr. McLean. On Judiciary-Mr Rowan, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Webster, Mr. Hayne, and Mr. Freling

On the Post Office and Post Roads -Mr. Bibb, Mr. Burnet, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Seymour. On Pensions-Mr. Holmes, Mr. Marks, Mr.

Foot, Mr. Chase, and Mr. Chambers On the District of Columbia- Mr. Cham bers, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Clayton and Mr. Sprague.

On the Contingent Fund-Mr Kane, Mr. Iredell, and Mr. Knight. On Engrossed Bills-Mr. Marks, Mr. Wil-

ey, and Mr. Grunday. On motion of Mr. Hendricks, it was

Resolved, That a Select Committee, to con st of five members, be appointed on the subject of Roads and Canals, with leave to report by oill or other wise.

Mr. Hendricks. Mr. Tyler, Mr. Webster Mr. Dudley, and Mr. Ruggles, were appointed o be the committee. On motion of Mr. Sandford, it was

Resolved. That a Select Committee be ap ointed to consider the state of the current oins, and to report such amendments of the existing laws concerning coms, as may be deem d expedient Mr. Sanford, Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Living.

ston, Mr. Iredell, and Mr. Tazewell, were ap pointed to be the committee. Mr. Ellis, having announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Mis

ippi, submitted the following which were unanimously agreed to: Resolved. That the members of the Senate

from a desire of showing every mark of respect to the memory of the Hon. Thomas B Reed. deceased, late a Senator of this body, from the State of Mississippi, will go into mourning for one month by wearing crape on the left arm.

Resolved. That as an additional evidence of Reed, the Senate do now adjouin. Adjourned accordingly.

Thursday, December 10.
The President of the Senate communicated the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Senate, on the expenditures of the Contingent Fund; which, on motion of Mr. Bibb, was ordered to be printed.

The President announced as a co tion from the State Department, the Memori al of Francis Legrade, of Havana, Attorney for James A Watson, praying for the interfer-ence of the Government in his favour, to precure satisfaction from the Spanish Govern, ment, for losses sustained by the illegal, seizure of the Brig Morgiana, in the Canaries, by the Spanish Custom Officers, in the year 1824.

Mr. Barton submitted the following resolu-Mr. Barton submitted the following resolu-tion, which was considered and agreed to: Resolved that the Committee on Private Land Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making further provisions for the final adjustment of private Land Claims in Missouri, derived from the former govern-ments of France and Spain.

The Senate then adjourned over te Mon-

Resolved, That the Committee of the light Lands be instructed to inquire into expediency of extending the provisions of pre-emption law of 1814 to the present in tants of the Territory of Arkansas.

The Senate then proceeded to the eleof its officers; when Mr. Lowry, the present was re-elected by a rote near the proceeding of the laws and th Secretary was re-elected by a note nearly u-nanimous: 40 for Lowry, one blank, and one scattering. Mountjoy Bailey was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms and Door Keeper: For Bai-ly 59, 3 scattering, and 2 blank. Mr. Tims was re-elected Assistant Door-Keeper: For

Tims 30; scattering 12.
On motion of Mr. Chambers, the Senata
then proceeded, in pursuance of a joint resolution, to elect their Chaplain.

On the first ballot the votes were For Mr. Johns, 13 Mr. Addison,
Mr. Durbin,
There being no choice, the Senate ballotted second time, when the votes were,
For Mr. Johns,
16 Mr. Addison, . Mr. Addison, Mr. Davison, There being still no choice, the Senate bal-lotted a third time, when the votes were,

For Mr. Johns, 21-42 Mr. Durbin, The President, thereupon, gave the casting vote in favour of Mr. Johns, who was thereapon declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business, after which The Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances of the United States, was communicated by the Chair; and it was referred to the committee on Finance, and 1500 additional copies ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md.

John Donnell's beirs, and Alexander Mace tier, had leave to withdraw their petitions-

Mr. Woodbury, upon leave, introduced a bill to repeal the tonnage duties upon ships and vessels of the United States, and upon certain foreign vessels, which was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he would to-

morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to graduate the price of public lands.

Mr. Smith, of Md. gave notice that he

would, to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a bill to provide for the payment of interest due to he city of Baltimore.

The Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday, December 16. Mr. Livingston offered the following resolu-

'Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the locating and constructing, a direct road from the Seat of Government to the City of New Orleans.

Mr. Sanford presented a memorial of the Mechanics, Merchants, Manufacturers and others of the City of New York, against the present Auction System. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill to repeal the tonnage duties upon ships and vessels of the United States, and upon certain foreign vessels, was read a second time; and referred to the Committee on Fi-

Mr. Smith, of Md. on leave, brought in a bill for the relief of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore which was read and

assed to a second reading. Mr. Chambers gave notice that he would tomorrow ask leave to bring in a bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of cerroviding ain States therein mentioned, for interest on

their advances during the late war. After some time spent in Executive business, The Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Livingston, for inquiring into the expediency of locating and constructing a direct road from Washington to New Orleans, was considered and sgreed to-

Mr. Livingston submitted the following mo-

Resolved, That in the alternative of its being deemed inexpedient to cede the public lands within the state of Louisiana to the said state, that the committee on Public Lands he instructed to inquire whether justice, and the interest of the United States do not require that provision should be made by law for con-structing embankments and bridges, and mak-ing roads on said lands.

Resolved, That the committee on Roads

and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for opening a communication by water between the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain.

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce in the commerce in the commerce in the committee on Commerce in the commerce in the commerce in the com

be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Light House at on near the mouth of the Tchifuncti, on Lake Pontchartrain

These resolutions lie for one day. Mr. Chambers submitted the following re-

Resoved, That the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States to the joint stock part of the United States to the joint stock company incorporated to construct a Turnpike road from the city of Washington to Prederick, in Maryland,

This resolution also lies one day,

Mr. Sanford presented the petition of Benjamin Pendleton, of New York, asking for indemnity for his lossed sustained by recess of

ittee on Fina Mr. Livings erchants, tras ew Orleans, er cent be laid the committe Mr. Chamb oviding for the on their The bill for The Senate

Council of I e, and refer tive busine Marks, Adjourned t HOUSE O he Rev Ru appointed up an appr

maylvania, rolina, appe seats. variou ed. were STANDI Election Ways an Dwight, 8 Claims.

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the committee on Narat Africa
Mr. Livingston presented the memorial of
a merchants of New Orleans, who had orored goods from Europe before the masage
the present tariff law, asking a remission of
a additional duties. Referred to the comittee on Finance.
Mr. Livingston presented the petition of the
erchants, traders, and others, or the city of
tew Orleans, requesting that a duty of ten
er cent be laid on sales at auction. Referred
the committee on Finance.
Mr. Chambers, on leave, introduced a bill
roviding for the final settlement of the claims
certain states therein mentioned, for intest on their advances during the late war,
hich was read, and passed to a second read-

The bill for the relief of the Mayor and Ci-Council of Baltimore, was read the second ne, and referred to the committee of claims. The Senate then went into conclave on Extive business, after which, on motion by Marks.

Adjourned to Monday,

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Monday, Dec. 14.
The Rev Rueben Post, who was on Thursy appointed Chaplain to the House, appearand performed the usual service, by other

and performed the usual section, by busing an appropriate prayer.

It. WILDE of Georgia, Mr STEVENS of maylvania, and Mr. DUDLEY of North-polica, appeared, were qualified, and took

The various Committees having been ap-lated, were announced by the Clerk. STANDING COMMITTERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Rections.—Mears.—Mann. Tucker, Clase, Randolph, Johnson, of Ten Beckman, and

Ways and Means - Messrs. McDuffle, Ver Dwight, Smyth of Va. Ingerson, Gilmore and Mesers. Williams, Whittlesee, Bar of Conn. McIntire, Ramsey, Les and Lent.

of Conn. McInitre, Hamsey, Lea and Lent.

of Commerce. — Messrs. Cambreleng. Newton.

ham, Harrey, Southerland, Howard and Wayno.

prublic Lands. — Messrs Isacks, Jennings, Dunn.,

Hunt, Potter, Irvan of Ohio, and Clay.

Jordan of Conner,

pre, Hodges, Russel, McGreery and Cambell.

whe District of Columbia. — Messars Powers. All re District of Columbia. - Messers Powers, Al ashington, Varnum, Taliaferro. Ihrie and athe Judiciary .- Mesers Buchanan, Wickliffe,

white Judiciary.—Messrs Buchanan, Wickliffe, mo N. Y. Davis of S. C. Bowding, Ellsworth White of Lon.

a lterolationary Claims.—Messrs Burges, Dick
m, Fry, Wingate, Goodenow, Young and Brown is Pablic Expenditures.—Messrs, Itali, Daven
tof Ya Lion, Maxwell of N. Y. Spencer of Md, septon of Obio, and Norton.

la Private Land Claims.—Messrs Gurley Storigere chila, Pettis, Test, Foster and Baylor.

m Manufactures.—Messrs. Mellady, Standaberry, Mct. Martin, Daniel, Irwin of Penn. and Monell.

la Indian Affairs Messrs B. I. Lumpkin, Hinds, prof Con. Hubbarl, Gaither, and Lewis.

s Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett of

of Con. Hubbard, Gaither, and Lewis.
Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett of
Taylor, Polk, Wild, Crawford and Barnwell
Military Affairs.—Messrs. Desyton, Vance, Deiniliay, Blair of S. C. Mitcheff and Speight.
Naval Affairs.—Messrs Hoffman, Crownun, Miller, Ripley, Garson, Dorsey, and White of

Agriculture — Messrs. Spencer of N. Y. Wil-

the Territories - Messrs. Clark of Ky. Green, ction, Armstrong, Anger, Cowles, and W. B.

Military Pensions.—Messrs Bates, Lecomptes resolution.
and Chilton, Hammons, Bockee, and Ford.
Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs.
The reso Reed and Pearson. accounts-Messrs. Halsey, Swan, and Broad

Expenditures in the Department of State. —
n. Karl, Sill, King of N. Y.
Ependitures of Freasury. — Messra Leiper Cro-

a, and Kendall.

Sapenditures in the Department of War,

Sapenditures in the Navy Department.

Make Marketter in the Navy Department.

Mosen

Shepherd, Bartley, and Evans, of Pensylva

Exponditures in the Post Office Department.— in Yancey, Borst and Scott. Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Meser 12, Bailey, and Swift.

, Bailey, and Swift.
SELECT COMMITTEES.
Internal improvements.—Messer Hemphill,
of Ten. Haynes, Letcher, Vintua, Craig, of Va.

He Militia. Thompson, of Georgia, of Pennsylvania derringer, Weeks, Graig, of Eincaid, and Cahoon.

Retrenchment — Messrs Wickliffe, Coulter, of Massachusetts. Lamar, Guke, Huntingdon, by Wis

he Census -Messrs Storrs, of N. York, Crane, the Presidential Election. - Messre McDuffie, c., Carson, Les, Martindale, Stephens, and

nication was presented from the first com communication was presented from the both of warious ac-for the Treasury, on the subject of warious ac-aremining unadjusted for more than 3 years, to kept. 30th 18-9. An adjournment then took f, until 12 o'clock, this day,

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

ter the presentation and reference of more a hundred petitions.

Message in writing, was received from President of the United States, by Mr. selson, his private Secretary, which was and is as follows, viz.

he Speaker of the House of Representatives deputation from the Passamaquoddy Ina, resident within the limits of Maine,
a resident within the limits of Maine,
a resident within the limits of Maine,
at arrived in this city, and presented a meid, soliciting the aid of the Government
swiding them the means of support.

excellecting that this tribe, when strong
numerous, fought with us for the liberty
the wa now enjoy, I could not refuse to
ant to the consideration of Congress, their

nt to the consideration of Congress, their lication for a small portion of the bark timber of the country which once belong-

to them.

It is represented that from individuals who
the lands adjoining the present small
tesion of this tribe, parchases can be made
identify extensive to secure the objects of
memorial in this respect; as will appear

Dec. 18.
Ordered, That the said message be referred to the committee on Indian affairs.
Mr. Council moved the following resolution

Resolved. That the Committee on Ways and Manns be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on Salt.

This resolution being read, the question was required and put, Will the House now consider the same? And was decided by Year and Nays, as follow: Yeas, 76.—Nays, 92. So the House refused to consider the said resolution.

So the House refused to consider the said resolution.

The Speaker laid before the House, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Board of Internal Improvement, of the expense of making a Canal between Barnstable Bay and Buzzard's Bay, prepared in obedience to an order of the House of Representatives of the 3d of January, 1827, which letter and report were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting his annual report of the state of the Fi-

The report having been announced from the Chair-

Mr. Buchanan moved that ten thousand copies of the report, and the documents ac-

companying it, be printed.

Mr. Whittlesey proposed six thousand copies, being the largest number ever printed of public document before this session.

The question was then taken on printing the largest number proposed (10,000 copies,) and decided in the affirmative.

Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1829. In the House of Representatives yesterday, numerous petitions and memorials were presented; after which, several resolutions were submitted. Upon a proposition on the preced-ing day by Mr. Richardson, for the establish-ment of a Committee on the subject of Education, a considerable discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Hall of North Carolina, Storrs, which Messrs. Hall of North Carolina, Storrs, of New-York, and Archer, of Virginia, took part, in opposition to the resolution. Mr. Archer moved to lay it upon the table; which was finally carried, on a division by yeas and nays, by a majority of 127 to 53. Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina, announcing the death of the Hon. Gabriel Holmes, a member clect from, and formerly Governor of that State; and it was upon his motion resolved, that the House go into mourning for the cus-tomary term of thirty days. The House then, as an additional testimonial of respect for the memory of its deceased member, adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 17.

great number of petitions—
On motion by Mr. Standiffer, it was
Resolved, That the Committee on Indian
Affairs be instructed to inquire what further

means may be expedient and necessary in ad-dition to those already provided by law to fa-cilitate the removal of such of the Cherokee Indians as are disposed to emigrate and settle themselves West of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Sevier moved to amend this resolve by adding the words 'and West of the Territorial line of Arkansas, and this amendment being accepted by the mover as a modification of his

The resolve, as amended, was agreed to. On motion of Mr. White, of Florida, it was Resolved. That the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expedi-ency of providing for the Compilation of a Treatise on the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane, and the fabrication and refinement of Sugar, including the most modern improvements; And, also, into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to cause to be procured, through the Commanders of our public armed vessels, and our Consuls abroad, such varieties of the Sugar Cane as may be best adapted to the soil and climate of the

United States. On motion by Mr. Magee, it was Resolved, That the bill to regulate the lay ing out and making a national road from the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. to Buffaloe in the State of New York, reported to the last Congress by the Committee on Internal Improvements, together with the report of the Committee of the reconneissance and estimates of the Board of Engineers now on the files of this house, be referred to the

Committee on Internal Improvement. On motion of Mr. Storss, of N. Y. it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Demunicate to this house copies of the monthly reports of the affairs of the Bank of the Unitd States received at the Treasury Depart-

ment since the first day of July last.

Mr. Verplank, of N. Y. submitted for con ideration, the following:

Resolved. That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire and report on the expediency of reducing the rate of postage on periodical publications, and placing them at the same rate, and under the same regulation with newspapers.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

A gentleman who arrived at the Fountain Inu, last evening, in the Citizens' Canal Line, states that the great Southern mail, which was despatched from this city, on Monday afwas despatched from this city, on Monday af-ternoon, was robbed yesterday morning be-tween Frenchtowa and Newcastle; and what is rather mysterious, the driver was ignorant of the circumstance, notwithstanding the bags were all taken off, (except one which was cut open in the stage,) and a trunk beside. It was not ascertained whether there were any passengers in the stage or set, but it is un derstood that it was the last one of the line. Balt- Admerican-

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, December 24, 1829.

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Riner, Mr. Rinerane Houses, to Miss Mary Davis, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, in South River nect, by the Rev. T. Riner, Mr. River and Gardiner, to Miss Essensira Ass, youngest daughter of Mr. Howard Davall.

COURT OF APPEALS.

December 17th.—The argument in Nos. 270 and 271, was continued by N. Brewer, Jr. for Wayman, and Boyle, and Taney, (Attorney Gen.) for the State.

December 18th.—The argument of the above cases was continued by Taney, (Atty. Gen.) for the State, and concluded by A. C. Magruder, for Wayman, in reply. The State of Maryland, vs. Laban Walsh the argument of this case was commenced by R. Gill, for for the Appellant. for the Appellant.

December 19th.—The argument of the a-bove case was concluded by Taney, (Atty. Gen.) for the Appellant, no counsel argued for

the Appellee. The motion to quash the return of the vedi-In motion to quasi the return of the vectioni exponas, in the case of the State of Maryland vs. Matthew Murray, was argued by Taney, (Att y. Gen.) and E. Gill, for the motion returned squashed.

The argument of the cases of the State of The argument of the cases of the State of

Maryland vs. Barker, and Scribner, Nos. 185 and 186 was commenced by Taney (Att'y. Gen.) for the Appellant, and Mitchell and

Gwynn for the Appellees.

Monday Dec. 21st.—No. 29, James Nay-Justice, delivered the opinion of the court—Judgment affirmed. In No. 25, Dyer vs. Dorsey and Edelen,—Archer J. delivered the opinion of the court—Judgment affirmed. No. 26, Mandell vs. Perry, Martin, J. delivered the opinion of the court—Judgment affirmed. No. the opinion of the court-Judgment reversed, procedendo awarded. Archer J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 79. Brundidge, Vose and others, vs. Poore and Wife, and others, Decree reversed. No. 80, Lemmon and others. vs Boring, Decree affirmed. No. B3. Allender, Admr, of Wyse vs. Riston, Stephen, J. delivered the opinion of the court. Judgment affirmed.

The argument of the cases of the State, vs. Barker and Scribner, Nos. 185 and 186, was concluded by R. Gill for the Appellant. The argument of the cross appeals, Wat-kins, Adm'rs. vs. The State use of Shaw, Adm'r. of Wells, and Shaw Adm'r. of Wells

vs. Watkins, Admr s. was commenced by Randall for Watkins Adm'rs. and Flusser for Shaw. Tuesday, Dec. 22d.—No. 27, Edelen : Exr's vs. Dent's Adm'r, Buchanan Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court-Judgment affirmed. Earle J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 72, Negro Charles Gwynn vs. Jones' Lessee, Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded. Nos. 74 and 75. cross appeals) Bowly's heirs vs. Deady's heirs—Judgments reveal and proceden-do awarded. Buchann Ch J. delivered the opinion of the court he collett's Ex'r. vs. Waters, No. 81, Judgment affirmed. No. 85, Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. Moore and others Judgment affirmed. Buchan-an, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 86, Glenn trustee of Pease was Youkapff. Judgment reversed and procedende awarded. No. 98, Pennington, Adm'r. of Patterson vs. Gittings Ex'r. Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the optimizen of the Court-Decree affirmed. No. 155, Kemp wa The Baltimore Fire Insurance Company—Judgment affirmed. No. 295, State vs Laban Walsh—Judgment affirmed. No. 23, Brooke's Lessee vs. Charles

Neale-Judgment affirmed. The argument of the Cross Appeals, Nos. 99 and 137, was concluded by Alexander for Shaw, Adm'r. of Wells, and A. C. Magruder for Watkin's Adm'rs.

Wednesday, Dec. 23—Hammond and others vs. Steir, Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court-Decree affirmed. The Term closed this day.

THE NAVY. The following is, we believe, a correct list of the U. S. Navy in commission, and now in

Mediterranean Station-Delaware, 74, Com W. M. Crane, Java, 44, Capt. J. Downes, Constellation, 36, Capt. A. S. Wadaworth, Fairfield, 18, Master Commandant F. A. Par-ker, Lexington, 18, Master Com. W. M. Hunter, Warren, 18, Master Com. C. W.

Skinner, Ontario, 18, Capt. T. H. Stevens,

Pacific Station—Guerriere, 44, Com. C. C.
B. Thompson, St. Louis, 18, Master Comt.
J. D. Sloat, Vincennes, 18, Capt. Finch.

Dolphin, 12, Lt. J. P. Zantzinger.

West India Station—Falmouth, 11, Com.
Jesse D. Elliot, Erie, 48, Master Comt. Danel Turner, Peacock, 18, Master Comt. E. R. M'Call, Hornet, 18, Master Comt. Oth Nurris, Natchez, 12, Master Comt. A. Claxton, Shark, 12, Lieut. Thomas T. Webb, Grampus, 12, Lieut. W. K. Latimer.

Brazil Station Hudson, 44, Com. Stephen Cassin, Vandalia, 18, Mast. Comt. John Gal-

THE HORNET.

In relation to this ship, of whose loss but too well grounded apprehensions have latter-ly been entertained, a glimmer of hope is pre-sented. We saw rearright a gentleman who arrived here three days ago in the schooper Uncle Sam from Havans. He informs us that about the 15th November a British packet ar about the 15th November a British packet ar-rived at Havana from Vera Cruz, which re-ported that she had spoken the U. S. ship Hornet, dismasted, but that she had declined the offer of assistance tendered by the Packet. Our informant is not positive as to the fact, but thinks that it was said the Hornet had thrown her guns everboard. [American,

The makes size Haddon, Capt. Champto, arrived below Blaw New Iron London. London papers to the evening of the 1sts November, were parsed by the Editors of the New York Communical Advertises. The only toms of interest which they find are the following, which are topied from the London Times:

Landon Times office—Nov. 13.

The Paris journals of Wednesday have just been received. We copy the following from the second edition of the Manager des Chambres.

orsows, Oct. 25.

It is reported that a Russian corps of two thousand men, which was quietly cautoned at Vrazza confiding in the treaty, has been surprised and surrounded by a horde of Turks, probably belonging to the corps of the Pacha of Scutari. The Russians who were too few in number to make any resistance, proposed to capitalate; to which the Turks pretended to accode; but the Russians had scarcely laid down their arms, when the Turks fell upon them and massacred them to a man. them and massacred them to a man.

CERRE, Oct. 17. For some days past a report, which seams improbable, has been spread here, that by order of the Sultan, Athens has been evacuated by the Turks and given up to the Greeks.

London Nov. 14.—The average of Grain declined this day.—Wheat 55s 7d. Barley 31s.

Duty on wheat 29s 8d. Barley 13s 10d.

Liverpoot, Nov. 12. sales to day, are about 4,000 bags, at steady

D. CLAUDE, JR.

TO STEEDS BOCCOA EVICEEUSE SUPERIOR WINES & LIQUORS. In addition to his former Stock, the subscriber has just received the following WINES, which will be sold at the Importer's Prices

either by the Dozen or Single Bottler Burgundy Madeira, Superior—Red Seal,
Burgundy Madeira—Black Seal,
Sercial Madeira, Superior—Green Seal,
Sercial do. Yellow Seal,
L. P. Madeira, very Old,
Sherry, very Old,
I. C. Champagne, long Pax,
I. C. Champagne, squar Box,
Ruenart ditto.

Ruenart ditto, Dinet ditto.

Chambertain Burgundy-First Quality. Curacoa Cordial, The above WINES, and Bottle, are directly from the hands of the Importer, and can be

recommended for their Age, Purity and Superior Excellence.

WINES ON DRAUGHT. Old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Van de Grave, Claret, and Rousillon.

IN BOTTLES AND ON DRAUGHT. Champagne and French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Real Us quebaugh, Old Rye Whiskey, Common Whiskey, Peach Brandy, Apple Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum.

Gentlemen desirous of furnishing themselves with any of the above LIQUORS, will be accommodated with the

LOAN OF CASES, On condition that they return hem on leaving ALSO,-For Sale, by the Hogshead or Bar-

rel, First Quality RED STREAK CIDER FIT FOR BOTTLING.

D. CLAUDE, JR. Dec. 24.

GEORGE SCHWARAR. BAKER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at the rehands, and avails himself of this method to inform them that he has provided an ample supply of the very heat materials to manufacture

Bread, Biscuits, Crackers and Cakes Unremitting attention shall be continued.

CAKES AND BISCUITS Furnished to hopkeepen and Country Dealers, at Baltimore Prices Dec. 24.

PUBLIC SALE. DY virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr. John W. Hammood to the subscriber, and in pursuance of an agreement between John Glenn, Kaq. trustee of the said Hammond, and the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 18th January, at 15 o'clock, A. M.

A FARM,
Situated on the Anne-Arindel county side of Patapsco river, apposite Fort attency, and adjoining the
Parm of Rd. Cromwell, Eq. containing about

486 ACRES.

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

and advantageous mode of in the them for expitalists.

THE TERMS OF BALE ARE,

One third of the purchase money to be paid in each,
one third in aix months, and the balance in twelve
months from the day of lale. Notes with sufficient
endorsers will be required to secure the payment of
the two last instalments.

BOMERVILLE PINENET.

The Editor of the Raltimore Gazett will publish the above twice a week until sale.

PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphana Court of Anne-Arundel county, the aubscriber will offer at public sale, on Friday the 15th January next, at the late residence of Joshua Rowles, deceased, near Elk Ridge Landing, Anne-Arus county,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE of Joshua Rowles, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Grain, Hay, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of six months for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with Interest from the date—under ten dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock in the morning.

PHILIP MARMAN, Adm'r, poc. 24.

Register of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

To hereby given, That the autheriber of Anne-A.
rundel county, hath obtained from the Orphads
Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters
of administration on the personal estats of Joshus
Rowles, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12d day of
June next, they may otherate by law be excluded
from all benefit of said estats. Given under my land
this 22d day of December 1828

PHILIP TARMAN, Adm's,
Dec. 24

STATEFORM MARSULAME.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County, Orphuns' Court,

December 21st, 1829.

On application, by petition, of Bushrod W. Marriott, administrator with the will annexed of Jesse Chancy, late of Anne-Arundel county, decessed, it is ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said decreased, and that the said decreased. by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said decreated, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of pix successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Annapo-

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Register of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

TS hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans'
Coun of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters
of saministration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Jesse Chaney, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased. All persons having claims against
the said debeased, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at
or before the twenty-first day of June next, they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of
December 1829.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT,
Adm'r. with the Will annexed.
Dec. 24

DIVIDEND. Bridge Company have declared a dividend of twenty-five cents per share, for the last six months,

on the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of January next, to stockholders in person or to their order. By order of the President and Directors. TH. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.

OF THIS DAY.

MARYLAND LOTTERY. BY YACES & MINTYRE. For the benefit of Washington and St John's Colleges. SIXTH CLASS- FECOND OR NEW SERIES.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on Thursday, the 24th December. 1829. 60 Number Louery - 9 Drawn Ballots.

SOLUTION IN S.,000 is \$-,000 is \$-,000 is \$-,000 is \$-,000 is \$1,000 is \$2,500 prizes of \$000 is \$2,500 b prizes of 800 is 1.500 b prizes of 250 is 1,400 62 prizes of 100 is 6,200 2,010 40 is of prizes of 1,530 30 is 51 prizes of 25 St. 478 of prizes of 20 1,020 102 prizes of 10 is 1,020 1030 prizes of 6 is

13395 Prizes, 34,220 Tickets. \$76,995 20825 Blanks, Blank to a Prize. PRICE OF TICKETS.

3 is 34,125

1 70 Tickets Halves

1175 prizes of

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, 50. 5 FOR 1880. ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, By which the Holder of I we Tickets, or Two Shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!—The trawing will take place in Bal-

On Wednesday the 30th of December. HIGHEST PRIZE.

Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000 1,000 500 300 200 500 500 200 100 100 600 100 25,000 5000

Prices, amounting to \$40,000 5250 Only 10,00 Tickets, More Prizes than Blanks PRICE OF TICKETS.

25 Quarters, 2 50 Eighths, Tickets. Halves,

Por Tiskets and Shares in the above Lotteries, ids variety of Numbers, apply at
8 WANN'S OFFICE, where the drawing of
all the Botteries is the United States is reactived, and all information given gratis.
Address THOS SWANN, Assapelly.

STATE OF MARYLAND, So.

John Joseph County, Orphore Court, Hoember 16th, 1839.

Off application, by position, of Thomas Allein, Admir, of William Weens, late of Anne-Arubel county, decreased, it is ordered, That he give the natioe required by law, for prelitors to exhibit their claims against the said decreased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six much county weeks, in one of the news-papers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Heg. of Wills, A. A. C.

TE HERRET GIVEN. That the subscriber of Anne Arindel coupty, hath obtained from the Orphans' coar of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Yerms, 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 16th Gay of May next, they may otherwise by law be exday of May next, they may otherwise by law be ex-eluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un der my hand this 16th day of November, 1829. THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc. Anne Arundal County, Orphane' Court, N 16th, 1829.

On application, by petition, of Thomas Allein, Adm'r. of Benjamin Carr, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered. That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the news-papers printed

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

A PERRBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Carr, 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 16th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all hears to of the said estate. Given under my from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November, 1829.

THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r.

Nov 19.

6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphani Court, November 16th 1029

O'N application, by petition, of Bushrod W. Marriott, Adm'r of William Wheeler, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered. That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers provided in Annayolis. printed in Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

Is HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hat obtained from the Orphana' court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wheeler, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warried to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all bennfit of the soid estate. Given BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Adm'r.

E OUTON

TS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber with obtained from the Orphana's ours of South Mary's county, it Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John C. Garner, late of aid county, deceased. All persons having claims against the sales of said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the subscriber, legally authenticated, on or hafor the ten'h day of November eighteen hundred and thirty, they may otherwise by law hereschided from all benefit of said earste. Given under my hand the 10th day of November 1820
[HENRY G GARNER. HENRY G GARNER

THIS IS TO CIVE NOTICE,

Adm's of Juo. C. Gamer

Tif A.T the subscriber both obtained from the Orphans' Coult of distimore county, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Juhi C. Mackubin, late of lestate of Ju kubin, late o Baltimore county, declared. All persons having claims against the said decessed are All parsons hereny warned to exhibit the same, with the youthers thereof, to the subsc iber, on or be fore the 1st. day of June next; or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all bene fit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 1829. R ICHARD MACKUBIN, Adm'r.

IN CHANCERY,

Charles Carroll of Carrollon 7 7th, 1829 on THE bill to this

Edward Harding before the year before the year Black Charles Carroll. of Corrollton, sold to Edward Harding of Montgomery county, a freet of land lying in and county called Hermitage, that about twenty sentunded dollars of the purchase money is still de It prays a sale of the land for the payment of this money. It is stated that the said Edward Harding is deady that fidward Harding, the son, and Charles J Coren, and Mariah his wife, who are defendants live aut of this state; whereapon it is ordered by the court that unless the said about Hefendants appear in the court, and file this answers on or before the 27th day of April next, the side bill shall be taken pro confesso against theb, provided a sopy of this order, and the subalines of the said bill, be published in some newspaper of this state three successive weeks lefore the Stite day of December text

True Copy.

Test RAMSAN are all the year of the subalines of the EAMSAN are all the taken pro confesso against them. True Copy.

Test RAMSAN are all the year of the subalines of the subalines of the subalines of the state three successive weeks lefore the Stite day of December text

True Copy. case states that

True Copy.
Toot RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

西郷 大瀬町にまる(のの) 日

George Doughlass TEE object of the bill was.

John Peter Bonard, Johnan a decrea for a conveyance, from the defendant to the complainant, of the property hereinafter mentioned. The bill states, that on the 10th day of September, in the year 1821, the complainant contracted with the defendant for the sale, for the tracted with the defendant for the sale, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, of all that piece of ground situate in the city of Baltimore, which was conveyed to said Bonard by Foster May nard and Thomas Mortimer, administrators of Thomas Mortimer deceased, by deed dated the 17th of March, in the year 1808, and recorded mong the land records of Baltimore county, being part of the lot distinguished on the plat of Howard's late addition to Baltimore town, by the number seven hundred and forty seven, saving and excepting out of said ground that part thereof sold and assigned by Thomas Mor finer to Owen M Manus, subject to the pay ment of the yearly tent of seven pounds cur-rent money. That complainent paid said Bonard on entering into said contract, of said purchase noney, the sum of three hundred dollars, and for the balance of said purchase money execut ed to said Bonard three promissory butes; the thereunan the said Bonard executed to com plainant a bond of conveyance for the piece ground before mentioned; that upon said bond being executed, complainant entered into pos session of said piece of ground, and has ever since possessed and enjoyed the same. That complainant has long since fully paid and sails fied said promissory notes, and the whole of the eived no conveyance of said piece of ground. The bill also states, that the said defendant John Peter Bonard, resides out of the state o Maryland. It is therefore adjudged and order ed, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of thresuccessive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 15th day of January next, give noti e to the absent defendant of the substance and -b ject of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this Court in person. or by a solicitor, on or before the 15th day of May next, to shew cause if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy
Test RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. Dec. 17.

WANTED

TO hire or purchase, a boy of 18 years old. and upwards. Enquire at this office. Dec. 17.

> IN CHANCERY, 10th December, 1999

ORDERED. That the sale of the proper' O in the cause of Thomas Mundell, and others, against Hendley W. Lanham, made and reported by the trustee, Alexander Mund II. shewn to the contrary on or before the today of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three succes ive weeks in some newspaper, before the tent day of January next

The report states the amount of sales to b 8864 00.

True copy Test. RAMSAY WATERS. Reg. Cor Can Dec. 17.

SELLING OFF AT COST. GACCAGA WAY W. BACCACO

BEGS was to inform his friends of Anny poles and the public at large, that he his on band a complete and general assortment in ready made CHAIRS, of arious shapes and colours, all of which are painted in oil, and warranted to last as long as any in this or any other place, he therefore invites the attention of all who may favour him with their custom. to call at his old stand in Charles street, No 68 and examine for themselves. His prices are as follows:-Cane seats 25 dollars per duz. Slat macks finished handsomely in gold at 11 dellars per dozen, do. do. finished in bronz-

Baltimore Dec 17. 7

NOTICE. / College in forms the public, that the examination of

the Students of the Senior class, preparatory to graduation, will commence at 10 o'clock A M, of the 17th inst to be confinued on the 18th, 21st and 22d

The Governors and Vistors of the College, the Parents and Guardian of the Students, and all interested in the properity of the institu-tion, are respectfully in ted to attend. Dec. 17.

INSPECTION WAREHOUSE.

TABLE Stackholders of the Annapois Tobac-co Inspection Warehouse, are requested to meet on Saturday at Joclock P. M. at Williamson's Hotel. Porcial attendance is desired, as business important to the concern will be for consideration.

ISM IMPROVED." A Dramatic

Modley, in one act.

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NFORMS his friends and the public raily, that he has just arrived from ADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a la Seasonable and Fashionable

GOODS.

In the selection of which he has endeavoure to please them They are requested to call and see how far he has succeeded, as he is disposed to sell at very reduced prices. His stock consists of

DRY GOODS.

Among which is a very handsome assortment of

OTRUASSIANS. GROCERIES.

Hardware, China, Glass, Queen's

Ware,

Hats and Caps, and School Books.

And a selection of the best Garden Seed

nd SELBY, or JOHN S SELBY, are re quested to call and settle their accounts with

FRESH

PATENT FINISHED CLOTH.

GEORGE M'NEIR. Merchant Tailor,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large

STOCK OF GOODS, In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest

Patent Finished Cloth Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment o

oassiweres, And Variety of

VESTINGS.

Of the latest patterns; with an a-sortment of Stocks, Collars. Gloves, Suspenders, Silh Hosiery, &c.

All of which he will sell low for case, or to October 1.

WILLIAM BRYAN Merchant Tailor.

Has just returned from PHILADEL PHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large Stock of

FASHIONABLE GOODS Very superior in colours and quality; all of which he will be happy to make up for his

riends and the public, on moderate terms. He mas just received his Fall Fashions from New York.

NEW FANCY STORE

ANN KARNEY

BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that the has just returned from the city of Balti more, with a fine assortment of

Panot Goods

Of the latest New York & Baltimore Fashions And has commenced business in the stand early opposite to Williamson's Hotel, where Ladies can obtain all kind of articles in the

Millenary and Mantua Making line of business. She also has, and intends to keep various articles for the use of Gentle Ahe announces also, that she will in a few days be joined by a lady altogether acquainted with the aforementioned lines of bu She ventures to assert that she will he able to dispose of her goods at as reduced pricer as they can be obtained at in the city o

share of the public patronage N. B -All orders from the country will be

Baltimore, and therefore respectfully solicits

punctually attended to.

For Sale or Rent,

THE House lately in the occupalion of Mr. Jeremish L Boyd, on North East Street, For further infernation enquire of the subscriber 073 H RAY.

LABOURERS.

THE subscriber wishes to hire fifteen or Arundal county court, on the third Monday of Arundal county court, on the third Monday of April not to show cause if any they have, why which liberal wages will be given—Enquire of William Brown of Ben in Accapable or RICHARD GREEN,

Manager of Sit Billia W. Manager of Bit Ridge Furnace.

The primary object with the conductors of the dournal of fresht, is to point out the means of preserving toelith and preventing disease. To attain this, all classes and both saxes shall be addressed, in a style familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such professional terms and allusions as would in any way obscure the subject or sharn the most fatitions. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, shall be placed before them, so arranged and applied as to conduce most efficaciously to their bodily comfort and mental tranquility. To whatever profession or calling they may belong, the readers of this Journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. Sir, food, exercise, the reciprocal operations of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and pervading interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be makely filled.

Recommendation of the toork.

Recommendation of the work. We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the Journal of Health" is conducted, and be lieve, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication while conducted by its present elitors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D.
Who P Dewees, M. D.
Thos. G James, M. D.
Wm. E. Horner, M. D.
Saity of fennsylvania. John G. Otto, M. D. Thos T. He son, M. D.

Pranklin Bache, M. D. Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rester of St. Ste

phen's Church. Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Provost of the Uni B. B. Smith. Editor of the Philadelphia Recor

der, and Rector of Grace Church.
G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church.
James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's. orge Weller

Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.
Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Fifth

Presbyterian Church Wm. M Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presby

John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic

Michael Hurley, Paster of St. Augustine Catho Wm. II Furness, Pastor of the first Congrega-

tional Ghurch.
W T Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian St Jno L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.

Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Ch.
Manning Porce, Pastor of St. George's Metho

dist Episcop | Church.
In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions. who are subscribers to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Acalth in terms of unequivocal commendation. TERMS:

The Journal of Health. will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. Price per annum, \$1 25. in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by Judar Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. 08 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the dif-

ficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscrip-tion will be obviated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person. The Journal of Health including index, will form a

the course of Health including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octavo.

Agents: J Dobson, 108 Chesnut St. Philadelphia W J Necl, Baltimore; Wim. Burgess, 97 Fulton street, N. York; Carter & Hendee, Boston; and in most of the towns in the United States. OF A Specimen of the Work may be

seen at this Office

REMOVAL

THE subscriber has removed his Office to the House contiguous to his residence in Prince-George's street, near the Dock
JAMES MURRAY

Anne-Arundel County, to wit.

ON application to the Judges of Anne Arun del county court, by petition, in writing, of Jacob Hyland, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debt ors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath. as far as he can ascertain them being an nexed to his petition; and the said Jacob Hyland having satisfied the court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; and the court, having ap pointed Joseph H Calder trustee for the be nefit of the creditors of the said Jacob Hyland. and the said trustee having given bond with security approved of by this court, for the faithful discharge of his trust, and the said Jacob Hyland having executed to the said trustee, a good and sufficient deed of con veyance for all his estate real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family accepted.) for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustee having certified to the court in writing that he is in possession of all the estate of said Jacob Hyland. mentioned in his schedule _1 is therefore ordered and adjudged by the court that the said Jacob Hyland be discharged from his confinement, and that he, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Anna-polis, once a week for three successive months, before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of Oet 39

ORDERED by the Course Team of the distors of percelled Jahring of the insolvent of the insolvent state the and appear before it mard-Town, St. Mary's county in the Monthly of March next, to the insolvent of the

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of Annual Country, will meet at the Court Hat the City of Annual Court Hat the City of Annual Court Hat the City of Annual Court Hat the Court Hat Court Hat the Court Hat Court Ha

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Nasol

Bank

BOARDING & LOD CIDEON PEN

DEGS leave to announce, that many od the large and commodizes His cently occupied by Mrs. Robbson, assetts to the State House, he will be prepared in commodate with Boarding and Loging, but the ensuing session of the legislature at 12 twenty gentlemen.

twenty gentlemen.
A few Yearly Bounders will also be tale Oct &

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED, That the sale made by 1.3 ORDERED, That the sale made by 1.2
Speed, trustee for the sale of the rail of tate of Richard Watkins, as stated in him port, shall be ratified and confirmed, sale cause to the contrary be shown before the its day of February next, provided a copy of a order be inserted three successive weeks in Maryland Gazette, at or before the 11h is January next. The report states that said for thirty one dollars.

