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MISCELLANY.

THE HILLS OF MY FATHERS.

The hills of my fathers!

But where is the hall,

That echoed the wassail,

And circled the ball?

Where beauty shone brightly,

And sparkled the wren;

And head and heart follow'd

The Minstrel divine?

The hills of my fathers!

But where is the hall?

O, swept from existence,

As owners and all!

The hills of my fathers!

But where is the deer?

Where manilla the forest,

See one 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 bark nor a billow

Its bosom to break.

And there is the island

With tower and with tree,

Repeating in silence

Its story to me.

In the shrine of St. Fillan

For ages gone by.

Thy long line of kindred

And ancestors lie."

Lockport, Aug. 1829.

From Ackerman's Juvenile Fugate Me Not, for 1830.

THE FISHERMAN'S FAMILY.

BY THE OLD SAILOR.

"As he spoke
A sea broke o'er them, and their cable broke!
Then, like a lion bounding from the foil,
The ship shot through the billows' black recoil,
Urged by the howling blast—all guidance gone—
They shuddering felt her reeling, 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
another 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
strong indications of a southwesterly gale.
The order was promptly obeyed; and the
august little 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
a middle aged man, whose hardy countenance
had borne the washing of many a salt-sea
spray; "the sun is setting on yon banks and
tinges 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
these fury and command them, 'Peace, be
still!' But, Richard, have the trysail
ready, and let the storm jib up, for by
the long swell from the westward, I am of
opinion there has been bad weather to wind-
ward, 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 yon 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
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
howled round the cottage fearfully o' nights.
It has blown hard ever since we came out,
and not a fish caught; besides losing part of
our nets!"

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

"He does not think of home," replied the
youth. "But what would become of mother,
if the Seven Stones are dangerous rocks,
lying between the Scilly Isles and the
Land's End."

"A small bird like a swallow, that is scarce-
ly ever seen except previously to or during
a gale of wind. It is viewed with a super-
stitious feeling by seamen, who call it 'Mo-
ther Cary's chicken.'"

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a gale of wind. It is viewed with a super-
stitious feeling by seamen, who call it 'Mo-
ther Cary's chicken.'"

and Jane, and the little ones, should the Fish-
erman's Family go to wreck?"

"The Fisherman's Family go to wreck!"
reiterated the old man, stamping his foot up-
on the deck, she'll weather many a gale yet,
my boy! Look at this white head! And
as he uncovered his hoary locks, that wildly
warranted 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 adver-
sity. But go, James, and help your father
reef the jib, for we shall have the gale here
presently."

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 mo-
ther 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 sea, like the swift winged swallow
when it stems the tempest; and the small
bark scarcely felt the roughness of the bil-
lows, 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 re-
port of signal guns at a distance, and every
ear was anxiously inclined to discover the
quarter whence the sounds proceeded. At
length they became more distinct, and it was
soon ascertained that the vessel must be near-
ing them. The fog was still thick and gloom-
y, yet occasionally there were intervals of
partial clearness; and it was during one of
these breaks that a ship was descried drift-
ing 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 mainmast, 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
of succour.

"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 ruf-
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
daylight, when the father of the youths con-
trived 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 drop-
ped astern with a stout rope, and by her ju-
dicious movements, acted as a rudder to the
large vessel, which was got before the wind
for the Bristol Channel, but the two re-
parted soon afterwards, and the gale increas-
ed to a downright hurricane.

Upon an eminence on the coast, between
Penzance and the Land's End, stood a sub-
stantial dwelling, which, though designated
a cottage, presented every token of homely
comfort. A quantity of fishing materials,
hung out to dry, showed it to be tenanted by
those hardy sons of the ocean, who brave the
greatest dangers to procure fish for the mar-
kets; whilst the air of neatness and enjoy-
ment 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 un-
daunted pilot. A winding and delicious
path led to the shelving rocks below, which
formed a small inlet 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 in
their 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

heavy heart, she resumed the mother's watch
over the sleeping infant. A fair and beau-
tiful female about fifteen years of age, was
attending to the duties of the house; a boy of
ten years sat by his mother's side, gazing on
her care-marked countenance; whilst a girl of
three years was sharing her supper with a
rough but favourite dog, on the hearth before
the fire.

"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
are equally under the care of Providence. —
Yes, I trust the Fisherman's Family is safe."

"Who gave her that name, mother?" in-
quired William; "you promised to tell me."

"I did, my child; and, as my heart is heav-
y, I will now relate to you how it happen-
ed. Your grandfather, in his younger life,
was brought up to expect a genteel compe-
tency; for his father was a wealthy ship own-
er 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 weaned his father's af-
fection from the poor sailor, and got a will
made entirely in his own favour. Your
grandfather, not suspecting the wickedness
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
never saw him more—for the angry parent
died a few months afterwards. On arranging
his father's affairs, your grandfather found
himself disinherited; and his brother, who
dissipated a great portion of his property
previous to the old man's dissolution, gather-
ed the residue together, and embarked for
the East Indies. But your grandfather was
not wholly destitute; he had saved so nothing
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 prisoner
then) to England almost penniless. His
mother had relations at St. Ives, and thither
the poor sailor and his wife repaired. They
were received with welcome; and he, un-
willing to leave his mother for any length of
time, commenced his career as a fisherman
and a pilot."

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 Fish-
erman's Family ashore, and how many days of
earnest solicitude do I endure for the Fish-
erman's Family at sea! But go, my chil-
dren, the storm is coming—go to your beds;
but first kneel to the Creator, and humbly
implore his guardian care for the poor mari-
ners."

Heavily passed the night with the apprehen-
sive mother; often did she approach the dizi-
zy 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 Al-
mighty power, did the creature of His will
plead with her Creator. His voice was heard
upon the storm, proclaiming dominion and
majesty; but her's mingled with it, as in
prostration of heart, she earnestly 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 com-
pany, was seen through the dim haze drift-
ing towards the shore. They were yet sev-
eral miles distant; but hope for the ship
there was none, unless the gale abated. The
intuitive eye of the mother readily recogniz-
ed 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, spon-
taneously ascended from her lips.

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

breast. But language would fail to describe
the agony which suspense and fearful agita-
tion wrought in the mother's heart.

At length, about midnight, the report of a
heavy gun echoed among the rocks, and told
that the devoted ship was near at hand; the
flash had pointed out her position, but nothing
could yet be seen. The pastor with his res-
olute band of determined boatmen, hasten-
ed 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-
cerned.

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 feathery foam, that
fated ship was seen struggling with the
waves. As a last source she let go her an-
chors; 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 raging surf was useless; and the brave
boatmen were compelled—an unusual cir-
cumstance—to be sad spectators of the
scene.

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 stream-
ing lightning showed her careering towards
the rocks with resistless force. Onward she
came (as was now plainly visible) through the
hissing foam. Still onward, onward, she
urged her desperate course, till a tremendous
crash—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 hun-
dred fathoms from perfect safety. But even
that was a fearful space; for the heavy break-
ers rolled over the sunken rocks, and dash-
ed with wild fury. Body after body came
on the surge, and were thrown upon the
land; but life had fled, and no effort could
restore animation to the mangled and dis-
figured corpses.

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

Morning began to dawn, and dawned to
horror; but with its earliest beam the smack
was seen about a mile from the shore, under
snug sail and apparently in safety. The
anxious mother was with the villagers, but
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 Fish-
erman's Family, as the light became more
clear; and it was evidently the intention of
those on board 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
assistance.

At this moment whilst the children were
standing gazing at the vessel, the heavens
seemed to be rent asunder, and the red
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 if
she feared he would be torn away.—The
little Mary clung on the other side, and even
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, ex-
horting and imploring them to use their best
exertions 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 mak-
ing as a last effort to rescue 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 pas-
sengers were calculated at seventy. The
boatmen had made repeated attempts to get

a rope from her, but all their efforts had failed.
At length, part of a mast, with five in-
dividuals clinging to it, was seen to be rent
away from the body of the wreck, and lifted
by a mountain surge clear over the craggy
rocks.—Another wave came rolling in, but
just before it reached them, it raised its aw-
ful 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 reach-
ed the swimmers; and, "They're safe!" was
shouted from the shore. The boatmen plied
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 in-
dividuals 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 jeopardy,
with scarcely a hope of rescue roused them
to exertion. Richard turned to the boat,
and assisted an elderly man to land. The mo-
ment the latter touched the ground, he fell
upon his knees and offered up a thanksgiving
to the Creator: he then clung round the
neck of Richard, and blessed him as the in-
strument 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 perished
he could not tell; but there were yet more
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 suc-
cess of those who had been saved; and sev-
eral launched themselves upon the fickle ele-
ment, lashed to broken pieces of the wreck.
The boats were again on the alert, and the
boatmen had the satisfaction of picking up
all that the billows allowed to come within
their reach.

But now the principal attention was de-
voted 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 hoist-
ed a small sail, so as to give the vessel steer-
age way; and it seemed to answer the re-
quired purpose; for the little bark, with im-
petuous haste, rushed onward to the smug-
gler's Gap, as if bidding defiance to sus-
pense.

Pale anxiety sat on every countenance.
"Is there any hope?" inquired the rector, ad-
dressing a grey-headed veteran, who, from
infancy, had been inured to the tempest, and
had the character of a bold, intrepid sailor.

Report made him the associate of a gang of
smugglers; but, humane as he was brave,
many a shipwrecked mariner was indebted to
Donald Ferguson for his life. "Is there no
hope?" inquired the rector. A look of me-
lancholy anxiety was the only answer. The
rector repeated his question.

"Sailors never despair, sir," replied Don-
ald; "and if they once get well in the —
but, stop I have no right to disclose to any
one, much more to you."

"Yet," rejoined the rector, when you gal-
lant ship has been lost, can so small a vessel
be saved?"

"Have hopes, sir," replied Donald; and
then turning away—"Ned," he exclaimed to
a rough hardy-looking fellow well drench-
ed with the surf, who immediately approach-
ed him. They whispered together for a few
minutes, and then Ned ran from place to
place, selecting the strongest and most dar-
ing of the boatmen for some particular pur-
pose.

"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."

"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 bid, my boy; and now for the
marks!" He waved his hat, and two con-
spicuous objects were instantly raised at dif-
ferent distances on the rocks, to act as a guide
to those in the smack where to make their
passage.

Who can describe the feelings of the spec-
tators as they looked on with doubtful ap-
prehension and silent astonishment. The
smack was now so close to the shore, that

every one was visible. No bustle or confusion prevailed: all seemed ready with cool 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 broken 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 revived; for young Edward, with cool determination, ran to the tiller, and directed her headlong course.

The vessels had reached the secret channel, known only to the illicit trader; she neared 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 receding 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 the howling. 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 Neil, 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 mind, 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, through 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. 'Your eyes met, and again both look at the picture. The stranger covered his face with his hands, and groaned 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, 'let 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 effaced the remembrances from my mind. And you must be,' he continued, falling on his knees before the venerable 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 God, beyond expression sweet,
Filled every being huddled 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 hearted mother would not permit this, but secured them under the same roof with her children, and gave them plentiful refreshment. The stranger went amongst them, and they instantly rose from their 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, were safe on land. Another man now entered, and addressed the stranger as 'Sir William Russell.' 'Yes! he was great—he was wealthy; and, from that hour, his influence and his wealth were devoted to the promotion of the happiness and welfare of the Fisherman's Family.

THE PRAIRIE.

'It is not easy to describe the sensation of a traveller, unaccustomed to such a scenery, on first beholding the vast prairies which I was about to explore. Those which I had heretofore seen, were comparatively small. The points of wood land which make into them like so many capes or promontories, and the groves which are interspersed like islands, are, in these lonely defined to the eye, and give the scene an interesting variety. We see a plain of several miles in extent, not perfectly level, but gently rolling or undulating like the swelling of the ocean when nearly calm. The graceful curve of the surface is seldom broken, ex-

cept when here and there the eye rests upon one of those huge mounds which are as pleasing to the poet, and so perplexing to the antiquarian. The whole is overgrown with grass and flowers, constituting a rich and varied carpet, in which a ground of lively green is ornamented with a profusion of the gayest hues. Deep recesses in the edge of the timber resemble the bays and inlets of a lake; while occasionally 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 perspective.

The traveller, as he rides along these smaller 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 Elysian 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 tangled thicket, and the solitary tree—but on a scale so extensive, as to offer an endless succession of changes to the eye. There is an air 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 instant the traveller emerges from the forest into the prairie, he no longer feels solitary. The consciousness that he is travelling alone, and in a wilderness, escapes him, and he indulges the same pleasant sensations which are enjoyed by one, who having been lost among the labyrinths of a savage mountain, suddenly descends into rich and highly cultivated fields. The gay landscape charms him. He is surrounded by the refreshing sweetness, & graceful beauty of the rural scene; and recognizes at every step some well remembered spot, so largely and beautifully, and as it were, re-echoed by nature's hand. The clusters of trees so fancifully arranged, seem to have been disposed by the hand of taste, and so complete is the illusion, that it is difficult 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 the shapeless outline of blue faintly impressed on the horizon. Here and there, a solitary tree, torn by the wind, stood alone like a distant mast in the ocean. Alone, in a wide waste, with my faithful pilot, only I was dependent on 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 withering of the spirit, 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 immense, unbroken waste; in watching the horizon in the vague hope of meeting a traveller, and in following the deer with my eyes, as they galloped off—their forms growing smaller and smaller as they receded, until they faded gradually from the sight. Sometimes I described a dark spot at an immense distance, and pointed it out to my companion with a joy like that of the seaman, who discovers a distant sail in the speck which floats upon the ocean. When such an object happened to be in the direction 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; until, after it had seemed to approach for hours, I found it to be a tree.

LIFE BEFORE THE FLOOD.

In the shape of 'Fragments of an Antediluvian Diary,' we have the following sketches, by Miss Jewsbury, of Manchester, whose name has lately come with much acceptance before the public.

The ideas are striking and poetical, and the language employed, well suited to the occasion. To day I am a hundred years old. 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 another 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 girlhood; 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 marriage. Can it be? It seems but yesterday since I sported like a young antelope round my father's 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 laid me to sleep. Zillah, my youngest born, a lovely babe of thirty summers, is dead; but I have four gaudy 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 carries 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 Mahalel has seen another half century, he shall take the choice of the three.

My eight hundredth birth day! And now I feel the approach of age and infirmity. My beard has become white as the blossoms of the almond tree. I am constrained to use a staff when I journey; the stars look less bright than formerly; the flowers smell less odorous; I have laid Zillah in the tomb in the rock, Milcah is

gone to the dwelling of Mahalel. My sons take my place at the council and in the field—all is changed. The long future is become the short past. The earth is full of violence; the young and the vicious. The giants stalk through the length and breadth of the land, where once dwelt a quiet people—and all is changed. The beasts of the field and the monsters of the deep growl and press on us with unwonted fury; traditions, visions, and threatenings, are abroad. What fearful doom hangs over this fair world, I know not; it is enough that I am leaving 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. I 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 cast a broad shadow when my sister carried me 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. What 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 massive towers fall? Will those golden plains become desolate? Will the children that call me father forget? The seeds after 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 lives shall be contracted to the span of boyhood—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 cedars. I have heard the solemn melodies of Jubal when he sat on the sea shore, and the sound of the waves mingled with his harping. I have seen angels the visitants of men—I have seen an end of all perfection—what is the future to me?

RELIGION.

'Bright as the morning star in the radiance of the sun beams, cometh the seraph of immortality.'

Religion, the child of heaven, wears an angelic smile, and is distinguished by all the graces of its divine original. Elevated and aspiring, yet winning and attractive, benevolent, gracious, courteous and condescending; her features formed to complacency; her voice attuned to harmony; her eyes shining with benignity, and all her motions, though composed and steady, yet graceful and unassuming. Religion 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 of nature, and teaching us acquiescence in the dispensations of Providence. It is the image of God stamped upon 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 indeed. Amidst opulence, how needy! amidst titles and honours, how ignoble and vain! in a palace, how miserable! how contemptible on a throne!

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 on earth, the sweetest incense that ascends to the skies.

From the (Balt.) Commercial Chronicle.

RAISING OF THE STATUE.

The ceremonies of yesterday were well calculated to elicit all the higher feelings of patriotism, and to carry the mind back to the contemplation of those scenes in which the founder of our liberties had borne so conspicuous a part. Other countries have given birth to heroes and warriors, but we may defy history to furnish one so pure and disinterested as was our Washington. It was reserved to him to manifest in himself the example of a great captain, whose ambition never looked beyond the good of his country and the happiness of his fellow citizens; who in whatever he did, never permitted selfish considerations to influence his actions, or to give even the slightest tint to his 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 Baltimoreans, we feel peculiarly gratified that our citizens were the first to erect a monument alike worthy 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. Unopposed 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 patriotic 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 their descendants.

At 11 o'clock every avenue leading to the monument was crowded with people on foot, horseback and in carriages, wending their way

to the spot—and notwithstanding the stillness of the day, the ladies formed no inconsiderable number of the spectators on the occasion.

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 sun suddenly burst from behind the clouds which had overcast it, and shone forth in the most brilliant manner, shedding, as it were, a refulgent lustre around the bust, which continued during nearly the whole of the time occupied in the ascension. The band played Yankee Doodle, until the bust reached the centre of the pillar, when another gun was fired, and the beautiful tune of An Old Lang Syne, was executed by the band in fine style. Having reached the summit, which it did in about thirty minutes from the commencement of the operations, 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 thirteen 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 instant the appropriate air of 'Washington's March.'

To the artists, projectors, and others, engaged in getting up the Statue, too much praise cannot be given, for the skillful 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 been expected.

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

We adopt from the American the following description of the Monument, which we feel 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 a circular pedestal, on which the statue is intended to stand. This base or zocle is fifty feet square, and twenty-five feet high; the column is twenty feet in diameter, and with its sub base, one hundred and thirty feet high; the capital is twenty feet square. The statue 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 a very conspicuous object to every one approaching the city, whether by land or water. The statue will render it still more so, and will of course give finish and beauty to the whole.

The monument stands at the intersection of 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 larger 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 following appearance. On every front of the grand base, a flight of marble steps, (flanked by massive blocks surmounted with tripods,) leads up to the doorway. These flights of steps are partly finished. A broad frieze runs round the exterior of the grand base, (immediately under the cornice,) enriched with a series of civic wreaths, each encircling a star, designating the States of the Union. In the centre of this frieze, above the doorway, are large marble tablets, inscribed with the name of Washington. Over the cornice, a blocking course runs round the base, crowned at the four angles with military trophies, all executed in marble. Bronze inscriptions, commemorative of events in the Revolution 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. Perennis.	Civis. Baltimorensis.
Quis. Populi. Arbitrio.	Haud. Inani. Studio.
Sumus. Populi. Securus.	Fantase. Laudis. Augenda.
Georgia. Washington.	Sed. Ut.
Patri. Patriae.	Exemplar. Vitae.
Quo. Duce.	Patriae. q. Amoris.
Summo. Numine. Favente.	Semper. In. Conspectu.
Civitate. Federatae.	Hominum. Esset.
Americae. Reptationis.	H. M.
Libertatem. Legem.	P. C.
Impetrant.	

His Fame Immortal—
Because he accepted & resigned his Command
At the will of the People.

To—
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
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
An example of Patriotism and Private Worth,
Might be continually held up to view,
Have caused
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

columns. At some distance above the shields, and fronting with the base, are four eagles, surmounted in turn, by wreaths, which are grouped in their talons. From these wreaths festooned draperies are suspended, which form a continuous line of decorations all round the shaft. The pedestal of the statue is an elongation of the shaft of the column, terminated by steps, reduced from a diameter of fourteen feet to a plinth of four feet, on which the statue is to stand.

The attitude given to this figure represents the great man (to whom the monument is dedicated,) in the act of resigning his commission, and the authority with which he had been invested by this country, again into the hands of the people, having accomplished the great object of his appointment, the freedom and independence 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 column. More than midnight darkness at present envelops the ascent; but it is intended hereafter to light this stairway with gas, which would render it easier to go up. A noble view is of course presented from this lofty point,—which will become more and more diversified and interesting 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 best; 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 CONVENTION.

No further discussion has been had, or question taken, on the basis of representation, on 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 Senate on taxation—at the same time enlarging the number 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.

The discussions during Thursday and Friday were principally on the question of right of suffrage. Two amendments have been offered to the resolution of the Legislative Committee on this subject. The first, by Mr. Wilson, extending the right, and the second by Mr. Leigh, contracting it. On Thursday Mr. Wilson's scheme was rejected by a vote of 53 to 37.—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 longer before the question is taken.

From the Richmond Whig, November 25.

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 subject are differently divided. There is less of sectional feeling, although there is yet much. To extend suffrage somewhat, is the disposition of nearly the whole Convention, Mr. Randolph perhaps, and a very few others excepted. Difference of opinion exists as to degree, and the parties may be thus classed:—1. Those who adhere to things as they are, and who think that the constitution issued by the hands of George Mason, as Minerva sprung 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. Those who go beyond land, and desire to give every man a vote who being a citizen resident for a certain time before he offers to vote in addition pays his share of state tax. This party we are of opinion is the strongest, and were we to hazard a conjecture, it would be that the Convention will settle down upon this opinion. 4. Those who wish to give every citizen, resident for a certain time, bearing arms, and paying taxes, State or county, the right of suffrage.