True copy

True copy BAMSAY WATERS Reg. Cor Ca Dec. 17. 9

HOUSES
In Annapolis, for Sale of O Gate, in West Street, a House, is

bles. &c. near the Beth, also sayers. Houses and Lots in town; and two Fast the country. Apply to the subscriber, or Daniel Hart.



Commences her regular route on Technext. Leaving Builtimore at 70 clock for Ampolia, Cambridge and Easton; returning, lating Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge. Ampolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leave Chist town at 1 o'clock the same day, On Saedy to 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at o'clock for Annapolis only, returning leave Chist o'clock for Annapolis only, returning leave Chist o'clock for Annapolis only, returning leave to an appolis at 1 past 2 o'clock; continuing the route throughout the season.

Passage to and from Annapolis, \$1. Commences her regular route on Tw

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCILIBER respectfully lafer her Friends and the Public in great that she has removed from the house she ly occupied, near the Protestant Church, the well known stand in FRANCIS STEE the well known stand in FRANCI formerly occupied by Capt Thomas and sine by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. And Ga brill, which is now undergoing repor-will be made a comfortable and speak place of residence for Members of the

lature, or others visiting the city.

tiaving a good STABLE, well susplies with timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. together with CARRIAGE HOUSE, and PUMP at present the control of the control o Water in the yard, gentlemen may rely having their Horses well taken care of by good Ostler

Her TABLE will always be supplied at the best the Markets afford—Charges wrate, and no exertions wanting to reads notal satisfaction to all who may have

with their patronage.

Bearders will be taken by the Yes, and Day, on moderate terms.

Annapolis, Oct. 16. DRIIX WINDS

NEATHY BENCUTED AT THE SEFILE.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ARROW.

DESIGNATION DEDOCUTED BOOK

REPORT ON FINANCES.

In obedience to the directions of the "Act supplementary is the Act to establish the Treasury Reports on the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

ort: Of the Public Revenue and Expenditures, The receipts into the Tree-sary, from all sources of re-venue, during the year 1827,

22,966,863,96

The expenditures for the same year, including the pub-22,656,764 04

The balance in the Treasu-ry, on the 1st of January, 1828

CRY.

continued, who come before the list wided a copy of the Cenave weeks in St before the 11th to states that said in

Mer Cor Co

AND

ing near the T

J. J SPEED

House.

respectfully inform the Public in general to the house she he recessions Church, PRANCES STEEL IN Thomas, and she and Mrs. According to the last the city.

L.E. well supplied with and PUMP of problemen unity of the public and public with and PUMP of problemen unity rely.

ford —Charge me wanting to reads who may farest

M. ROBINS

0780 at 184 194.

PING

m Boat

6,668,286 10 The receipts from all sources during the year 1828, were 24,789,462 61

83,205,523 64 anda (atatement D) I. Dividends on Bank 1,018,008 75

inck incidental Rev 110,631 22 Making an aggregate of 31,457,749 71 The expenditures for the year

25,485,313 90 1628, were (F) Viz. Civil Diplomatic, &

Miscellaneous 3,676,032 64 Military service, lions, ordnauce, Indian affairs, pen-

one, and arming the militia 5,719,956 06 Naval service, including the gradu-

improvement of

be Navy 3,925,867 15 Public,debt 12,168,438 07 3,995,867 13

Leaving a balance in the Trea-sury, on the 1st of Jan'y, 1839, 5,972,435 81 of The receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated to have smounted to 19,437,230 98

Viz. 17,770,744 59 Lands (G) 972,059 33
Bank dividends 490,000 00
Miscellaneous (H) 204,427 06
The receipts for the 4th quarter are estimated at 5,165,000 00

Making the total estimated re-ceipts of the year. 2. And, with the balance on the let of January, 1829, forming -24,602,230 98 The expenditures for the three 30,574,666 79

present year.

Civil, diplomatic, ty catimate, ty (i).

Civil, diplomatic, t miscellaneous 2, 482, 415.50

Military service, including fortilessions, ordinate, being affilia, and intermilitia, and inter-

nd improvements 5, 13 Mergi service, in-cluding the gradu-cluding the gradu-al improvements of S. nta 5,155,256 44

his liet. 9,565,079 94.

This liet. 8,710,469 97

The amenditures
for the 4th quarier
including 5,680,

46 90, yes account.

the public steps,

Making the total estimated ex-genditures of the year 26,164,595 10

Larger in the Treasury, on the set of Minary, 1830, an estisted balance of 4,410,071 69

Of this balance, which includes the funds the reported by this department as not the first of the Simbnay Fund Act of 1817, 81,000,000, and the register has been held to not existing appropriations.

In the theorem we want to be extinated as the theorem of the simbnay fund at the stimuted patterns.

In That there will be required, to complete the service of the year 1820, and of pre-

of the appropriations for that year are presented. That the sum of \$115,000 de will be carried to the surplus fand, at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, of because those moneys will not be required for or will no longer be applicable to them. which it was appropriated are com-because those moneys will not be req or will no longer be applicable to the II. Of the Public Debt. The total amount of the public debt of the U. S. was, on the 1st of January, 1989 Viz. Funded debt 58,368,135 78

Consisting of
Six per ct. stocks 16, 279, 882 02
Five per ct stocks
including \$7,000000 subscribed to bank of the United States 12,792,000 20 Four and a half

per cent stocks 15,994,064 11 Three protestock 13,296,249 45 Unfunded debt 44,282 27

Consisting of Registered debt. being claims registered prior to the year 1798, for services and supplies during the revolutionary war Treasury n

28,965 91 Treasury, notes, outstanding Mississippi stock, outstanding The payments made and to be made, 9,261 27 6,055 09

on account of the public debt, for the year 1829, amount 12,405,005 80 Of this sum, there

will have been paid for interest 2,563,994 25 And on account of principal 9,841,011 55

Leaving the total debt, on the 1st of January, 1830 4 48,565,406 50

Viz Funded debt, as per statement K 48,522,869 93 Unfunded debt, as

per statement L 42,536 57 Of the sum applied to the payment of the public debt, in the year 1829, \$10,049,630-50 have accrued under the second section of the Sinking Fund Act of 1817; which completes the whole amount of that appropriation up to the 1st of January 1830; and 82,355,-375 80 have been derived under the 4th sec-

Treasury.

The payments of the present year being applied exclusively to the redemption of the six per cent stocks, there will remain the following stocks redeemable according to the respective contracts:

tion of the act, from the surplus moneis in the

In 1830, six per 6,440,556 17 18,901 59 Five per cts. Four and a half per cts. On the 1st of Ja-1,539,336 16 nuary 1831, and subject to the last payment of 1830 18,901 59

Total redeemable in 1830 In 1831, (viz. on the 1st Jan. 1832) five percts 1,018,900 72 Four and a half 5,000,000 per cts.

6,018,900 72

Total redeemable in 1831 In 1839, four and n half per cts. 5,000,000

On the let of Jan. 1833, four and a half per cents. 2,227,363 97 Total redeemable in 1832

7 7 997 363 97 In 1833, (viz. on the 1st. Jan. 1834) four and a half per cents. 2,227,363 98 In 1834, (viz. on the 1st. Jan. 1885) five per cents 4,785,296 30

Making together 20 Redeemable, at the pleasure of the Government 20 28,226,620 48 20,296,249 43 Viz

Five per ct. sub-scribed to the bank of the U. States 7,000,000 Three per cts. 13,296,249 45

From the above statement it is apparent, that the Sinking Fund, as hereafter estimated at \$11,500,000, for the year 1830, and subsequently at an average of \$12,000,000, can only to applied to the reimbursement of those stocks which are not redeemable at pleasure, as follows. n 1830, to the

payment of prin-cipal 8,017,605 51 Interest 1,1901,437 55 9,969,132 56

In 1851, to the payment of prin-cipal 5,018,900.78 Interest, say 1,687,000 08 1,186,115 04 in 1833, to the payment of prin-cipal 9,227,366 98 Interest, say 1,085,883 66

4,735,296 so 965,652 29 Interest, say

The inconvenience to which the Treasury will be exposed by this cause, may be averted by redeeming the stock subscribed to she bank of the United States, and authorising he commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the three per cents, when in their opinion, the terms on which such purchase can be made, will render it as favourable to the U. States as the navment of other stocks, then subsemias the payment of other stocks, then redeem-able. This stock is now quoted in the mar-ket at about 874. An unlimited authority to redeem it, would no doubt somewest enhance the price; but this effect would, in a great degree, be counteracted by the option to redeem other stocks. If however, the revenues can, in the opinion of Congress, be more advantageously reduced or otherwise, disposes when the other stocks shall be redeemed, the reduced or otherwise disposed of, payment of the three per cents may be postponed; subject to the operation of a small Sinking Fund, to be applied conditionally, viz. when the stock can be bought at a reasonable price, to be fixed by law. In such case it will be necessary to the full employment of the present Sinking Fund, to give the Commissioners power to purchase the five and four and a half per cents at their market

price.
III. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue
and Expenditures for the year 1830.
The amount of duties on imposts and ton-

nage, which accrued from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1829, is estimated at 821,821 500, being 82,621,300, less than that which accrued in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This deficiency has arisen almost entirely in the lat quarter of the present year, and was probably caused by extensive importation which had been made in the early part of 1828, in anticipation of the increased duties. In the 2d and 3d quarters of the year however, the importations have so augmented, that accruing duties secured in those quarters are but 849 300 less than those secured in the 2d and 3d quarters of the preceding year. This improvement still continues, and there is reason to believe that the duties accruing in the 4th quarter will nearly equal those of the 4th quarter of last year. It is worthy of remark that the accruing revenue of the three first quarters of the year 1829. though so much below that of 1828, is only 270,200 less than that of the same period of

the year 1827.

The debcutures issued during the three first quarters of 1829, were 3,059,060 25, which exceeds the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1828. by 96,47570.

The amount of depentures outstanding on the 30th of September last, and chargeable upon the revenue of 1830, was \$1,111,136, exceeding by \$65,992 the amount chargeable on the same day in 1828 on the revenue of

The value of domestic articles, exported from the United States, for the year ending on the 30th of September last, is estimated at \$55 800,000 being 5,150, 331 more than the value of those exported during the same period, in the preceding year.

The amount of Custom house bonds in suil

on the 30th September last, was 6,391,714 20, being \$1,967,435 45 more than on the same day in the preceding year. It may be obser-ved, that the great increase of this item, for several years past, has arisen from the heavy failures in the China trade; in which series of bonds falling due from the same houses, com-

mence in one year, and terminate in another.

From a view of all these facts and considerations the receipts for the year 1830 are estimated at 823 840,000

Viz. 22,000 000 Customs 1,200 000 Lands Bank Dividends Incidental receipts, including arrears of internal duties. direct tax, and canal tolls 150,000 To which is to be added the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the lat of January, 1830 4,410,071 09

Making an aggregate of 28
The expenditures for 1830 are estimated at Viz: 28, 250, 071 69

Civil, Diplomatic, & Miscellaneous 2,473,225 63 Military service, iucluding fortifications, ordinance, Indian af-lairs, pension, arm-ing the militia, and internal improvements 5,525,18995 Naval pervice, including the gradual im-

disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fand, for the year 1830, will be \$11,500,000, and when the increase of population is considered, may probably be safely computed at \$12,000,000 for the four succeeding years. This sum will complete the payment of the whole Public Debt, within the year 1834, without applying to bank shares.

Should it be determined to reduce the revenue so as to correspond with the existing expenditure, it will require the exercise of a wise forecast on the part of the Legislature to avert serious injury. Merchants having goods on hand, liable to be effected in price by a change in the fiscal system of the government, have a just right to expect from it a ment, have a just right to expect from it a reasonable notice, corresponding with the magnitude of the change proposed. In accordance with these views, it is respectfully suggested, that, whatever diminution of duties

suggested, that, whatever diminution of duties shall be determined upon, it be made to take effect prospectively and gradually.

It will, in such case be proper, at an early period, to select the articles upon which to commence the reduction. As auxiliary to this undertaking the annexed tables M. and N. have been prepared. Table M. exhibits the amount of duties accruing on such articles of amount of duties accruing on such articles of importation, as are generally of foreign production. Table N exhibits the tariff of duties imposed by foreign Governments, on such articles as are produced in, or exported from the United States, as far as has been ascer-

tained at the Treasuy Department.

The precise effect of a reduction of duties revenue, can only be ascertained by experience; but, as the imports will be some-what increased by the operation, it is not apprehended that a gradual reduction, commending at an early day, would sensibly prolong the total extinguishment of the public debt. The various duties devolved on the Treasu-

ry Department, in relation to Custom Houses, and Land Offices have led to the exercise of powers not sufficiently defined by law. These are liable to be entarged by successive gradations, under special exigencies, without legislative sanction, until the powers of the Department to perform indispensable duties are derived from usage, rather than the statutes. Of this nature, are those exercised in the payments for contingent expenses of the Cutter service, repairs of Custom Houses, Wharves, and Warehouses, belonging to the United States, expenses to inspectors employed in special services, in addition to their per diem compensation; in the allowances to persons instructed to investigate transactions of Custom House and Land Offices; to assistant counsel, and for costs in suits and prosecutions; and for various services of less magni-tude. The payments for these objects are u-sually made by Collectors and Receivers of Public Monies, or by drafts on them from the Treasury Department; being considered as incidental to these branches of revenue. It is

f monies in the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury deems proper to make known to Congress, that the duties imposed upon woollen goods, under the act of the 19th May, 1828, have, in pursuance of an instruction from the Treasury Department, dated the 15th of October 1823, been charged upon the value of such goods, without the addition of 20 per centum on the cost of those imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, or from beyond Cape Horn; or 10 per centum on those

from any other place or country.