From the York Pa. Recorder.

We think our fellow citizens are rather remiss in adopting measures to bring before the Legislature, at its present session, a matter in which their interests and those of a large section of the State are deeply involved. We allude to the application for a charter to a Company to construct a Railroad from York to the Maryland line.—Nothing can be gained by delay in this business, and it ought therefore to be once and vigorously prosecuted. The construction 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 privilege of exercising this right with the facilities which corporate powers confer. We demand no money or rather assistance from the State—we ask but for that which both Justice and common sense give us a moral right to obtain, and which cannot be withheld without violating the essential principles of republican equality and freedom. Our citizens should consequently not lag unpromptly, make absurd concessions, enter into compromises or sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. We would therefore suggest the expediency of acting promptly—presenting our claims fairly and plainly to the Legislature, and asking respectfully but firmly and decidedly, for that attention to our interest, which, as constituent members of the commonwealth, we are warranted in demanding.

If you wish to be happy for a day, go well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good razor; if for half a year, buy a handsome house; if for a year, buy a handsome wife; if for two years, buy a Holy Orders; but if you would be always happy and cheerful, practice temperance.

ANNAPOLIS

Thursday, December 3, 1829.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Lines written upon the first anniversary of the death of a affectionate sister, who died Nov. 24th, 1828.

What sound is that—borne on the breeze—
It comes! it is full of peace—
Ah! sweet death, by thy hand,
Thou hast laid a tender sister dead.
One year has passed since she drew breath—
Two years, and she was lovely, gay—
Thou now that cruel monster death,
Thou hast laid her lovely form to clay.
Her parents pride—their only joy—
By friends beloved—a Christian star—
A temperance—no one's enemy—
Friendship's bond never would she tear.
At death's approach she shuddered not,
But bade adieu to friends around,
The absent too, she never forgot,
Among the absent I was found.
Altho' in pain, she was a smile,
She said 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—
She roused herself, and sweetly said
Draw near, and see a Christian die—
With this, her happy soul fled!
A Christian's home, a Christian's prize
My sister's won. The coast of Heaven,
Far, far, beyond the concave skies,
Her Saviour has her sins forgiven. LOGAN.

GREAT MORTALITY.

We have seen and conversed with two gentlemen who left New Orleans on the 17th ultimo. They state that they have seen and read a printed statement of the deaths in 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 abandoned themselves on account of the sickness, and that it amounted to the enormous number of FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED since which it has again commenced its ravages 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. Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISIANA.—Estimate of the amount and value of Sugar, Molasses and Cotton, the growth of Louisiana, for the last year, ending 30th September 1829:

87,965 hhd Sugar, at \$60	\$5,277,900
3,958,425 gallons Molasses, (45 gallons to each hhd of Sugar) at 20 cents.	791,685
55,107 bales Cotton, weighing each 385 lbs. at 20,446,193 lbs at 10 cents.	2,044,620
Total amount.	\$8,114,205

Lieut. W. S. Colquhoun, of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, was tried at a general court martial held at Cantonment Jesson, in July last, for disobedience of orders, mutiny and breach of 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 on its way to Kimberton, this morning stopped, a short distance over Schuykill, the passenger and driver bound—and the horses tied to the fence. One gentleman was robbed of \$5. Fortunately the bag containing papers, was the only one taken. The robbery was committed about 4 o'clock this morning. Phil. Inq.

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. We are favoured with a copy of the following correspondence, which will be found especially interesting to our Virginia readers. But every citizen, who knows how to value and to esteem the merit of W. 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. Scott has reported for duty, according to the instructions of the Secretary of War.—Richmond Eng. (No. 1.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. Sir—I have seen the President's order of the 13th August last, which gives a construction of the 61st and 62d articles of war, relative to rank or command.

Humbly protesting that this order deprives me 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 construction was first adopted against me; in obedience 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 withdrew the tender of my resignation now on file in your Department.

I also ask leave to surrender the remainder of the term, the Department was kind enough to extend to me in April last, and to report myself for duty.

W. WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Hon. J. H. EATON, Secretary of War.

(No. 2.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 13, 1829. Sir—Your letter of the 10th inst. 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. You 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 entertained, come to a conclusion adverse to your own, no other opinion was cherished, or was hoped for, but that on your return to the United States, you

would adopt the course your letter indicates, & with good feelings resume those duties in your country of which she has so long had the benefit. Agreeable to your request, the furiously heretofore granted you, is revoked from and after the 20th instant. You will accordingly report to the commanding general Alexander Macomb, for duty.

J. H. EATON, To Major General Winfield Scott.

From the Adams Sentinel. Any discovery that is made relative to the history of our globe, and the various changes it has undergone, may not be so important to the inquiring mind. A short time since I visited the place where Col. Paxton's hands were digging in search of Iron Ore, about one mile west of Millers Town, Adams county, Pennsylvania. In a shaft, 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 state of tolerable preservation—a piece of which I have in possession. I have examined the fibrous formation of the wood, and believe 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 Eden.

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 inquiry, 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, until we arrive at an important event, which will enable us to come to something like a just conclusion. It was then that our earth underwent a partial dissolution or solution, by water. It 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 mountains—destroying man and beast, and every vegetable production 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 things that was about to take place. Antecedent to the Deluge, there was neither summer or winter, heat or cold, that would retard vegetation, 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 and winter, seed time and harvest. It was during the time of the deluge, when all the light parts of the earth, together with all the trees of the garden, were floating promiscuously 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. R.

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We learn that the mail bound out from this city on its way to Kimberton, this morning stopped, a short distance over Schuykill, the passenger and driver bound—and the horses tied to the fence. One gentleman was robbed of \$5. Fortunately the bag containing papers, was the only one taken. The robbery was committed about 4 o'clock this morning. Phil. Inq.

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. We are favoured with a copy of the following correspondence, which will be found especially interesting to our Virginia readers. But every citizen, who knows how to value and to esteem the merit of W. 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. Scott has reported for duty, according to the instructions of the Secretary of War.—Richmond Eng. (No. 1.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. Sir—I have seen the President's order of the 13th August last, which gives a construction of the 61st and 62d articles of war, relative to rank or command.

Humbly protesting that this order deprives me 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 construction was first adopted against me; in obedience 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 withdrew the tender of my resignation now on file in your Department.

I also ask leave to surrender the remainder of the term, the Department was kind enough to extend to me in April last, and to report myself for duty.

W. WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Hon. J. H. EATON, Secretary of War.

(No. 2.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 13, 1829. Sir—Your letter of the 10th inst. 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. You 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 entertained, come to a conclusion adverse to your own, no other opinion was cherished, or was hoped for, but that on your return to the United States, you

would adopt the course your letter indicates, & with good feelings resume those duties in your country of which she has so long had the benefit. Agreeable to your request, the furiously heretofore granted you, is revoked from and after the 20th instant. You will accordingly report to the commanding general Alexander Macomb, for duty.

J. H. EATON, To Major General Winfield Scott.

From the Adams Sentinel. Any discovery that is made relative to the history of our globe, and the various changes it has undergone, may not be so important to the inquiring mind. A short time since I visited the place where Col. Paxton's hands were digging in search of Iron Ore, about one mile west of Millers Town, Adams county, Pennsylvania. In a shaft, 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 state of tolerable preservation—a piece of which I have in possession. I have examined the fibrous formation of the wood, and believe 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 Eden.

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 inquiry, 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, until we arrive at an important event, which will enable us to come to something like a just conclusion. It was then that our earth underwent a partial dissolution or solution, by water. It 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 mountains—destroying man and beast, and every vegetable production 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 things that was about to take place. Antecedent to the Deluge, there was neither summer or winter, heat or cold, that would retard vegetation, 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 and winter, seed time and harvest. It was during the time of the deluge, when all the light parts of the earth, together with all the trees of the garden, were floating promiscuously 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. R.

LOUISIANA.—Estimate of the amount and value of Sugar, Molasses and Cotton, the growth of Louisiana, for the last year, ending 30th September 1829:

87,965 hhd Sugar, at \$60	\$5,277,900
3,958,425 gallons Molasses, (45 gallons to each hhd of Sugar) at 20 cents.	791,685
55,107 bales Cotton, weighing each 385 lbs. at 20,446,193 lbs at 10 cents.	2,044,620
Total amount.	\$8,114,205

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Administrators' Notices

STATE OF MARYLAND, Se. Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, November 16th, 1829. ON application, by petition, of Thomas Allen, 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 T. SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Weems, 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.

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BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Adm'r.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Se. Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, October 29th, 1829. ON application by petition, of Robert Moss, surviving executor of James Moss 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.

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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 county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John McKay, 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 subscribers, at or before the 13th day of October 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.

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SUSANNA M'KAY, Adm'r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John C. Mackubin, late of Baltimore county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of June 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.

RICHARD MACKUBIN, 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 John H. Carr, 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 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 DEAN, 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 Isadore Edwards, 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 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.

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WALING F. MOORE, Adm'r.

IN CHANCERY, November 27th, 1829. Charles Carroll of Carrollton vs Edward Harding. THE bill in this case states, that before the year 1818, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, sold to Edward Harding of Montgomery county, a tract of land lying in said county called Hermitage, that about twenty six hundred dollars of the purchase money is still due. 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 this court, and file their answers on or before the 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 27th day of December next.

True Copy.

Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Nov 26 2

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IN CHANCERY, November 27th, 1829

Administrators' Sales.
PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on
Thursday the 10th day of December next,
At the late residence of William Wheeler, deceased, near Ellicott's Patuxent Forge, all the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, Horses, Corn, Tobacco, and Plantation Utensils, 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.
TERMS OF SALE.
All sums of twenty dollars and under, the Cash will be required, over that sum a credit of six months will be allowed, on 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, Adm'r.
Nov 19

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on
Monday the 14th day of December next,
At fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of the deceased,
The Personal Estate
Of Benjamin Carr deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Crop of Corn, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c.
TERMS OF SALE.
For all sums above fifteen dollars a credit of 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 11 o'clock.
THOMAS ALLEN, Adm'r.
Nov 19

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the residence 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 children, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Crop of Corn, Crop of Tobacco, Lumbering 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 purchaser giving bond, with security, to bear interest from the date; under that amount the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Thomas Allen, Adm'r.
Nov. 19

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, will be offered at Public Sale, on **Thursday the 3d day of December next,** if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, on the farm lately occupied by Basil Fowell deceased, on Magoths River, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, 2 Yoke of Oxen, Hogs, Sheep, a quantity of good Corn and Fodder, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms of Sale. Six months credit will be allowed on all sums over ten dollars, on the purchaser giving bond or notes with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale below that sum the cash to be paid.
WILLIAM SEEDS, Adm'r.
Nov 26

IN CHANCERY,
18th November, 1829.
Thomas Ayres vs Isaac Whitaker, & others. A John Skiventon, deceased, was indebted to the complainant, that after said Skiventon's death complainant obtained judgment for said debt against the defendant Isaac Whitaker, the executor of said Skiventon; that the personal estate of Skiventon had been wasted by Whitaker; that he, and both his co-defendants were insolvent; that Skiventon devised his real estate to said Whitaker for life, and to his children 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, against certain representatives of certain of the original defendants that James Whitaker, Jonathan Williams, and his child, whose name is unknown, James Whitaker, of Jno. Mathew Gray, and Silitha his wife, and James Woods and Mary his wife, several of the said representatives defendants, and original defendants live beyond the limits of the state of Maryland, whereupon, it is on this 18th day of November, 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 successive weeks, before the 19th day of December 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 solicitor, and answer said bill.
True copy.
Test RAMSAY WATERS, Ch. Clerk.
Nov 26

Trustees' Sales.
Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, 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 Anne Arundel county, heretofore mortgaged by Richard Watkins, (of Richard,) to John 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 land, or apply to the subscriber for information about them. The sale will be for cash. On the payment of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale, the subscriber is empowered to give a deed.
J. J. Speed, Trustee.
November 5

Valuable Lands for Sale.
BY virtue 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, 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 Dwelling Plantation, containing
1100 ACRES OF LAND,
Lying in Calvert county, on the Patuxent river. The improvements are a commodious and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and Kitchen, four Tobacco Houses, a Tenant House, an Overseer's House, Corn House and several other out houses. If the above Plantation is not sold altogether, it will be divided to suit purchasers. Also
A Tract of Land
Lying at the mouth of St. Leonard's Creek, binding on said Creek and the Patuxent river, containing
208 ACRES
And has on it a comfortable DWELLING 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 beauty and salubrity of situation, and fertility of soil, they are surpassed by none in the neighborhood.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE.
One, two and three years credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to convey the property.
JOSEPH W. REYNOLDS, Trustee.
Nov 12

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of Calvert County Court sitting as a Court of Equity the subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, at St. Leonard'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 ACRES OF LAND,
With a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and a Water Mill in bad repair. The land lies contiguous to St. Leonard's Creek, which abounds with fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. in their season. Terms, 12 months credit the purchaser giving bond, with approved security.
The creditors of the late John Myers are requested to file their claims with the Auditor of Calvert county court, within six months from the day of sale.
SAMUEL TURNER, Trustee.
N v. 5.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr. John W. Hammond to the subscriber, and in pursuance of an agreement between John Glenn, Esq. trustee of the said Hammond, and the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on **SATURDAY, the 12th of December next,** at 11 o'clock, A. M.
A FARM,
Situating on the Anne Arundel county side of Patuxent river, opposite Fort Mifflin, and adjoining the Farm of Rd. Crumwell, Esq. containing about
486 ACRES.
This Farm is well wooded, and from its situation, being distant about two and a half miles from Baltimore, and convenient to the water, offers a desirable and advantageous mode of investment to capitalists.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE.
One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Notes with sufficient endorser will be required to secure the payment of the two last instalments.
BOMERVILLE PINKNEY.
Nov. 19.
The Editor of the Baltimore Gazette will publish the above twice a week until sale.

HOUSES AND LOTS
In Annapolis, for Sale or Rent.
ONE convenient dwelling near the Town Gate, in West Street; a Horse Lot, Stables, &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.
Nov 26

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber has removed his Office to the House contiguous to his residence in Prince-George's street, near the Dock
JAMES MURRAY.
Nov 26
PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

JOHN S. SELBY
INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has just arrived from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large and complete assortment of

Seasonable and Fashionable GOODS.
In the selection of which he has endeavored 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
CIRCASSIANS.
GROCERIES.
Hardware, China, Glass, Queen's Ware,

Hats and Cans, and School Books.
And a selection of the best
Garden Seed.
P. S. All persons indebted to WATKINS and SELBY, or JOHN S. SELBY, are requested to call and settle their accounts with out delay.
Oct 22

FRESH PATENT FINISHED CLOTH.
GEORGE McNEIR,
Merchant Tailor,
Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a Large
STOCK OF GOODS,
In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest
Patent Finished Cloth
Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of
CASSIMERES,
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 cash, or to punctual men.
October 1.

WILLIAM BRYAN
Merchant Tailor,
Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA 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 has just received his **Fall Fashions** from New York.
Oct 15

NEW FANCY STORE.
ANN KARNER
BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that she has just returned from the city of Baltimore, with a fine assortment of
FANCY GOODS
Of the latest New York & Baltimore Fashions. And has commenced business in the store nearly opposite to William's Hotel, where Ladies can obtain all kind of articles in the
Millinery and Mantua Making
line 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 acquainted with the above mentioned lines of business. She ventures to assure 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.
Nov 26

For Sale or Rent,
THE House lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah L. Boyd, on North East Street. For further information enquire of the subscriber
H. RAY.
Aug 15
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 25

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS.

"Health—the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss."
The primary object, with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To attain this, all classes and both sexes shall be addressed, in a simple, familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such professional terms and allusions 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 leaders of this Journal will find precepts accessible 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 pervading interest, with the discussion and elucidation of which the pages of this 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 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 conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.
Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D. } Professors in the University of Pennsylvania.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. }
Thos. G. 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. Stephen'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 Abernethy, 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 Presbyterian Church.
John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.
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 Fifth Baptist Church.
Solomon 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 added 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 Health 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 Judah Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of the following 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. N. L. Baltimore; Wm. Burgess, 97 Fulton street, N. York; Carter & Hender, Boston; and in most of the towns in the United States.
A Specimen of the Work may be seen at this Office
Nov 19

FOR SALE.
A Negro Woman between 30 and 35 years of age, with three children the woman can cook and wash well. Her chief fault can be corrected by any person but her present owner. Apply at this Office.
Nov 12

FOR SALE.
Anne Arundel County, to wit.
ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Jacob Hyland, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said 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 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 wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted), 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.—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 notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next to show cause if any they have, why the said Jacob Hyland should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.
Test: William S. Green, Jm.
Oct 29

GIDEON
BEGS leave to announce, that he has just arrived from the State of New York, with a large and complete assortment of

At the late residence of William Wheeler, deceased, near Ellicott's Patuxent Forge, all the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, Horses, Corn, Tobacco, and Plantation Utensils, 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.
A few Yearly Books will also be taken.
Oct 8.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, residing on West River, Anne Arundel county, on or about the 21st of November last, a negro man named
DAVE,
Tawny colour, about 30 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, full face, stammer when spoken to, has a scar on the left side of his nose near the mouth, and remarkable white eyes. Twenty dollars will be given if taken in the county, thirty dollars if taken out of the county, and the above reward if taken out of the state, on his being secured in goal so that I get him again.
GEORGE C. STEUART.
Nov 5

For Rent, THE TWO STORY FRAME Dwelling House.

FORMERLY the residence of the late Mr. Bennett Hurst. This Property is near the Dock, commands a fine view of the Harbor, and is a very pleasant and desirable situation. A good STABLE and other necessary BUILDINGS are attached to it. It is sufficiently commodious for TWO Families. Two extensive LOTS of ground are connected with this property. For terms which will be reasonable, apply to
D. CLAUDE, Junr.
Oct. 22.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND.

Commences her regular route on Tuesday next, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Monday leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Cambridge at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sunday the 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at 4 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at 4 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season.
Passage to and from Annapolis 81.
March 26.

In Chancery.
Nov 16th, 1829.
ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Bushrod W. Marriott, trustee for the sale of the real and personal estate of Joshua T. C. Clarke, of Prince George's county be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 15th day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Annapolis newspapers, once a week for three successive weeks, before the 16th day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$410.
True Copy. Test. Ramsay Waters, Reg. Cur. Cas.
Nov. 19

Boarding House.

(REMOVAL)
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she has removed from the house lately occupied, near the Protestant Church, to the well known stand in FRANKLIN STREET, formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and now by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Anna Daley, which is now undergoing repairs, and will be made a comfortable and spacious place of residence for Members of the Legislature or others visiting the city.
Having a good STABLE, well supplied with Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. together with a CARRIAGE HOUSE and PUMP of good Water in the yard, gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well taken care of by a good Outler.
Her TABLE will always be supplied with the best the Markets afford—Charges moderate, and no exertions wanting to render general satisfaction to all who may favour her with their patronage.
Boarders will be taken by the Year, Week or Day, on moderate terms.
M. ROBINSON.
Annapolis Oct. 15.

JUST PUBLISHED.
And for Sale at the Gazette Office, price 5 cents.
"A COUNTRY CLOWN, or, DAVE'S ISM IMPROVED." A Dramatic Sketch in one act.
Oct 29

NO. 50.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

authority to construct such houses, therefore, with the proposed alteration of the credit, recommended to your attention.

It is worthy of notice, that the laws for the collection and security of the revenue arising from imports were chiefly framed when the rates of duties on imported goods presented much less temptation for illicit trade, than at present exists. There is reason to believe that these laws 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 smuggling, 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 measures to prevent this evil, avoiding, however, as much as possible, every unnecessary infringement 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 be outstanding. Of the sum thus due from individuals to the Government, a considerable portion is undoubtedly desperate; and in many instances, has probably been rendered so by remissness in the agents charged with its collection. By proper exertions, a great part, however, may yet be recovered; and, whatever may be the portions respectively belonging to these two classes, it behoves the Government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoption of judicious measures for the collection of such as may be made available. It is believed that a very large amount has been lost through the inadequacy of the means provided for the collection of debts due to the public, and that this inadequacy lies chiefly in the want of legal skill, habitually and constantly employed in the direction of the agents engaged in the service. It must, 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 numerous 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 efficiency. The expense attendant upon such a modification of the Executive Department 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 supervision and management of legal proceedings, on the part of the United States, be transferred to the Attorney General, and that this officer be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as the Heads of the other Departments—receiving like compensation, and having such subordinate officers provided for his Department, as may be requisite for the discharge of these additional duties. The professional skill of the Attorney General, employed in directing the conduct of Marshals and District Attorneys, would hasten the collection of debts now in suit, and hereafter, save much to the Government. It might be further extended to the superintendence of all criminal proceedings against the United States. In making this transfer, great care should be taken, however, that the power necessary to the Treasury Department be not impaired: one of its greatest duties consisting in a control over all accounts, until they are audited or reported for suit.