The law it is believed, may admit of a different construction; but, as the orders for the importations, since the instruction above referred to, were given with a knowledge of its
operation, now to add the 20 or the 10 per
cent, to the cost of such goods, would probably transfer the whole of them into a class
higher than was fairly contemplated by the
importer, and increase the duty very prejutilciously to his interest. Under these circumciously to his interest. Under these circumstances, and as there may be some doubt as to the intention of the law, it has been deemed proper not to disturb the existing construction, but to submit the matter to the considera-tion of Congress.

can, but to submit the matter to the consideration of Congress.

Another subject, somewhat similar in character, has been for special reasons, differently disposed of. A deduction of five per cent,
on the invoices of broad cloths, for measurement, has become an established usage of
trads. This usage was particularly noticed
in an instruction issued by the Treasury Department, on the 9th September, 1828, but
which had been differently construed by the
Custom House Officers at different ports: at
some, the deduction having been made from
the measurement, and at others from the costs
by which different rates of duties were imposed. It was deemed not only a legal, but
Constitutional obligation, so far as the powers
vested in the Department would admit, to
render the duty uniform throughout the United States. In preparing the necessary regrelations for this purpose, it was considered that
the five per cent, deduction was originally in-

gust, 1829, directing the allowance of the five per cent. to be made on the measurement on-ly. But this unavoidably deprived a number of importers, whose orders had been pre ious-ly given, of the expected benefit of the de-duction, in determining the classes of dutis-ble prices to which their cloths belonged; such cloths are consequently, subjected to a rate of duty higher than was contemplated when the orders were given. The regulation has therefore, injuriously affected the interest, of these importers, and their case is submitted to the favourable consideration of Congress, who alone can give the proper relief.

who alone can give the proper relief.

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully invites the attention of Congress to some modification of the existing revenue laws, as well for the convenience of those employed in commerce and davigation, as for the better se-

country of the revenue,

The law in relation to licenses for coasting
and fishing vessels, operates unequally and
injuriously upon some branches of that business, it requires, upon every change of structure of the vessel, or of awarraup, by the transfer of the right of one partner, the taking out of a new license, and the payment of a new duty.

new duty.

The bounty allowed on vessels employed in the cod fisheries is understood to be unlawfully obtained by some of those engaged in the mackerel fisheries. It is believed that a bounty on the fish procured or exported, without reference to the origin of the salt, would better promote whatever encouragement may be considered as proper to be given to the fisheries. It is believed that a bounty on the fish cured or exported, without reference to the origin of the salt, would better promite whatever encouragement may be considered as a oper to be given to the fisheries; this could be graduated to any scale, and, being more spuple in its form, would be less little to buse.

It is found that the present mode of com-

pensating Custom House officers operates anequally, and not in proportion to the services rendered.—As striking instances of this unequality, Inspectors, in many places, receive more than double the compensation of the C !more than double the compensation of the Collectors who employ them, and, at some ports, Custom Houses are built, we purchased by the Government, while at others, they are provided at the expense of Collectors.

The fees of other are table to be variously computed, and are a constant source of empourarssment in the transaction of business. These, it is believed, may be generally abolished, and the mode of compensation by sala-

lished, and the mode of compensation by sala-ry, beneficially substituted; retaining, however, those on manifests, clearances, entries, and permits, and that class of service which makes it the interest of the officers to requie a strict observance of those acts on the p rt of masters of vessels, and shippers, which may desirable that such payments should be as specifically sanctioned by law as those made out senue.

The commissions now allowed to collectors. on bonds put in suit, might be advantageous-ly divided between them and the District At-torneys. The former would thereby be more interested in taking proper security, and rie latter have a salutary simulus to the discharge

of their duties.
Some additional provisions of the is deemed occessory to compel the surrender of public books and papers of thatriet Attachevs, Marshals, Custom house and Land officers, in pursuance of orders from the proper department.

pursuance of orders from the proper department:

The labors of the appraisers of imported goods have been greatly increased by the fact in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed 19th May, 1828. To give the proper efficiency to that branch of service, it is necessary to have warehouses and offices, conveniently adapted for the examination, measuring and repacting of goods; and that the personnemological by appraisers should be more immediately under their control. In the port of New York where hearly half the importations into the United States are made, the whole labor of appraising devolves on two officers, who are exclusively responsible for that duty; and yet, all the assistance which can be provided for them is supplied indirectly; under an implied power.—To avoid the embarrassment that must arise from sickness, or other necessary absence of one or both of emberrassment that must arise from sickness, or other necessary absence of one or both of these officers, an additional appraiser at that port seems indispensible. It is also deemed advisable that the commissioned appraisers at all the ports should be authorised under proper restrictions to emply parsons to act as assistants, under a regular efficiel responsibilitys these being distributed upon the different classes of business could not fall to increase the power of the appraisers for an efficient and faithful performance of their dutier, and without any material increase of expense. The present system of see any goods for debenture, or in accurring for duties, may, it is believed, be banacially modified. Goods are now stored under various circumstances:

drawback, must be deposited in a public store, and there remain, from their landing, until ent, or, on being transported coastwise,

be again stored or shipped. oth. Goods, irregularly imported, are red until they can be disposed of according to

Private stores are usually rented for purposes by the Collecters; but the facility of second to such buildings renders the security of little avail: and that abuses have not re frequently occurred, is attributable much more to the integrity of the merchants than the efficacy of the system. The remedy proposed, is to erect warehouses, at the public expense, at the principle ports, for all the per-manent objects connected with this branch of service; to be so situated and constructed as to be conveniently guarded, and rendered inaccessible except by permission of officers in charge. This being done, the warehouse system may be extended to all goods entered for drawback, and the right of debenture contimued as long as they remain in store. There can be no doubt that a moderate charge for storage would remunerate the Government for the expenditure, while the revenue would be rendered more secure, and the interest of navigation essentially prometed.

The intercourse between the United States

and adjacent foreign territories, requires some special regulation, as well for the conveniance of the officers of the customs as of travellers, and also for the better security of the reve Persons transiently coming into the United States on business, and returning, are obliged to pay duty for the horses and vehicles employed, without benefit of drawback. Ferry-boats, having foreign goods on board, are required by law to enter and pay fees upon every trip across a boundary water. It is also desirable that United States' vessels, of whatever burden, laden with foreign goods. passing on those waters, should be subject to the same regulations that are now imposed on coasting vessels, passing from one district to another, not in an adjoining State. It may, however, be doubted whether any regulation short of a total prohibition of the importation of goods, not the growth or product of the Territories contiguous to the United States, and of their transportation upon the boundary waters in vessels of the United States, without accompanying evidence of the duties having been paid, will effectually prevent illicit importations from those countries.

The laws in relation to the coasting trade do not afford the necessary means for prevent ing the unlawful introduction of foreign goods rough that channel. The United States are divided into three great districts: 1st. From their eastern limits to the southern limits of Georgia. 2d From the southern limits of Georgia to the Perdido River. 3d. From the Perdido River to the western limits of the United States. Masters of vessels, licensed for carrying on the coasting trade, may now, with a given amount of cargo, pass from one port to another, within either of these districts, or to a port in un adjoining State, without delivering a manifest or obtaining a permit previ-ous to their departure, and without making any report or entering their vessel at the port of destination; nor does the law require any evidence, except the oath of the master in their cases, of duties having been paid on foreign goods transported from one port to another, except by a defective provision as to Islands. Wine, Spuits, and Teas, and goods entitled to drawback. It is apparent from these facts that very great ficilities are given for illicit trade. If a single port can be found, where, through the negligence of the officers of customs, or other cause, goods can be thus in-troduced, there is no sufficient obstacle to their being transported, by water, to another and a better market. The mere power to board a coasting vessel, and demand her manifeat, without any obligation on the Master to report her to the Collector, is wholly insufficent for proper security against frauds, and coasting and foreign navigation is carried on.

e is also a feature in the law, in relation to the seizure of goods suspected to have been smuggled, which, it is believed, may be beneficially modified. These goods are usually seized in small quantities; the owners perhaps escape, or no one appears to claim them, and yet the goods cannot be sold until libel led, and condemned in a court of the United States; the costs attending which, frequently amount to more than the proceeds of the articles when sold. The officer not only loses his reward, but the United States are subjected to costs, and what was intended as an inducement to vipilance becomes worse than nuga-tory. This might be remedied, by authori-zing the sale, without condemnation, of such goods as may be unclaimed, after a reasonable notice. An additional and salutary stimulus may also be given to the activity of Revenue Officers, by authorizing a relinquishment to them, of a portion of the proceeds of forfeited goods, which may accrue to the Government. The sum thus relinquished would probably be much more than repaid, in the increased security of the revenue, arising from the incite-ment to greater vigilance.

ower to search for, and seize goods found on land, requires to be enlarged, and setter defined. To avoid unnecessary vexation, the exercise of the power might be limited to a reasonable distance from the coast, navigable rivers, canals, or the interior borable rivers, canals, or the interior bor-It is known that considerable exertions are making for introducing goods into the U-nited States, in violation of the revenue laws; and the Secretary of the Treasury finds him-self compelled to invite the special attention of Gongress, to the adoption of such measures,

estrained by efficient laws, rigorously

The present credit system, it is believed, may be materially improved. If the purchasec of goods, or any other person than the
imporer, could be lawfully substituted, as the
principal on Custom-house bonds in all cases
where the importer was not indebted on bonds
due and unpaid, the security of these debts
slight be greatly increased. It would, in such
cases depend on the solvency of a class of merchants exposed to less hexard in their business. chants exposed to less hazard in their business, besides being divided among a greater number. The credits new allowed are also unnecessarily complicated. The long credits on teas have been a source of heavy loss to the revenue, and consequently injurious to the in-terests they were intended to promote. Expe-rience has proved, that, by furnishing an op-portunity for, they stimulate adventurous spec-ulation, no less ruinous to those connected with them, than prejudicial to the Government. The terms of payment for duties, now presen-

ted by law, are as follows.
All sums not exceeding 850 are payable in cash; all sums exceeding 850, for duties on the produce of the West Indies, (except adjacent seas, bays, and gulfs, one half in 6 months, one halfin 9 months.

On salt, 9 months:

On wines, 12 months: On all goods imported from Europe, (other han wines, salt and teas,) one third in 8 months, one third in 10 months, and one 3d

On all goods, (other than wines, salt and teas,) imported from any other place than Europe and the West Indies, one third in 8 onths, one third in 10 months, and one 3d in 18 months:

On teas imported from China or Europe stored as security for duties, a credit of two years is allowed. When delivered for consumption, the duties not exceeding \$100, on a credit of 4 months with security; if over \$100 and not exceeding \$500, 8 months, over \$500 12 months; the credit not in any case to extend beyond the two years allowed on deposit of the teas:

On wines and spirits, stored as security for duties, the same credit, on the delivery, as if not stored; not to exceed 12 months.

The term of 69, and 12 months, might be adopted as a fair average of existing credits A change, if introduced prospectively, could not be sensibly felt in the price of any article of importation; and the reduction of the duties on teas, and some other importations from countries south of the equator-if that be thought advisable, would counteract the effect of a shortened credit upon the interests of navigation in that region.

The average proposed somewhat increases the length of the credits on importations from the West Indies. Upon this point it may be observed, that the profits of the West India trade, being reduced to their minimum, every proper facility given to it, could not but be felt in the agriculture, as well as the conmerce and navigation of the united States; those colonies being almost the only market for many of the staple products of several of the States. The same object may be further promoted, by the reduction of duties on cofee, spices, and some other products of these

It is also worthy of consideration, whether any modification of the revenue system, with a view to improve the West India trade, might not, with advantage, bearranged in such manas to give a preference to the productions of those colonies into which American navigaion is permitted.