In connexion with the foregoing views, I would suggest also, an inquiry, whether the provisions of the act of Congress, authorizing the discharge of the persons of debtors to the Government, from imprisonment, may not, consistently with the public interest, be extended to the release of the debt, where the conduct of the debtor is wholly exempt from the imputation of fraud. Some more liberal policy than that which now prevails, in reference to this unfortunate class of citizens, is certainly due to them, and would prove beneficial to the country. The continuance of the liability, after the means to discharge it have been exhausted, can only serve to dispirit the debtor, or, where his resources are but partial, the want of power in the Government, to compromise and release the demand, instigates to fraud, as the only resource for securing a support to his family. He thus sinks into a state of apathy, and becomes a useless drone in society, or a vicious member of it, if not a feeling witness of the rigour and inhumanity of his country. A experience proves, that oppressive debts is the bane of enterprise; and it should be the care of a Republic not to exert a grinding power over misfortune and poverty.

Since the last Session of Congress, numerous frauds on the Treasury have been discovered, which I thought it my duty to bring under the cognizance of the United States Court for this district, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of able counsel who were consulted, that the cases came within the penalties of the act of the 17th Congress, approved 3d March, 1823, providing for the punishment of frauds committed on the Government 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 passed for the protection of the Treasury. If, indeed, there be no provision by which those who may be unworthily entrusted with its guardianship, 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 dangerous an omission. Or, if the law has been perverted from its original purposes, and criminals, deserving to be punished under its provisions, have been rescued by legal subtleties, it ought to be made so plain, by amendatory provisions, as to leave no room for evasion, and accomplish the ends of its original enactment.

In one of the most flagrant cases, the Court

decided that the prosecution was barred by the statute which limits prosecution for fraud to two years. In this case all the evidence of fraud, and indeed all knowledge that a fraud had been committed, were in possession of the party accused, 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 to defraud the Treasury and conceal the transaction for the brief term of two years. I would therefore recommend such an alteration of the law as will give the injured party and the Government 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 Congress to a general and minute inquiry into the condition of the government; with a view to ascertain what offices can be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvements may be made in the organization of its various parts, to secure the proper responsibility of public agents, and promote efficiency and justice in all its operations.

The report of the Secretary of War will make you acquainted with the condition of our Army Fortifications, Arsenal, and Indian Affairs. The proper discipline of the Army, the training and equipment of the Militia, the education bestowed at West Point, and the accumulation of the means of defence, applicable to the Naval force, will tend to promote the peace we now enjoy, and which every good citizen—more especially those who have felt the miseries of even a successful warfare—must ardently desire to perpetuate.

The returns from the subordinate branches of this service exhibit a regularity and order highly creditable to its character: both officers and soldiers seem imbued 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, however, of further legislation, to obviate the inconveniences specified in the report under consideration: some of which it is proper that I should call your particular attention.

The act of Congress of the 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military establishment, remaining unexecuted as it regards the command of one of the regiments of artillery, cannot now be deemed a guide to the Executive 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 military list, as existing prior to the act of 1821, or from it, as it has been fixed by that act—would remove this difficulty. It is also important that the laws regulating the pay and emoluments of officers generally, should be more specific than they now are. Those, for example, 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 exigencies of the service, may be deemed indispensable to the discharge of their duties. This circumstance has been the authority for extending to them various allowances, at different times, under former administrations; but no uniform rule has been observed on the subject. Similar inconveniences exist in other cases; in which the construction put upon the laws by the public accountants may operate unequally, produce confusion, and expose officers to the odium of claiming what is not their due.

I recommend to your fostering care, as one of our safest means of national defence, the Military Academy. This institution has already exercised the happiest influence upon the moral and intellectual character of our army; and such of the graduates as, from various causes, may not pursue the profession of arms, will be scarcely less useful as citizens. Their knowledge of the military art will be advantageously 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 Revolutionary soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort. These relics of the War of Independence have strong claims upon their country's gratitude and bounty. The law is defective in not embracing within its provisions all those who were during the last war, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labour. Such an amendment would add but little to the amount of pensions, and is called 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. Considering it an act of legislation, I suspended its operation as soon as I was informed that it had commenced. Before this period, however, applications under the new regulations had been preferred, to the number of one hundred and fifty-four; of which, on the 27th of March, the date of its revocation, eighty-seven were admitted. For the amount, there was neither estimate nor appropriation, and besides this deficiency, the regular allowances, according to the rules which have heretofore governed the department, exceed the estimate of its late Secretary, 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 Indians. 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 stock.

The condition and ulterior destiny of the Indian Tribes within the limits of some of our States, have become subjects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been coupled with another, wholly incompatible with its success. Professedly a desire to civilize and settle them, we have, at

the same time, lost an opportunity to purchase their lands and thrust them farther into the wilderness. By this means they have not only been kept in a wandering state, but been led to look upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly defeated its own policy; and the Indians, in general receding farther and further to the West, have retained their savage habits. A portion, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled 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 Indians which induced the latter to call upon the United States for protection.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the General Government had a right to sustain those people in their pretensions? 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 Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State within the territory of one of the members of this Union, against her consent, much less could it allow a foreign and independent government to establish itself there. Georgia became a member of the confederacy which eventuated in our federal union, as a sovereign State, always asserting her claim to certain limits; which, having been originally defined in her colonial charter, and subsequently 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 did, would it not be the duty of the general government to support them in resisting such a measure? Would the people of New York permit each remnant of the Six Nations within her borders, to declare itself an independent people, under the protection of the United States? Could the Indian establish a separate republic on each of their reservations in Ohio? 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 government are reversed; and that it has become a part of its duty to aid in destroying the States which it was established to protect.

Actuated by this view of the subject, I informed the Indians inhabiting parts of Georgia and Alabama that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the executive of the United States, and advised them to emigrate beyond the Mississippi, or submit to the laws of those States. Our conduct towards these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force, they have been made to retire from river to river, and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct; and others have left but remnants to preserve for a while, their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites, with their arts of civilization, by destroying the resources of the savage, down him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohican, the Narragansett, and the Delaware, is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them, if they remain within the limits of the States, does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honour demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity. It is too late to inquire whether it was just in the United States to include them and their territory within the bound of new States whose limits they could control. That step cannot be retraced. A State cannot be dismembered by Congress, or restricted in the exercise of her constitutional power. But the people of those States, and of every State, actuated by feelings of justice and regard for our national honour, submit to you the interesting 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 Territory 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 own choice, subject to no other control from the United States than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavour to teach them the arts of civilization; and, by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and to attest the humanity and justice of this government.

This emigration should be voluntary; for it 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 must 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 industry. But it seems to me visionary to suppose that, in this state of things, claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have neither dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chase. Submitting to the laws of the States, and receiving

like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will, ere long, become merged in the mass of our population.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment of that branch of our service, during the present year. Consolidating, as it does, 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 operation for its gradual enlargement, were adopted; and it should continue to be cherished as the offspring of our national experience. It will be seen, however, that, notwithstanding the great solicitude which has been manifested 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 more 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 preservation, 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 ample materials, prepared for the emergency of war, than to the number of vessels which we can float in a season of peace, as the index of our naval power.

Judicious deposits in Navy yards, of timber and other materials, fashioned under the hands of skilful workmen, and fitted for prompt application to their various purposes, would enable us, at all times, to construct vessels as fast as they can be manned, and save the heavy expense of repairs, except to such vessels as 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 recommending it to your attention, I deem it unnecessary to do more than express my hearty concurrence in their views. The Yard in this District, being already furnished with most of the machinery necessary for ship building, will be competent to the supply of the two selected by the Board as the best for the concentration of materials; and, from the facility and certainty of communication between them, it will be useless 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 altogether with the Navy Board, as now constituted; and substituting, in its stead, a bureau, similar to those already existing in the War Department. Each member of the Board transferred to the head of a separate bureau, charged with specific duties, would feel in its highest degree, that wholesome responsibility which cannot be divided without a far more than proportionate diminution of its force. Their valuable services would become still more so when separately appropriated to distinct portions of the great interests of the Navy, to the prosperity of which, each would be impelled to devote himself by the strongest motives. Under 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 Marine Corps be merged in the artillery of infantry, as the best mode of curing the defects in its organization. But little exceeding in number any of the regiments of infantry, that corps has, besides its Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, five Brevet Lieutenant Colonels, who receive the full pay and emoluments of their brevet rank, without rendering proportionate service. Details for marine service could as well be made from the infantry or artillery, there being no peculiar training requisite for it.

With these improvements, and such others as zealous watchfulness and mature consideration may suggest, there can be little doubt that, under an energetic administration of its affairs, the Navy may soon be made every thing that the nation wishes it to be. Its efficiency in the suppression of piracy in the West India seas, and wherever its squadrons have been employed 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 Congress, 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 referred to as exhibiting a highly satisfactory administration of that department. Abuses have been reformed; increased expedition in the transportation of the mail secured; and its revenue much improved. In a political point of view, this department is chiefly important as affording the means of diffusing knowledge. It is to the body politic, what the veins and arteries are to the natural, conveying rapidly and regularly to the remotest parts of the system, correct information of the operations of the government, and bringing back to it the wishes and feelings of the people. Through its agency, we have secured to ourselves the full enjoyment 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 desirable; and, existing as they do in the Union, on the basis of perfect equality, each State has a right to expect that the benefits conferred on the citizens of others should be ex-

tended to them. The Federal Judiciary is only fifteen members of the United States Circuit Courts, which, in turn, have been imperfectly extended, and to the remaining six altogether denied. The circuit has been to withhold from the inhabitants of the latter, the advantages afforded (by the Supreme Court) to their fellow citizens in other States, in the whole extent of the criminal and much of the civil authority of the Federal Judiciary. That this state of things ought to be remedied, if it can be done consistently with the public welfare, is not to be doubted; neither is it to be disguised that the organization of our judicial system is at once a difficult and delicate task. To extend the Circuit Courts equally throughout the different parts of the Union, and, at the same time, to avoid such a multiplication of members 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 system to those States which do not now enjoy its benefits should be determined upon, it would, of course, be necessary to revise the present arrangement of the circuits; and even if that system should not be enlarged, such a revision is recommended.

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

The great and constant increase of business in the Department of State, forced itself, at an early period, upon the attention of the Executive. Thirteen years ago, it was, in Mr. Madison's last message to Congress, 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 justice. It has arisen from many causes, but the least of which is the large addition that has been made to the family of independent nations, and the proportionate extension of our foreign relations. The remedy proposed was the establishment of a Home Department—a 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 bias of the federal system towards the exercise of authority not delegated to it. I am, therefore, disposed to revive the recommendation; but am not the less impressed with the importance of so organizing that Department, that its Secretary may devote more of his time to our foreign relations. Clearly satisfied that the public good would be promoted by some suitable provision on the subject, I respectfully invite your attention to it.