The effects of a change in the credit system, and of a reduction of duties, upon the various in' rests of the nation, other than revenue, are suggested as incidental considerations, which, though they might not be deemed of such a character as to justify a revision of the revenecially in those ports where an extensive luclaws, yet cannot safely be overlooked in modification called for by other indispensible objects. It may be proper, however, in all measures of this nature, to keep in view, that the money power of the Government, whether exerted in the imposition, distribution, or re-duction of taxes, or in the disbursement of the public treasure, requires to be exercised with the most guarded and steady purpose of uni-ting absolute and relative justice in the same goint. Whatever propels an undue portion of capital into one pursuit, must tond, where apital is abundant, sooner or later to over charge it, and lessen the profits. The same operation will cause at least a relative increase the profits of other pursuits from which capital has been withdrawn. The application of the money power of the Government to regulate the unequal action caused by such or any

> tion to its end; hence, the necesity for care & moderation in all measures of this character. Every mistake must increase the irregulariies intended to be remedied, and interrupt & disturb that gradual growth which best promotes and secures substantial prosperity. So injurious are great and sudden fluctuations in human employments, that it has been even doubted whether the inventive genious of man, in the development of means for awing labour, and multiplying mechanical power, has not proved rather an evil than a benefit. A close observance of this operation will, however close observance of this operation will, however demonstrate that, whatever there may be of evil in it, arises only from the suddenness of the change, Employments essential to the change, the change of these who may be not be chariling of these who may be not be chariling of these who may be not be chariling of these who may be not be not be chariling of these who may be not be charities of those who may have profited by

other changes in human economy, is in its ua ture, incapable of precise and certain adap-

arts, no longer interrupted by way, have been directed to other objects, ond have so increased the power of production that the tide of prices, which had been long on the flood, is gradually ebbing, even under a depreciated currency. The relative values between labor and products have also changed, but are not yet alljusted. The depression of prices, falling unequally on the different species of property, is ruinous to many, and repugnant to the feelings even of those who do not really suffer, It may be long before a proper adjustment of these values removes the evil; and until then, the busy world will be agitated by until then, the busy world will be agitated by the convulsive struggles of its various inter-ests, each to avert from itself, and throw upon others, the impending adversity. The ramifcasions of these connecting & conflicting operations are so complicated, that it may be boubt ed whether any degree of intelligence, however free from the influence of special interests, could, by the exercise of a political power, materially lessen the evil. The active enersalt,) or places north of the equator, and sit-uate on the castern shores of America, or its gies of man, stimulated by necessity, emulation, and love of wealth, are perhaps the a gents most to be relied upon, in maintaining a salutary equilibrium in the various operations

> to individual and public welfare. Whetever objects may, in the wisdom of the Government, be found for the application of surplus revenue, after the public debt shall be paid, there will probably remain a considerable amount, which may be dispensed with by a reduction of the import duties, without prejudice to any branch of domestic industry Such a reduction will present a favourable opportunity for averting a portion of the evil re-sulting from the general depression in the price of property before referred to. The repeal of a tax is similar in its effects to the relinquish ment of so much annual debt; relieving to that amount, the various species of labor upon which it was charged, and distributing its benefits, in proportion to consumption, upon evey individual of the nation.

of human enterprise. Every new disposition,

therefore, of the money power, to be safe,

should be gradual, and requires great caution

to a void increasing the unequal and irregular

action which is so obviously prejudicial, both

The extinguishment of the public debt tends to the same result in another way. The in-terest is now paid to capitalists, out of the profits of labour; not only will this labour be eleased from the burden, but the capital thus brown out of an unproductive, will seek a productive employment; giving thereby a new impetus to enterprise, in agriculture, the arts, commerce, and navigation, at a lower charge for interest than before. The heavy impositions on the labour employed in these pursuits those nations where the arts have attained the highest perfection, had become in agreat mea sure counterbalanced, in latter years, by the increased capacity of that labour; but these burstill remain, and with but little prospect

I diringtion.

In the mean time the industry of the Uni od States will have a positive advantage over hat of other countries, equal to the difference between their respective rates of taxation: and it is worthy of consideration, that there has been probably no period, in which such an opportunity for advancing the general economy of the American People, and aiding them to maintain a successful competition with that of other countries, could have been more propi-tions, or more necessary to their interests, than that which is now approaching. It is known that the most unexampled exertions are making in all civilized nationa, to increase the productive power; and those who shall stand foremost in this laudible strife, will be assured of success in maintaining not merel & the prosperity of their People, but a high rank among the family of nations.

Becretary of the Treasury. Treasury Department, Dec. 14, 1929.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, Kept by a Gentleman residing near South River Bridge.

ovember.

1 Flying clouds, moderate, fresh breeze,
2 Clear, frosty morning, light breeze,
3 Clear, frost, p. m. cloudy, light breeze,
4 Clear, cool, frost, bigh wind,
5 Clear, moderate, fresh breeze,
6 Clear, cool, fight breeze,
7 Rain, cool, fresh breeze,
8 Clear, cool, light breeze,
9 Clear, cool, light breeze,
10 Clear, fresh breeze,
10 Clear, fresh breeze,
11 Clear, fresh breeze,
11 Clear, bank frost, very cold all day, ben 11 Clear, hard frost, very cold all day, heavy blow,
12 Clear part of the day, fresh breeze, very cold, joe an inch think.
13 Clear, cold, fresh breeze,
14 Hain all day and part of the night, light breeze, 15 Clear, smart frost, fresh breeze, 16 Cloudy, cool, light breeze, 17 Rain all slay, heavy rain at night, light 18 Clear, very warm forenoon, light breeze, n w

Clear, very warm forenoon, light breeze, in Clear, p. m. cloudy, light breeze, it Clear, p. m. cloudy, light breeze, clear part of the day, light hreeze, if lying clouds, warm, light breeze, a lann, heavy blow, a w-t Clear, sold, hard frost, fresh breeze, it Cloudy, appearance of rain, cold, fresh breeze,

breeze, as may, show at night, light
27 Cloudy part of the day, light breeze,
28 Clear, cold, creeks frozen all over, light
breeze,
29 Cloudy, cold, light breeze,
30 Cloudy part of the 26 Rain nearly all day, snew at night, light

Mr Smith, of Md., presented a memorial from the President and Diesetors of the Ohio and Baltimore Rall Road Company, showing the prosperous state of this undertaking—the prompt payment of the funds that have been anheribed both by individuals and the State of Maryland, and the city of Baltimorey and praying that the federal government may subscribe for such a portion of the Company's state at the state of Company's deep and praying that the federal government may subscribe for such a portion of the Company's state at the state of Company's may deep and the company's state of th stock as the wisdom of Congress may deem for the benefit of the nation. On motion, this memorial was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals,

Agreeably to notice given yesterday, Mr. Noble asked and obtained leave, and introduc-ed a bill further to revive and continue in force the several acts making provisions for the ex-tinguishment of the debts due the United States from the purchasers of Public Lands; which was read and ordered to a second read

The following resolution was presented by

Mr. Holmes.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate what funds of the United States deposited in the State banks, or the banks of the District of Colum bia, have been directed to be withdrawn since the session of Cangress of 1824; what sum still remains in such banks, at what times the transfers were respectively directed, and in what cases such funds are safe, unsafe, or

Wednesday, Dec. 23. The following resolution, presented yester day, by Mr. Holmes, was considered and

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Trea ary be directed to report to the Senate what funds of the U. S. deposited in the state banks, or the banks of the District of Columbia, have been directed to be withdrawn, since the session of Congress of 1824, what sum still remains in such banks, at what times the transfers were respectfully directed, and in what cases such funds are safe, unsafe, or doubtful.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, the petition and papers of John McCleary, pre-sented last session, praying a pension for ser-vices rendered during the Revolutionary war, were again refered to the Committee on Pen-

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Smith, of Maryland.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to consider, whether any alterations are necessary to the act, entitled An act fixing the compensation of public Ministers and Consuls, residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes,' passed the 1st day of May 1810.

The following resolution was supmitted by

Mr. Hendricks:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads & Canals, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of renairing the United States Mail road, between Louisville and Vinceanes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 20, The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, originally offered by Mr. Desha, natructing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Armory at a suitable site on the Western

Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, moved that the resolution, with the amendment proposed to it when last under consideration, be laid on quest of Mr. Wickliffee, who, believing that it was not practicable for this house ever to decide on a site for the Armory, wished to move an amendment proposing to inquire into the expediency of giving to the Executive the power to designate the site.

As there was a previous question pending, however, this proposed amendment could not be received.

The actual question being on an amendment moved by Mr. Gilmore, of Penn, restricting the inquiry of the committee to the expediency of establishing an Armory pursuant to the report of certain Commissioners under the ac of Congress of 1828.

Mr. Johnson, of Kenr opposed this amend-ment. And a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Gilmore, Mallary, Jennings, Sevier, Vance, Daniel and Haynes took part, after which the question was taken on the original proposition to instruct the committee on Military Affair "to enquire into the expediency of establish-ing an Armory at some guitable point on the Western waters," and decided in the affirmative, nem con-The resolution of Mr. Storrs, of N. Y. call

ing on the Treasury Department for the month-ly statement of the concerns of the Bank of the U.S. since the first day of July last, came up for consideration and was agreed to nem con. And then
The house adjourned.

Tuesday, December 22.

Mr. McDuffle, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the service of the frigate Brandy wind which was read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole House is the State of the Union, made the or

terprise, was completing aloo by a great work corresponding will York Conal, and thus prosecuting internal communication. nia, equally dist internal communication between all part the union. The State of Maryland, because from her limited territorial extent and outparitively confined means, was another a complete her great work without using the the aid of others, and coming to the General Government for assistance. The opening of communication between the eastern and vectors States must be acknowledged by every member of the House, to be an object of on highest importance, and for the advances. member of the House, to be an object of the highest importance, and for the advancement of which, the Confederacy was in a greatment of which, the Confederacy was in greatment of the Company was \$4,000,000; of which \$5,000,000 were private subscriptions, \$500,000 belonged to the State of Maryland, and \$500,000 in the City of Baltimore; with that capital they have been vigorously prosecuting the work men-tioned in the memerial. He would not go any further into dettil on the present new further into detail on the present occasion. --It was his opinion in which he found himself surported by the opinion of the most scientific men of this community, that Rail Roads would ul-timately entirely supersede the use of canals. How soon that might take place, he could not venture to say, but it must, looking at the vast improvements recently made in Rail Roads and their machinery, take place at a remote period. He would, therefore, invothe particular attention of members to this nat-ter, as one of great public interest. It wald according to his judgment, tend more than any other work to unite the feelings western and Atlantic States, and to form another tie between the members of the unitary therefore, he conceived, entitled to the next serious notice and consideration.

Mr. McDuffie then moved that when the tween the members of the Unit

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House adjourns tomorrow, it adjour Monday next; which was carried in the alice mative. Upon motion of Mr. Davenport

The House then adjourned.

that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be sup-ported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne-Arudel county for the ensuing term, by MANY VOTERS.

OF THIS DAY.

Until the arrival of the mail from Helti

Tickets and Shares in the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, CAPITAL PRIZE

10,000 DOLLARS

250 | Quarters, 1 15

May be had by applying to THOMAS SWANN,

DIVIDEND.

Dec. 24 TH. FRANKLIN, 1

PUBLIC SALE. BY virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr. .

I fammond, to the subscriber, and is post an agreement, between John Clean, See of an agreement between John Ge of the said Hammond, and the subse-fered at public sale, on the premier the 18th January, at 11 o'clock, A.

A FARM

Mituated on the Anne-Aruntlel monty see iver, opposite Fort Millenry, see Farm of Rd. Cromwell, Keg. containing at the Parm of Rd. Cromwell, Keg. containing at the Parm is well wooded, and from its being distant about two and a last miles more, and convenient to the water, offer and advantageous mode of layesteen for THK TERMS OF SALK ARE. One third of the pureline months from the day of sale. Notes with endorsers will be required to secure the set the two last invalences.

DEC. 24.

The Editor of the Saltineer Greate and

NOTICE.

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adjourn unti uested to up of Anne-Arus VOTERS.

DAY. Irom Beltimor in the LOTTERY,

WANN, Annapolis he lest six months spany. The run of Spanyay nest sir order. d Directure. ELIN, Treasure.

from Dr. John W. A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR ready also of frag-tracing series.

If the series are and a of collection man-ter for series and a collection man and a collection man and a collection man and a collection man and a series with sufficient system with sufficient collection man and a series a series a series a

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The friends of the Primary School in this sity, here reason to be planted at the success which attends their values. About 130 people are enrolled as the record book, though in operation only about them months, most of whom would otherwise remain destitute of the first elements of cheation.

We are informed by notice, that on Starday next, a meeting of the tambly inhabitants will be held at the Assembly Boom, which we hope will be numerously attended by all who wish well to humane institutions.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND

MARYLAND, Son.

At a meeting of the General Assembly, begun and held at the City of Annapolis, on the last Monday of December, being the 98th day of the month, in the year of our Lord one thousand sight hundred and twenty-nine, there appeared in the Senate Chamber-Messra. Benjamin S. Forrest, John C. Herbert, Thomas Kennesly, William H. Marriott, John Nelson, Charles S. Bewell, John Spear Smith and William Whiteley.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President. The

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the Benata pro-ceeded to the election of a President. The ballot box being prepared, the ballots were de-posited therein, and on examination thereof it appeared that William II. Marriett, Esqui-had one wote, and John C. Herbert, Esqui-had one wote, Whereupon it was declared in the Senate that William II. Marriett, Esquiwas elected President of the Sepate, and

on motion of Mr. Nelson, the following or-

der was read and adopteds.
Ordered, That Louis Gassaway be appointed Chief Clerk, Joseph H. Nicholson assistant Clerk, Andrew Slicer Messenger, and Samuel Peaco Doors Keeper of the Senate for its present sessions who severally qualified as

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock

TUESDAY, Docember 99.
The Senate met. Present the same mem bers as on yesterday. Mr. Lloyd appeared in the Senate. The proceedings of yesterday Were read.
Mr. Herbert submitted the following order.

which was read the first and by special orde a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and having been engrossed.

or read a third time by special order and a-dopted.

Crdered, That the Dev. Mr. Blanchard be appointed Chaplain to the Senate, and that blesses. Herbert and Nelson be a committee to inform the of his election, and request his attendance everymorphing at the hour of meeting to perform thiring service.

Mr. Harrison, Mr. Ress and Mr. Dennis, appeared in the Senate.

appeared in the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, the following order was read the first, and by special order a second time.

Ordered, That the following standing com-

mittees be appointed by the President, to wit:
A Committee on Ways and Means to consist of five members.
A Committee on Pensions and Revolutiona-

ry Claims, to consist of three members.

A Committee on Internal Improvement, to

consist of five members.

A Committee on Bills relating to out pensioners, to consist of three members.

A Committee on Divorces, to consist of

A Committee on bills for the relief of In-solvent Debtors, to consist of five members. A Committee on Invalid Deeds, to consist

of three members.