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 evil resulting from precipitancy in a measure involving such important principles, and such deep pecuniary interests. I feel that I cannot, in justice to the parties interested, too soon present it to the deliberate consideration of the Legislature and the People. Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank, are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens; and it must be admitted by all, that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency.

Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether a national one, founded upon the credit of the Government & its revenue, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and country that were expected to result from the present Bank.

I cannot close this communication without bringing to your view the just claim of the representatives of Commodore Decatur, his officers and crew, arising from the recapture of the frigate Philadelphia, under the heavy batteries of Tripoli. Although payable, as a general rule of the propriety of Executive interference under a Government like ours, where every individual enjoys the right of directly petitioning Congress, yet, viewing this case as one of a very peculiar character, I deem it my duty to recommend it to your favourable consideration. Besides the justice of this claim, as corresponding to those which have been since recognized and satisfied, it is the fruit of a deed of patriotic and chivalrous daring, which infused life and confidence into our infant Navy, and contributed, as much as any exploit in its history, to elevate our national character. Public gratitude, therefore, stamps the seal upon it; and the deed should not be withheld which may hereafter operate as a stimulus to our gallant tars.

I now commend you, fellow citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a reliance on his merciful providence for the maintenance of our free institutions; and with an earnest supplication, that, whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved on me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your counsels.

ANDREW JACKSON.

In the first two pages of this day's Gazette will be found the Message 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 subscribers. Its great length has excluded from our columns a variety of matter prepared for this day's paper.

COURT OF APPEALS.

December Term, 1839.

Monday, December 7th, 1839.—This being 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 proceeded to business, and disposed of the following cases—No. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 71, were affirmed nisi.—(No. 92.) John Allegre's Administrators vs. The Maryland Insurance Company, was opened by Mayer, for the Appellants, and the argument continued by Meredith, for the Appellee.

Joseph N. Nicholson, Esquire, was on motion 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 Attorney of this court.

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 Mayer, for the Appellee, and was further continued by Taney, (Attorney-General), on the same side.

STATE vs. JOHN PATTON.

This was a case removed from Baltimore City Court, to Anne Arundel county court.

The indictment contained two counts, the first for keeping a common gaming table, (not being a billiard table,) and called a Faro Table, at which said gaming table, a certain game of chance was then and there, by divers persons to the jurors unknown, played for money—the second count was for keeping a certain bank for common gaming, called a Faro Bank.

The act of assembly under which the accused was indicted, was 1826, ch. 89.—That every person who shall be duly convicted of keeping any B. O. Table or any other kind of gaming 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 not exceeding two thousand dollars, nor less than one thousand dollars; and be imprisoned for a period, in the discretion of the court, not exceeding twelve months; and upon the second conviction shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars, nor less than two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for a 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 ability, and the decision of the court pronounced by Judge Dorsey, in a very concise and luminous manner.

Patton 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.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

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

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

The prevailing opinion is, that though the treaty is ratified, the Porte will find much difficulty in fulfilling it, because of the exhausted state of its funds. The Reis Effendi has long since given the English and French Ambassadors to understand that his master looked to those nations for pecuniary assistance; but the replies were vague and unsatisfactory. Advertis from Constantinople, 8 pt. 28, state that the Sultan is about sending, or has sent, an ambassador to St. Petersburg, to negotiate for a modification of some of the articles of the treaty. This mission is confided to Halil Pasha; and an article in the Messenger des Chambres of Oct. 29, 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 reliance is placed on the generosity of the Emperor, and it is hoped that he will renounce the indemnity of 10,000,000 of ducats, and that he will order the evacuation of the Turkish territory next spring. Gen. Mulling, it is said from Constantinople, has given every aid to such an opinion of the Emperor of Russia, that nobody doubts the success of Halil Pasha's mission. Among other presents which the Sultan has sent to St. Petersburg, by the Ambassador, are a clock of Erzincan, with an arrangement for the Emperor, and ten Turkish shawls, adorned with pearls and brilliants.

The very fact of the Sultan's sending such a mission, shows how much he has been hampered.

hitherto the representative of Mahomet has never been an Ambassador to any Christian power. It was enough for him to condescend to receive a minister from any nation of Christian dogs. A letter from Berlin of Oct. 16, copied from the Allgemeine Zeitung, is published in the London Courier of the 30th, and commented upon as probably coming from a German State Functionary. It states that the present state of Turkey, as represented by an eye witness, is most melancholy. In Romania, those who have heretofore called themselves Christians, believing that the Russian power was to be permanent, had rejoiced at the appearance of the Russians, whom they considered as their deliverers.

On the Russians withdrawing, these people will again fall under the dominion of the Sultan, who will put his head quarters at Adrianople, and erect scaffolds, no doubt. Some confidence, however, is entertained, that Russia will not abandon them to the vengeance of the Porte but will strictly enforce the stipulations of the treaty in favour of the Christian population. The ruin and dissolution of the Turkish army and empire is considered as without parallel. The regulars threw away their arms in whole bodies. The irregular troops fled with their arms. Near Constantinople a body of about twenty five thousand fugitives had assembled, whom the Sultan would not venture to admit to the city. In the villages and towns the women were seen running with cries of terror 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 Treaty of Akerman, especially with reference 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. They are to govern within their respective principalities, as they and their Divans may think proper, without the shadow of interference from 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 Mahomedan subject of the Sultan to reside there, or to retain beyond the term of 18 months one foot of land, however acquired. Establishments of troops are to be kept up by the Hospodars, independently of the Sultan; and they are at liberty to draw Sanitary Carbons when and where they please, along the Danube. The Turkish government is forced to relinquish all claim to contribution in corn, provisions, cattle, timber, and other articles in kind, which it has heretofore received from those principalities.

In lieu of these contributions, an annual tribute in money, the amount of which is to be determined hereafter, is to be paid, but no call is to be made, until two years after the evacuation of those provinces by the Russians; which evacuation will not take place until Turkey has paid up the whole amount of the indemnities—which payment she is not expected to make within ten years. Finally the Turk binds himself to confirm every administrative measure which the Russians may have adopted during their military tenure of those provinces, provided such decrees do not infringe upon the rights of sovereignty of the Porte.

The London Morning Journal, a paper violently opposed to the administration of the Duke of Wellington, contains the following paragraph:—

'The voice of public distress calling upon his majesty's Ministers to reassemble Parliament, and take into consideration the deplorable state of the country, has, we have reason to believe, been attended to by our gracious Monarch. His Majesty has determined that the desperate situation of affairs shall no longer be left to the capacity of the Premier and his cabinet—that the effects both of our foreign and domestic policy shall be made the subject of legislative inquiry—in a word, that the meeting of Parliament for the despatch of business shall not be delayed beyond the first week in January.'

M. Chabert, the Fire King on the 30th October swallowed a tea-spoon 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 animal in a few minutes. M. Chabert's next experiment, it is intimated, will be that of permitting a mail dog to bite him. He had not, however, at the last dates, quite perfected his antidote against that poison.

The city of Trieste was inundated on the 8th of October after a dreadful storm. The waters penetrated into the highest parts of the city, and destroyed a great number of magazines.

The American Minister transacted business on the 26th, at the Office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Davis, the artist, just deceased, is said to have realized £20,000 by painting the principal Sovereigns of Europe.

It is said that the Spanish Minister has determined on granting an amnesty to the exiles and emigrants from that country on account of their attachment to the late constitution.

LONDON, Oct. 30

The following is from our correspondent on the borders of Wallachia: Oct. 5.—No movements have yet taken place in the Russian army, but it is still expected that the corps of Count Pahlen, will occupy Wallachia and another commanded by General Kischlow, Moldavia. The Provisional Committee at Bucharest, is already making contracts to provide for them. According to advices received by the Divan, another corps of reserve of 4000 men will arrive the 1st (8th) inst. by way of Kinnick, from Russia. The continual arrival of 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 plainly her intentions. The Russian Engineers are measuring the ground all over the country, and a number of inhabitants and their property are noted. We are, on the other hand, quite in

the dark respecting our future position with Turkey.

Advices have been received from Krajova, that a body of Turks have passed the Danube, between Throva and Widdin. After the conclusion of peace had been announced at Adrianople, they committed great excesses and many robberies on the other side of the river.

The cases of plague in this neighbourhood become every day more scarce; but at Kijova the disease is stated to be still very alarming.

ADRIANOPLE, Sept. 18.—The Ratification 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 between Messrs. Gould and Cooper, of this town, and their spinners, in consequence of which the latter gave notice to leave off work; and at the expiration of that time they turned out. Messrs. Gould and Cooper wished to pay the Manchester rates, which are so much for the acre of banks, whilst at Oldham they pay by the dozen. The former would in fact, amount to a deduction from their workmen's wages, they therefore refused it, and left their work in a body. Thus the Manchester 'turn out,' is still operating, and, it is probable that one of the consequences will be a series of struggles through out the whole of this district.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

CITY.—Saturday, 12 o'clock.—The absence of any arrivals this morning, causes every thing to be very dull, and the transactions in the Stock Market up to the present time are scarcely worth notice. The tendency of Consols is rather upward, and for the account, the present quotation is 91½. In Exchequer Bills there is an improvement of 1, the premium being 75 to 76.

AMERICAN STOCKS, Oct. 31. New York five 95½; six 103. Ohio 101½; 1014 102; Pennsylvania 92 Louisiana Bonds 98 1 8 U. S. Bank Share a 231 10.

LONDON MARKETS, Oct. 30. Coffee.—The public sales of Coffee have gone off heavily, and prices are again lower. About 500 bags of Brazilian realized from 32s to 33s per cwt.

Russian Produce.—The advices from St. Petersburg to the 14th inst. quote tallow 37 ru. sugar 75 to 82.

Corn Exchange.—The prices of every description of grain remain as on Monday, and one market is very dull. The supply consists of 7500 sacks of flour, 2600 qrs. of wheat, 3400 qrs. of barley, 6010 qrs. of oats, 700 qrs. of Irish oats, 1950 qrs. of foreign wheat, 1990 qrs. of barley, and 350 qrs. of oats.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—Although the business done in cotton is not so great an extent as last week, the market continues very steady. The sales to day are estimated at about 2000 bales. There has been a tolerable fair business done in manufactured goods during the present week.

The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favoured with the following extracts from letters received by the Brighton, dated, **LONDON, Oct. 30, 1839.**

In Cotton business remains brisk, and prices are firm and improving. Turpentine remains at 11s and 11½ per cwt. At our sale of East India Indigo there were 7559 chests offered, 1994 withdrawn, and 1200 bought in compared to last July sale. Bengal wheat 3d to 3½ lower, Oats, 3d to 9d lower.

P. S. Oct. 31st.—Our letters from Liverpool this morning represent the Market for Cotton as very quiet, and in prices no alteration of moment. The import this month has been less than 5000 bales from the United States. Turpentine, 10s to 10½ 3d—here we have very little doing.

Another letter from London, dated 30th, says,—Cotton remains steady with large transactions.

Another letter under date of 31st says.—Our letters from Liverpool this morning say, Cotton remains in a 'sober state.' [From all we have seen we conclude that the article we publish from Liverpool under date of 28th, is a fair review of the Market for the 29th, also.—Edits. J. of C.]

OBITUARY.

Died, on Wednesday, the 18th of November, at ITHACA, New York, after a long and painful illness, Major ROBERT G. H. SPEED, of the bar of this state, aged 36 years. The death of this young gentleman will long be deeply deplored by those who knew him. He was endowed with the finest talents, and possessed an excellent heart. He lately completed his professional education at Liverpool, 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 hand of death. His remains were, on Thursday, followed to the burying ground of his father, Doctor Joseph Speed, of Caroline, by the Members of the Bar, the Officers of the 50th Brigade of Infantry, in which he bore a commission, 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 Ithaca, convened at the Hotel in said village, on Thursday evening, November 18, 1839: Resolved, 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 condolences in their affliction.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of the county of Tompkins, residing in the village of Ithaca, will attend the funeral of their deceased friend and brother, Robert G. H. Speed.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of the county of Tompkins, be requested to wear the usual badge mourning on the left arm for the space of three days.

WEN JOHNSON Chairman.

FRED. STANTLEY Secretary.

The subject of the above notice was understood, and was the hearer of J. J. Speed, Esq. of this city.—[Ad. Oct. 7.]

DIED.—In Fredericktown last week, William J. McPherson.

MARYLAND LOTTERY.

BY JAMES MINTRE.
Sixth Class—SECOND DRAWING.
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on Thursday, the 24th December, 1839.
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$5,000	is	\$5,000
1 prize of	2,053	is	2,053
5 prizes of	1,000	is	1,000
5 prizes of	800	is	2,500
5 prizes of	300	is	1,500
5 prizes of	200	is	1,250
62 prizes of	100	is	6,200
51 prizes of	40	is	2,040
51 prizes of	30	is	1,530
51 prizes of	25	is	1,275
51 prizes of	20	is	1,030
102 prizes of	10	is	1,020
1530 prizes of	6	is	9,180
11475 prizes of	3	is	34,425

13395 Prizes, } 34,220 Tickets. \$76,995
80925 Blanks.

Not ONE Blank to a Prize.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Tickets \$3 00 | Quarters 75
Halves 1 75

For Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, in a variety of Numbers, apply at SWANN'S OFFICE, where the drawing of all the Lotteries in the United States is received, and all information given gratis.

Address THOS SWANN, Annapolis.

Dec. 10.

FOR RENT.

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

Dec. 10.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

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

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

Dec. 10.

IN CHANCERY.

20th November, 1839.

Benjamin R. Morgan, } The object of this
vs. } 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 court, the real estate of one William Slabey 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 informal it was, on the 9th July 1803, agreed between the complainant, and others interested in said estate that the complainant should file a bill of complaint in order to try the validity of his claim, and that the other creditors of Slabey whose claims were then established, should be permitted to draw their proportions of the proceeds of sale, upon their respectively giving bond, with security to refund what he or she should so draw, with interest to satisfy the proportion that should be due from such person to the complainant, on the establishment of his claim, or any part thereof. That in pursuance of said agreement, the Auditor reported an account, whereby the net proceeds of said sale were apportioned amongst said creditors exclusive of the complainant, and the same was confirmed, and the proceeds directed to be paid over upon the complainant giving bond as required by the agreement. That by said account a certain Ann Carvill was made entitled to receive £216 3 4 and the said Ann dying, the said Thomas as her executor or administrator, gave bond of security and condition, as required by the court, (which was approved 28th February, 1806) and on that day received the said sum of money. That a certain Jane Carvill, as 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 complainant, in pursuance of the said agreement, filed his bill in this court, and it was thereon proceeded so, that on the 1st 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 Carvill's proportion at \$51 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 administratrix and Edwin R. Carvill, James R. Carvill, Mary Ann Carvill, John R. 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 adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing 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 said absent defendant of the substance and object of this bill, in order that he may appear at 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 not pass as prayed.

True copy.

Test. RAMSAY WATERS.

Reg. Cor. Can.

Nov 29

3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, November 16th, 1839.

ON application, by petition, of Thomas Allein, Adm'r. of William Weems, 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. & C.

NOTICE.

IT HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Weems, 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, 1839.

THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r.

Nov. 19.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, November 16th, 1839.

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

NOTICE.

IT HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin 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, 1839.

THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r.

Nov. 19.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, November 16th, 1839.

ON 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 printed in Annapolis.

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

NOTICE.

IT HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Moss, 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 April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 16th day of November, 1839.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Adm'r.

Nov. 19.

STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Anne Arundel county, Orphans' court, October 29th, 1839.

ON application by petition, of Robert Moss, surviving executor of James Moss, 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. & C.

NOTICE.

IT HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Moss, 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 29th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of October, 1839.

Robert Moss, surviving Exr.
of James Moss.

Nov. 19.

IN CHANCERY.

November 27, 1839.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, } THE bill in this
vs. } case states that
Edward Harding } before the year
1818, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, sold to Edward Harding of Montgomery county, a tract of land lying in said county called Hermitage, that about twenty six hundred dollars of the purchase money is still due. It appears that the said land was sold for the payment of the money. It is stated that the said Edward Harding is dead; that Edward Harding, the son, and Charles J. Queen, and Maria H. wife, who are defendants, live out of the state; thereupon it is ordered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants appear in this court, and file their answers on or before the 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 26th day of December next.

True Copy.

Test. RAMSAY WATERS.

Reg. Cor. Can.

Dec. 2

2

Administrators' Notice.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE
THAT the subscribers of St. Mary's county, have obtained from the Orphans' 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 claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of August 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.
L. F. CARTWRIGHT, Adm'r.
Nov. 19

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.
JOSEPH WAINRIGHT, Adm'r.
Nov. 19

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 John Hiley, 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 17th day of August 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.
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Adm'r. D. B. N. C. T. A.
Nov. 19

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 John Hiley, 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 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 DEAN, Adm'r.
Nov. 19

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 Philip Greenwell, of Thomas, 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 29th day of October 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.
B. N. CAUSIN, Adm'r.
Nov. 19

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 Isaac Edwards, 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 1st day of October 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.
GEORGE TARTON, Adm'r.
Nov. 19

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 Hise, 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.
W. MOORE, Adm'r.
Nov. 19

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscribers of St. Mary's county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John McKay, 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 subscribers, at or before the 13th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of November 1829.
THOMAS F. WARD, Adm'r.
S. McKAY, Adm'r.
Nov. 19

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John C. Mackubin, late of Baltimore county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of June 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.
HENRY C. GARNER, Adm'r. of John C. Garner.
Nov. 20

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John C. Mackubin, late of Baltimore county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of June 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.
RICHARD MACKUBIN, Adm'r.
Nov. 20

Administrators' Notice.
PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on
Thursday the 10th day of December next,
At the late residence of William Wheeler, deceased, near Ellicott's Patent Forge, all the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, Horses, Corn, Tobacco, and Plantation Utensils, 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.
TERMS OF SALE.
All sums of twenty dollars and under, the Cash will be required, over that sum a credit of six months will be allowed, on the purchase or 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, Adm'r.
Nov. 19

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne 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 residence of the deceased.
The Personal Estate
Of Benjamin Carr deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Crop of Corn, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c.
TERMS OF SALE.
For all sums above fifty dollars, a credit of 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 11 o'clock.
THOMAS ALLEN, Adm'r.
Nov. 19

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the residence 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 children, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Crop of Corn, Crop of Tobacco 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 purchaser giving bond, with security, to bear interest from the date; under that amount the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Thomas Allen, Adm'r.
Nov. 19

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber has removed his Office to the House contiguous to his residence in Prince-George's street, near the Dock.
JAMES MURRAY.
Nov. 20

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 settling with the inspectors and such other business as may be necessary for them to transact.
By order of the Board.
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.
Nov. 20

IN CHANCERY,
18th November, 1829.
Thomas Ayres vs. Isaac Whitaker, & others. {
THE bill in this case, states that Isaac Whitaker, a John Skiventon, deceased, was indebted to the complainant, that after said Skiventon's death complainant obtained judgment for said debt against the defendant, Isaac Whitaker, the executor of said Skiventon; that the personal estate of said Skiventon had been wasted by Whitaker; that he, and both his securities were insolvent; that Skiventon devised his real estate to said Whitaker for life, and to his child 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, against certain representatives of certain of the original defendants, that James Whitaker, Jonathan Williams, and his child, whose name is unknown, James Whitaker, of John Mathew Gary, and Siltha his wife, and James Woods and Mary his wife, several of the said representatives defendants, and original defendants, live beyond the limits of the state of Maryland, whereupon, it is on this 18th day of November, 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 successive weeks, before the 15th day of December 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 solicitor, and answer said bill in due copy.
Test HANSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
Nov. 20

PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.
Nov. 20

JOHN S. SELBY
INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has just arrived from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large and complete assortment of
Seasonable and Fashionable GOODS.

In the selection of which he has endeavored 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
CASSIMERES.

GROCERIES.
Hardware, China, Glass, Queen's Ware,

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

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

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 of
CASSIMERES,
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 CASH, or on partial men.
October 1.