A Committee on Engressed Bills, to conist of his members.

Mr. Smith moved to strike out that

the order relative to the appointment of a com-mittee on divorces; and the question was put and determined in the negative.

The question was then put on engrossing the order for a third reading, and determined in the affirmative, and the said order having

been engreered, we read a third time by special order and assented in.
On motion of Mr. Sewell the following order was read and adopted.
Ordered, That the rules and regulations established by the Senate for their government at December session 1828, he in force until that wise ordered.

The President Inid before the Senates report from the clerk of Charles county court, relative to the attendance of the Judges of that county shigh was read and referred to the county shigh was read and adopted.

On notion of Mr. Harrison, the following over was read and adopted:

Ordered, That Solomon Scott be and he is hereby appointed a committee clerk to the Senate; who qualified as such.

Mr. Sewell offered the following message, which was read and assented to:

By the Senate, Dec. 29, 1829.

Centlemen of the House of Dalegates.

The Senate have formed a gnorum and are ready to proceed with the business of the nessuam. We have shown the Honourable William II. Marriott, President, and Louis Gastavay, chief clark, and propose to sit for the despatch of subits insiness from ten o'clock in the merchine until there is the afternoon.

By order, Louis Gassaway, Ch.

The finishes adjourned until to-morrow morrisg 10 a'clock.

Wallis, Kent, Stewart, Hood, Schman, Smith, Hungarford, Brawner, M. Pherson, Rogerson, Ely, Turner, of Balt. County, Bachanan, Johnson, Hughlett, Dudley, Henrix, Done, Teakle, Irving, Jones, Hicks, Steele, Hardenstle, Goldsborough, Evens, Gale, Comegys, Creswell, Wootton, Hanti, Edelan, Sommen, Wells, Claude, Grason, Wright, Oldson, Sudler, Rosch, Boyer, Hutcheson, Hitch, Thomas of Frderick, Dorsey, Leuser, Shriver, Johns Moorea, Hope, Burchenal, Koone, Orrell, Crawferd, Hunt, Nicholas, Tee, Brockhart, Witmer, Donnelly, Harding, Gittings, Willson, White, M. Mahon and Swan.

Note.—It appears by the official return from Allegany County, that but three persons are declared duly elected Delegates for that county to the General Assembly—and that John M. Neill Jun. and John A. Hoffman, (who were the next highest on the polls,) had each an equal number of legal votes for Delegates as aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. M Mahon,

They proceeded to qualify agreeably to law, as members of the house of delegates.
On motion by Mr. M Mahon,
The members present adjourned untill to morrow morning ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, December 29.

TUESDAY, December 29.

Who members who attended yesterday, assembled, this day according to adjournment.

Messrs. Beckett, Turner, of Calvert, Denny and Sutton, appeared, qualified, and took their

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, The members present resolved to proceed, by ballot, to the election of a Speaker, (as required by the constitution,) to preside over the deliberations of the House of Delegates. On motion by Mr. Dorsey,

The roll was called over, and the Door-keeper of the late House of Delegates sent for the absent members, the door-keeper hav-ing returned, reported, that, in obedience to order, he had notified all the Delegates, who haif qualified as members; to attend the house.

Mr. Buskirk, who had been declared and

returned as a delegate, duly elected to the General Assembly for Allegany County, as aforesaid, also appeared; and, having qualified, took his seat.

The members present then proceeded, by ballot, to the choice of Speaker.
Francis Thomas, Esquire, one of the Dele-

gats from Frederick county, and Richard Thomas, Esq. one of the Delegates from Saint Mary's county, having been severally no-minated for that office, the former by Mr. M'Mahon, and the latter by Mr. Brawner, and the ballots of the members being collected,

On motion of Mr. Golosbarough,

The ballots were examined and counted by
the Chief and Assistant Clerks, pro tempore, when it appeared, that of the seventy eight ballots taken, Mr. Francis Thomas had received thirty nine Votes, Mr. Richard Thomas had received thirty seven votes, and that then were

two blank ballots. Whereupon,
Mr. Francis Thomas was declared duly
elected the Speaker of the House of Delegates; and being conducted by Messrs. Thomas, of Saint Mary's and M'Mahon to the Speaker's Chair, he made his acknowledgments to the house, and took his seat accordingly.

Mr. Wright moved that the house do now proceed to the election of Chief Clerk; When Mr. Guldsborough offered as a substitute for that motion, the following order:

the chief clerk, and George G. Brewer the as sistant clerk of the House of Delegates during

Which being twice read, and the question taken on the adoption thereof: It was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Blackistone. The year and mays, (being required by seven members, conformably the standing rules and orders of the late House of Delegates,) were or-

dered and taken. Yeas-37 Nays-41
The question then recurred and was taken
on the proposition of Mr. Wright for the election of Chief Clerk, and resolved in the affirm ative.

Mr. Wright then nominated Gideon Pearce for that office; When, On motion by Mr. Beckett it was

Resolved, that Gileon Pearce, the Chief Clerk of the late Highe of Delegates, be, and he is hereby appointed Chief Clerk of this House Ordered, That the Clerk be qualified as such

by taking the several oaths required, by sub-scribing a declaration of his belief in the Chris-rian Religion, and by taking an oath. that he will impestly, faithfully and diligently discharge the duties of his appointment, according to the test of his abilities, and that he will not reveal or disclose the secrets of the house of delegales."

The Clerk, having qualified, according to the above order, before the justice of the peace above named, took his sent at the clerk's deak.

Mr. Breele offered the following order for

consideration.

Ordered, That John McNeill, Hr. of Allegany county, be admitted to a seat in this house as a member, and that he now qualify as such.

Which below real the first time;
Mr. McMillan, (by leave of the house.) prepared the memorial, and petition of John A. Howard the memorial, and petition of John A. Howard the memorial, and petition of John A. Howard the house of delegates, us are of the dyle gaves to the general members of the general members of the general members of the dyle gaves to the general members of the dyle gally elected, with accompanying decements.

Hoffman, with the accompanying decuments, be referred to the committee on elections and privileges to be hereafter appointed.

And the question thereon, being taken, was determined in the negative. Yes 50. Nays 51.

Mr. Ely then moved, that the said order, momorial and documents he laid on the table. And the question thereon; being put, was decided in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the year and mays (being required by seven members) were ordered and taken. Year 59: Nays 59.

The question then recurred, and was stated on the adoption of said order. And, after considerable debate on the subject, it was decided in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Beckett, the year and mays, (being required by seven members) were ordered and taken. Year 59. Nays 39.

Mr. Dorsey moved that the house do now proceed to the appointment of an Assistant Clerk, and the question thereon, being taken, was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Bone (seconded by two other members) then required a call of the house. When,

Mr. Beckett moved to an adjournment; which motion was negatived. Pending the call of the house.

The house adjourned until to-morrow morn-

call of the house.

The house adjourned until to-morrow moraing ten o'clock.

Wednesday, Dec. 30. Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The house met. Were present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of Monday and Tuesday were read.

Mr. Grason moved that the house do now proceed, by ballot, to the election of an assis-

on motion by Mr. Beckett, (seconded by two other members) the house was called and

two other members) the house was called and the absent members sent for.

During the absence of the door-keeper, Mr. Grason, (by leave of the house,) presented the memorial of Philip B. Travilla, of Kent county, protesting against the right of Hugh Wallis, of said county, to a membership in the house of Delegates, and claiming to have been legally elected to represent said county, and therefore entitled to a seat in this house, instead of the said Hugh Wallis; which memorial being read, was.

al being read, was,
Ou motion by Mr. Grason, laid on the table, with the accompanying documents.
The door-keeper having returned, report
that in obedieuce to order, he had notife the bsent members that their attendance in the

The question was then, aken on the motion of Mr. Grason relative to the election of an Assistant Clerk, and resolved in the affirma-tive. The house then accordingly proceeded by ballot, to the election of an assistant clerk George G. Brewer and James M. Shellman,

having been severally nominated for that of-fice, the ballots of the members being collected, and Mesara. Gantt and Dorsey, the tellers appointed by the Speaker to examine and count the ballots, and report the result, having retired to the committee room, after a ed, that of the 78 ballots taken, James M. Shellman had 41 votes, and George G. Brew-er had 37 votes. Mr. Shellman was therefore

declared duly elected Assistant clerk of the house of delegates. Whereupon it was Ordered. That he be qualified as such, conformably to the order adopted yesterday, with respect to the qualification of the chief clerk. And he was accordingly so qualified, before the justice of the peace before named. On motion by Mr. Sellman, it was

Ordered, That Gottleb I. Grammer be appointed Sergeant at arms to this house, and that John Quynn be appointed doorkeeper, and that they qualify a such.

Mr. Grammar and Mr. Quynn were accordingly severally qualified for the discharge of

the duties of their respective spoointments, conformably to the order adopted saterday with respect to the qualification of the chief clerk before the justice of the peace above named.

On motion by Mr. Grason, the house resolve ed to proceed by ballot, to the election of five On motion by Mr. Gantt, it was

Ordered, That the three persons residing on the western shore, and the two persons residing on the eastern shore of this state, having the greatest number of ballots, shall be declar-

the greatest number of Dallots, shall be declar-ed the committee clerks of this house.

The ballots the members having been collected in the life box, and Messes. Smith You and Burchensi, the gentlemen named by the Speaker to examine and Count the ballots. the Speaker to examine and Count the ballots, and report the result, having retired to the committee room; after a short time had clapsed, returned and reported, that David Ridgely, Theodore Hodgkin and James C. Turner, residents of the Western Shore, and that Benjamin Sudler and Charles B. Palmer, residents of the Rastern Shore, having the highest number of votes, were dily elected committee clerks of this house; whereupon it was Ordared. That they be severally qualified

Ordered, That they be severally qualified as such, conformably to the order adopted yesterday in relation to the qualification of the chief clerk; and they were accordingly so qualified before the justice of the peace above named.

amed. The house then adjourned satis to morrow moraleg ten o'glock

YEAR OF OUR LORD 1830 First) 1 10 50 A10 11 19 Full O 3 11 16 17 18 19 Last C 16 5 1 A24 25 26 New 0 94 00 93 A51 First) 31 11 20 M Full O 7 8 04 A 7 8 9 10 11 12 Last 6 15 5 45 M 14 15 16 17 18 19 New 6 23 00 02 M 21 22 23 24 25 26 First 3 2 00 07 M 7 8 9 10 11 12 Full 0 9 10 30 M 14 15 16 17 18 19 Last 1 16 6 29 A21 22 23 24 25 26 New 6 24 9 46 M 28 29 30 31 First 3 31 0 51 A Fall O 8 2 15 M 4 8 6 7 8 Last 7 15 7 3 M 11 12 15 14 15 New 22 6 14 A 18 19 20 21 22 First 3 30 1 35 M 25 26 27 28 29 New 922 First 5 50 Full © 7 6 44 A 2 5 4 5 6 Last ¢ 14 7 57 A 9 10 11 12 13 New 2 2 5 M/16 17 18 19 20 First 3 29 8 29 A 33 24 25 36 27 Full O June 30 days 1 2 3 Full 0 6 9 13 M 6 7 8 9 10 Last C 13 8 41 M 13 14 15 16 17 New 9 20 10 28 M 20 21 22 23 24 First) 28 3 3 M 27 28 29 50 Full © 5 11 44 A 4 5 6 7 8 9
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First • 24 5 15 A 26 27 28 29 45 6 9 10 16 17 21 92 23 Full O 2 2 31 M 3 4 5 6 7 8

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Full O 31 11 20 M 31 92 5 33 5 40 5 48 5 November 30 days 1 2 3 4 5 Last 6 7 6 12 M 7 8 9 10 11 12 New 15 8 30 M 14 15 16 17 18 19 3 4 5 66 10 11 12 157 17 18 19 207 First 1 22 6 43 A21 22 23 24 Full 0 29 9 57 A 28 29 30 December 31 days Last 6 7 1 5 A 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 7 New • 15 3 23 M 12 13 14 15 16 17 187 First 3 22 7 27 M 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 7 9 16 M 26 27 SHOULD BE Full 0 29 Minist Solar and Lunar Eclipses for the year 1830. I. A total eclipse of the Sun on the 22d of the 2d month, February, at 11h. 35m. in the evenings of course invisible here. She will be visible at the course of the Indian seas.

II. A total eclipse of the Moon, the 9th day of the 3d month, March, at 8h.

30m. in the forenoon, therefore invisible here. Som. in the furences, therefore invisible here.

III. A total eclipse of the Sun on the 24th of the 3d month. March, at 9h.

57m. in the morning; invisible at Baltimore, but visible in the Antartic occum.

IV. Of the Sun, on the 18th of the 8th Month, August, at 7h. 3m.; invisible on account of the high south latitude.

V. Of the Moon, on the 2d day of the 9th month, September, in the afternoon; particularly. noon; particurisible.

Beginning 4h. 33m. Middle, 5h. 34m. Bnd, 6h. 36m.

This total eclipse of the Moon will nearly have passed off before rising. But will rise 1 2-3 digits eclipsed, and remain only nine minutes partially obscured.

VI. Of the Sun, on the 16th day of the 9th month, September, at 9h. 27m. in the evening; invisible here. MOVEABLE FEASTS. 7 Low Day, April 18
21 Rogation Day, May 16
24 Ascersion Day, May 20
21 Whitsuntide Day, May 30
4 Trinity, June 11
11 Advent, Nevember 26 ALC: NO. Soptagesime, February Quinquagesime, February First of Lent, February Mid Lent, March Palm Day, April Baster Day, April ATTENDATE ENGINEER ATTENDED ÞΥ

design in the state of the latest and the

Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

The RERENY GIV'N, That the substriber of Ame
Armed county but hobtained from the Orphans'
court of Ance-Armed county, in Maryland, letters
of aministration in the personal extate of William
Weens, late of Ance-Armed county, deceased: All
persons having clims against the said deceased, see
havely warned if exhibit the same, with the vouchert thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th
day of "may net, they may otherwise by law he cachuted from all benefit of the said estate. Given unde my hand the 16th day of Rivernber, 1829.

THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r.

Nov. 19.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne. drundel County. Orphanis Court. Nurember 18th, 1829.

On application, by petition, of Thomas Allein. Adm'r. of Benjamin Carr, 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 usual deceased, and that the same be published once is each week, for the upace of six successive weeks, in one of the news-papers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

TS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans county of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Carr, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers the total to the analysis at on before the 16th day thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November, 1829 THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc. Anna Brundel County, Orphane' Court, November 16th 129

O'N application, by petition, of Bushrod W. Mar riott, Adm'r. of William Wheeler, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered. That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the anne be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers of six successive weeks, in one of the newspaper printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

Arendel county, hath obtained from the Orphana court of Anne-Arendel county, in Maryland, letters of Anne-Arendel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal extate of william Wheeler, late of Anne-Arendel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said decessed are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with th schers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 16th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all bennfit of the said estate. Given under my ban-i, this 16th day of November, 1829.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Adm'r.

6w Nov. 19.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court December 22d, 1829.

O' application, by petition, of Philip Harman, Adm'r. of Joshus Bowles late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered. That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space ssive weeks in one of the newspapers printed

THOMAS T. SIMMONS.

NOTICE

A hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne-A-rundel county, hath obtained from the Orphana! Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joshua Rowles, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All bernous that in claims against the said deceased, are berneby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 12d day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 2dd day of December 1879. PHILIP HARMAN, Adm'r. Bec. 26

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court December 21st, 1829.

December 21st, 1829.

Napplication, by petition, of Bushrod W. Martiott, administrator with the will annexed of leve Chancy, late of Anne-Arundel county, decembed, 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 he published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in one of the new spapers printed in Annapolities.

THOMAST. SIMMONS Register of Wills, A. A. C

NOTICE

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NOTICE

Notice alven, That the subscriber of Anne-Arandel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' of an Arandel county, in Maryland, letters administration with this will annexed, in the person enter of Anne-Arandel unity, deceased. All persons baving olaims against a said elecased, are incenty warned to exhibit the ma with the wonders thereof, to the subscriber, at before the trenty-first day of June next, they may terraise by law he excitated from all benefit of the idestate. Given under my hand this 21st day of deember 1829.

BUSHROUSE, MARINOTT,
Adm'r. with the Will amexed

JUST PUBLISHED. for Salast the Gazque Office, price 25

COUNTRY CLOWN, or. DANDY. ISM IMPROVED.". A Dramatic

conveyance, term, the defendant to the companion.

The bill states, that on the 10th day of States ber, in the year 1821, the complainant contracted with the defendant for the sale, for the sum of twelve buildren dollars, of all that pleat of ground situate in the city of Baltimore, which was conveyed to said Bonard by Roster Maynard and Thomas Mortimer, administrators of Thomas Mortimer deceased, by deed dated the 15th of March, in the year 1806, and recorded among the land records of Baltimore county, being part of the lot distinguished on the plat of Howard's late addition to Baltimore town, by the pumber seven hundred and forty seves, by the number seven hundred and forty neven, saving and excepting out of said ground that part thereof sold and assigned by Thomas Mortimer to Oven M Manua, subject to the payment of the yearly reat of seven pounds correct money. That complainant paid said Bunard on entering into said contract, of said purchase money, the sum of three hundred dollars, and for the bularce of said nurchase money. for the balance of said purchase money executed to said Bohard three promissory notes: the thereupon the said Bonard executed to come plainant a bond of conveyance for the pi ground before mentioned; that open said both being executed, complainant entered into pos session of said piece of grounds and has ever since possessed and enjoyed the same, That complainant has long since fully paid and sails first said premissory notes, and the whole of the claim, for said purchase money, but hath re-ceived no conveyance of said piece of ground. The bill also states, that the said defendant, John Peter Bonard, resides out of the state of Maryland. It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the 15th day of January next, give notice to ject of the bill, that he may be warned to appear

as prayed. True copy
Test RAMSAY WATERS,
Per Cur. Ca Reg. Cur. Can,

in this Court in person. ir by a solicitor, on ...

before the 15th day of May next, to shew cause if any he hath, why a decree should not pass

WANTED

To hire or purchase, a may in and upwards. Enquire at this office. TIO hire or purchase, a boy of 18 years old Dec. 17.

> IN CHANCERY, 10th December, 1829

ORDERED. That the sale of the property in the cause of Thomas Mundell, and others, against Hendley W. Lanham, made and reported by the trustee. Alexander Mundell. be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 10th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three succes sive weeks in some newspaper, before the tenth day of January next

The report states the amount of sales to be 8864 00. True copy

Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 17. SELLING OFF AT COST

Gassaway w. Dasspord

BEGS leave to inform his friends of Anna D polis and the public at large, that he has on hand a complete and general assortment of ready made CHAIRS, of various shapes and colours, all of which are painted in oil, and warranted to last as long as any in this or any other place, he therefore invites the attention of all who may favour him with their custom, to call at his old stand in Charles street, No. 68. examine for themselves. His prices are as follows:-Cane seats 25 dollars per doz. Siat backs finished handsomely in gold at il dellars per dozen, do do finished in bronze

Baltimore Dec 17. 3

CAUTION TO HUNTERS, &C.

A LL persons are forewarned Huntin Atong, or in any way trespassing, on the Farms, north side of Severn, now in the occu-pation of the subscriber, and formerly belong ing to Dr. William Hammend, and the late Al-ien Warfield. The law will be strictly en-forced on all who may offend.

RICHARD CRISP

Dec. 17.

GEORGE SCHWARAR, BAKER

PETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced a their hands, and avails himself of this method to in form them that he has provided an ample supply of the very best materials to manufacture. Bread, Biscuits, Crackers and Cakes

Unremitting attention shall be continu CAKES AND BISCUITS

Furnished to Shopkeepers and Country Deslers, Baltimore Prices. Dec. 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphana Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Priday the 13th January next, a the late residence of Joshua Rowles, decembed, next like Ridge Landing, Anne-Arundel county,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE of Joshua Howics, deceased, consisting of Cattle, Hogs, Shoep, Plantation Utennis, Ho and Kitchen Furniture, Grain, Hay, &c. TERMS OF SALE,

A credit of six months for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date—under ten dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at ten octook in the months.

to please them. They are requested to call and see how fir he has succeeded, as he is disposed to sell at very reduced prices. His stock comists of

DRY GOODS.

Among which is a very hands CIRCASSIANS

GROCERIES.

Hardware, China, Glass, Queen's Ware,

and 2 Caps, and School Books.

And a selection of the best

Garden Seed. All persons indebted to SELBY, or JOHN S SELBY, are re quested to call and settle their accounts with

PATENT PINISHED CLOTH.

GEORGE M'NEIR, Merchant Tailor,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large

STOCK OF GOODS, In his line, consisting of some of the handso

Patent Finished Cloth Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of

> OASSINERES. And Variety of VESTINGS,

Of the latest patterns; with an assortment of Stocks, Collars, Gloges, Suspenders, Silk Hosiery, &c.

All of which he will sell low for case, or to puntual men. October 1.

WILLIAM BRYAN Merchant Tailor.

Has just returned from PHILADEL. PHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large Stock of

FASHIONABLE GOODS

very superior in colours and quality; all of which he will be happy to make up for his riends and the public, on m derate-terms.

He has just received his Fall Fash. ions from New York.

NEW FANCY STORE.

ANN KARNEY

BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of he has just returned from the city of Balti more, with a fine assortment of

PANCY GOODS Of the latest New Fork & Baltimore Fashions And has commenced business in the stand

early apposite to Williamson's Hotel, where Ladies can obtain all kind of articles in the Millhary and Mantua Making

lipe of business. She also has, and intends to keep various articles for the use of Gentle men. She announces also, that she will in a few days be joined by a lady altogether ac-quainted with the aforementioned lines of bu She ventures to assert that she will

mail be placed scross-them so granged and appeared as to consider now embasically to their budity comfort and mental tranquility. To whatever probabilists or celling they may belong the reader of this Journal, will find precepts amountiels of valuable application. Air, food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body eliminated to folkings, are topics of permanent and pervading interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly filled.

Recommendation of the work.

We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the 'Journal of Health' is conducted, and by lieve, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of ociety. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued unclainess of the publication while conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, fee no healtstion in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D.
Wm. P. Deweek, M. D.
Thos. D. James, M. D.
John G. Otto, M. D.
Tros T. Hewson, M. D.
Pranklin Bactic, M. D.
Rev. James Montromery, D. D. Restor of St. Res. Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rester of St. Ste-phen's Church.

Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Prorost of the Uni-

Wm. H. De Lancy, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

B. B. Smith. Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.

G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church. James Absercombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.

George Weller.

Jacksoft Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.

Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.

Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic

Church. Michael Hurley, Paster of St. Augustice Catho Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the first Congrega-

W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star. Jno L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church. Church.

Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Epis copal Union Ch.

copsi Union Ch.

Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribera to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Acalth in terms of usequivocal commendation. Aealth in terms of unequivocal commendation. TERMS:

The Journal of Health, will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. Price per annum, \$1.25. in advance. Subscriptions and communications (post paid) will be received by Judar Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Cheanut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficults is remitted.

ficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscrip-tion will be obvisted by any four of them sending on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom 'this 'may five dollars to the agent. ot be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the

work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Realth including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octave.

Agents: J Dolson, 108 Chesnut St. Philadelphia:
W. & J. Nacl. Baltimore: Win. Burgess, 97 Fulton dreet, N. York; Carter & Hender, Boston; and in ost of the towns in the United States.

O A Specimen of the Work may be cen at this Office Nov. 19

REMOVAL

THE subscriber has removed his Office to Prince George's street, near the Dock

Anne-Arundel County, to wit.

O's application to the Judges of Anne Arun of lacob Hyland, praying for the benefit of ors, passed at November session 1805, and the everal supplements thereto, a schedule of his several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain tham being an nexed to his petition; and the said Jacob Hyland having satisfied the court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only; and the court, having appointed Joseph H Calder, trustee for the benefit of the greditors of the said Jacob Hyland. quainted with the aforementioned lines of business. She ventures to assert that she will be able to dispose of her goods at as reduced proces as they can be obtained at in the city of Baltimors, and therefore respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—All orders from the country will be quantually attended to.

Nov 26

For Sale or Rent,

The House lately in the occupation of the subscriber.

Aug 13

LABOUREES.

The subscriber wishes to hire fiblish of Liventy stout Revents, by the years which liberal wayse will be given.—Enquire of William Brown of Ben in Amegatic or William Brown of Ben in Amegatic or Manager of Hik Ridge Free.

For Sale or Rent,

Manager of Hik Ridge Free. nefit of the creditors of the said Jacob Hyland William J. Green

the City of Assaspois, on Monday do day of January next, for the purpose thing with the inspectors and such other tess as may to necessary for them to

By order of the Board.
BUSHROD W MARRIOTA

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From

BOARDING & LODGIN CIDEON PEARO

BEGS leave to announce, that having me and so the large and commodities lieus, cently occupied by Mrs Robinson, near the Fortestant Episcomi Church, accurate the prepared to the State Home, he will be prepared to a commodate with Boarding and Lodging, dense the oneuing session of the legislature at he twenty gentlemen.

A few Yearly Boarders will also be taking Oct 8.

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED. That the sale made by J. J. Speed, trustee for the sale of the real state of Richard Watkins, as stated in the sale of the real state of Richard Watkins, as stated in the sale port, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the confirmy be shewn before the litterary of February next, prevented a copy of the order be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, at or before the 41th day January next. The report states that said less sold for thirty one dollars.

True copy

RAMSAY WATERS 3 Reg. Cur Can.

HOUSES AND LOTS

O'NE convenient dwelling near the Town Gate, in West Street; a House, Lot. Sables do, near the Bath, also several other Houses and Lote in town; and two Farms in the country. Apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Daniel Hart

J. J. SPEED.



MARYLAND Commences her regular route on Ton

Commences her regular route on Toucky next. Leaving Baltimore at Touclock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Ession; returning, leaving Easton at Touclock for Cambridge anapolisand Baltimore. On Mondays leave Retimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chatertown at touclock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at 4 past 2 o'clock; continuing his route throughout the season.

route throughout the season.

Passage to and from Annapolis, St.

March 25 Merch 26.

Boarding House.

(REROVAL)

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs ther Friends and the Pablic is green, that she has removed from the loose she lastly occupied, near the Protestant Church, the well known stand in FRANCIS STREET formerly compred by Cape Thomas, and show Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Aust Capbrill, which is new inflatoring require and like stade a comfortable and grantly has a traditioner for Members of the Indian of the stade a comfortable and grantly having a good STABLE, well supplied out Having a good STABLE, well supplied out Timothy Hay, good Oats and public of see Water in the yard, gestlemen may always their Horses well taken care of by good Oatler.

Her TABLE will always be supplied with the best the Markets offerd — Charges meral satisfaction to all who may favour for with their patronage.

Boarders will be tiken by the Teat, Westler Day, on moderate terms.

Againsolls, Got. 15.

Ansapolis Gat. 15.

PRINTUNG NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE.

way, sorry of the state of the same of the