WILLIAM BRYAN
Merchant Tailor,
Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large Stock of
FASHIONABLE GOODS
Very superior in colour and quality; all of which he will be happy to make up for his friends and the public, on moderate terms.
He has just received his **Fall Fashions** from New York.
Oct 15

NEW FANCY STORE.
ANN KARNEY
BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that she has just returned from the city of Baltimore, with a fine assortment of
FANCY GOODS
Of the latest New York & Baltimore Fashions. And has commenced business in the stand nearly opposite to Williamson's Hotel, where Ladies can obtain all kind of articles in the
Millinery and Mantua Making
line of business. She also has, and intends to keep various articles for the use of Gentlemen. She announces also, that she will in a few days be joined by a lady altogether acquainted with the aforementioned lines of business. 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.
Nov 20

For Sale or Rent,
THE House lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah L. Boyd, on North East Street. For further information enquire of the subscriber.
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 the Bridge Ferry.
July 23

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS.
"Think of the poor man's riches, the rich man's loss."
The primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To stimulate all classes and both sexes 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 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 effectually 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. 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 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 believe that it is calculated to be useful and enlightening public opinion on a subject of the 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 editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.
N. Chapman, M. D. Professor in the University of Pennsylvania.
Wm. F. Dewees, M. D. Do.
Thos. C. James, M. D. Do.
Wm. E. Horner, M. D. Do.
John G. Otto, M. D. Do.
Thos. T. Hewson, M. D. Do.
Franklin Bach, M. D. Do.
Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen'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. English, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.
"John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
"Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.
"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 Fifth Baptist Church.
"Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church.
"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 added 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 Health 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 Judah Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription 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 at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octavo.
Agents: J. Dobson, 108 Chestnut St. Philadelphia; W. J. N. York, Baltimore; Wm. Burgess, 97 Fulton street, N. York; Carter & Hender, Boston; and in most of the towns in the United States.
A Specimen of the Work may be seen at this Office.
Nov 19

FOR SALE.
A Negro Woman between 30 and 35 years of age with three children the woman can cook and wash well. Her chief fault can be corrected by any person but her present owner. Apply at this Office.
Nov 12

Anne Arundel County, to wit.
ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Jacob Hyland, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session 1825, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said 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 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 wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted,) 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. 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 notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next to show cause if any they have, why the said Jacob Hyland should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.
Test
Wm. S. Green, Clerk.
Nov 19

GUIDE FOR THE
B. of the...
A few Yearly orders will also be taken.
Oct 6.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, residing on West River, Anne Arundel county, on or about the 31st of November last, a negro man named
DAVE.
Tawny complexion, about 30 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, full face, stammer when speaking, has a scar on the left side of his nose near the mouth, and remarkable white eyes. Twenty dollars will be given if taken in the county, thirty dollars if taken from home, and the above reward if taken out of the state, on his being secured in goal so that I get him again.
GEORGE C. STEUART.
Nov 5

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr. John W. Hammond to the subscriber, and in pursuance of an agreement between John Glenn, Esq. trustee of the said Hammond, and the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 12th December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
A FARM,
Situated on the Anne Arundel county side of Patuxent river, opposite Fort Mifflin, and adjoining the Farm of Rd. Cromwell, Esq. containing about
486 ACRES.
This Farm is well wooded, and from its situation, being distant about two and a half miles from Baltimore, and convenient to the water, offers a desirable and advantageous mode of investment for capitalists.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,
One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale. Notes with sufficient endorsers will be required to secure the payment of the two last instalments.
Nov 19. The Editor of the Baltimore Gazette will publish the above twice a week until sold.

HOUSES AND LOTS
In Annapolis, for Sale or Rent.
ONE convenient dwelling near the Town Gate in West Street; a House, Lot, Stables, &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.
Nov 20

The Steam Boat
MARYLAND
Commences her regular route on Tuesday next, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning, leave Chestertown at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sundays, the 13th April, she will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at 4 past 2 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season.
Passage to and from Annapolis, &c.
March 26.

Boarding House.
(REMOVAL)
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she has removed from the house she lately occupied, near the Protestant Church, to the well known stand in FRANCIS STREET formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and now by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Anne Quay, which is now undergoing repairs, and will be made a comfortable 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 Oats, &c. together with a CARRIAGE HOUSE, and PUMP of good Water in the yard, gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well taken care of by a good Outler.
Her TABLE will always be supplied with the best the Markets afford—Charges moderate, and no exertions wanting to render general satisfaction to all who may favour her with their patronage.
Boarders will be taken by the Year, Week or Day, on moderate terms.
M. ROBINSON.
Annapolis, Oct. 13.

JUST PUBLISHED.
And for Sale at the Gazette Office, price 5 cents.
"A COUNTRY CLOWN," A Dramatic Medley, in one act.
Oct 20

The Annapolis Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1920.

NO. 51.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANY.

From the United States Gazette.

MIDNIGHT.
I love to muse by the river beach,
When the stars are shining o'er the sea,
When the breaking waves doth a moral teach,
As they flash in light before me.
The air is like a timeless sea
Of pure and silvery light,
And the water glances transparently,
Illumined by the queen of night.
The crested waves as they dash on high,
And dissolve in pearls of foam,
Appear as a carpet spread gaily,
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 dusky bride;
On such, did he vow to be ever true,
As they sat by this river's side.
She look'd upon the starry 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—
'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 shore,
And sit upon that golden shore,
Where he'd revel in her smile.
But list to the sound of that thrilling note!
'Tis the lover's sirenade,
And his heart beats quick, that his lay may float
To his own loved blue-eyed maid.
And she is sleeping sweetly now—
Her eye-lids darkly fringed,
While a shade like thought is on her brow,
And her cheek is slightly tinged.
She's dreaming of her own true loves,
By the smile upon her lips,
She dreams of a home like that above,
Where their wings the angels dip.
'Tis the faint of love, as pure and deep
As the faint to spirits given,
'Tis blissful, for this maid asleep
Imagines it like to heaven.
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 manner 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 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 is addressed through the feelings. It was this which struck me so forcibly in the story of Father Nicholas—I never felt so strongly the evils of dissipation, nor ever was so ashamed of the shame of being virtuous.

It was a 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 world we behold the shifting scene which prompts observation, we are in such secluded societies a sort of still life, which nourishes thought, which gives subject for meditation. I confess, however, I have often been disappointed; I have seen a group of faces under their cowls, on which speculation could build nothing; mere common places 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 knelt at a distance from the Altar, near a Gothic window, through the painted panes of which a gleamy light touched his forehead, and threw a dark Rembrandt shade on the hollow of a large black, melancholy eye. It 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 strike every one. 'It is Father Nicholas,' whispered our conductor, who is of all the brethren 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 administer assistance and consolation. No body ever 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 order; and it is only from what he does for others that one supposes to feel any touch of humanity. The subject seemed to make our informant eloquent. I was young, curious, enthusiastic; it sunk deep into my heart, and I could not rest till I was made acquainted with Father Nicholas. Whether from the power of the introduction I procured from his own benevolence, or from my department, the good man looked on me with the complacency of a parent. It is not usual, said he, my son, for people at your age, to solicit acquaintance like mine. To you the world is in its prime; why should you anticipate its decay? Gaiety and cheerfulness 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 the 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. After a few moments, he clasped his hands together, threw a look up to Heaven, and muttering some words which I could not hear, drew a deep sigh, which seemed to 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 devotion; nor the melttings of piety; but the wringing of remorse. Perhaps, young man, it may stand thee to know the story of my sufferings and of my sins; ingenious as thy nature seems, it may be exposed to temptations like mine; it may be the victim of laudable feeling perverted, of virtue betrayed, of false honour and mistaken shame.'

My name is St. Hubert; my family ancient and respectable, though its domains, from various untoward events, had been reduced much within their former extent. My 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 ordinary studies which the capital of our province allowed an opportunity of acquiring, my mother sent me to Paris, along with the son of a neighbouring family, who, though of less honourable descent, was much richer than ours. Young Delasserre, (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. Delasserre 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 confirmed. The fierce of every man who had served, the insolent superiority he claimed over his fellow citizens, dazzled my ambition, and awed my bashfulness. From nature I had that extreme sensibility of shame which could not stand against the ridicule even of such inferior men. Ignorance would often confound me in matters of which I was perfectly well informed, from his superior self-frontery, 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 naturally inclined, a bully in vices which I hated and despised. Delasserre enjoyed my apostasy from innocence as a victory he had gained. At school he was much my inferior; and I attained every mark of distinction to which he had aspired in vain. In Paris he triumphed in his turn; his superior wealth enabled him to command the appearance of superior dignity and show; the cockade in his hat inspired a

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 uneasiness, and reflected on with remorse. Sometimes, though but too seldom, I was as much a hypocrite on the other side; I was self-denied, beneficent, 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 conscience. But the dangerous connexion I had formed, was broken off by the accident of Delasserre's receiving orders to join his regiment, then quartered at Dunkirk.

At his desire, I gave him the conveyance 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 pleasantry, 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, possessed indeed all those virtues of which the ridicule of Delasserre 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, Emilia 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 Emilia, were infinitely attractive. Delasserre however, found them insipid and tiresome. He left his kinsman's the third morning after 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 assiduity which was due to his old age, and which the company of Emilia made more an indulgence than a duty. Our cares, and the skill of physicians, were fruitless—he died, and left his daughter to my friendship. It was then that I first dared 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 affectation. 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 able assistance, than our province could afford, in those moments of danger which she soon expected. To this she objected with earnestness, from a variety of motives; but most of my neighbours applauded 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 reproach of poverty, and absolutely determined for the journey. To induce my wife to consent, I had another pretext, 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 father had lodged when he came to Paris to die, and leave her to my love. The recollection of those scenes, tender and interesting as they were, spread a sort of melancholy indulgence over our mutual society, by which the company of any third person could scarcely be brooked. My wife had some of those sad presages which woman of sensibility often feels in the condition she was then in. All my attention and solicitude were

excited to combat her fears. 'I shall not live 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 language, 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 choked his utterance. After a short space he began with a voice faltering 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 re-establishment 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 through the Thuilleries, in one of those walks, I met my old companion Delasserre; 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 Delasserre 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, rose in proportion to the pleasantry 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 Delasserre. 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 widow, who, though not a perfect beauty, had a countenance that impressed one much more in her favour than mere beauty could. When silent, there was a certain softness in it infinitely bewitching; and when it was lightened up by the expression which her conversation gave, it was equally attractive. We happened to be placed next each other. Unconscious 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 Delasserre, 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 the most cordial good humour.

Madame de Trenville, (that was the widow's name), smiling to the Colonel, asked him to take his revenge at her house, and said, with an air of equal modesty and frankness, 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 de Trenville's) though her words continued the same, she could not help expressing by her countenance her dissatisfaction. I perceived this at first with tenderness only, and next evening excused myself from keeping my engagements. But I found my wife's company not what it used to be: thoughtful,

but afraid to trust one another with our thoughts. Emilia showed her uneasiness by her looks, and I covered mine, but ill with an assumed gaiety of appearance.

The day following Delasserre called, and saw Emilia for the first time. He rallied me gently for breaking my last night's appointment, and told me of another he had made for me, which my wife insisted on my keeping. Her cousin applauded her conduct, and joked on the good government of wives. Before I went out in the evening, I came to wish Emilia good night. I thought I perceived a tear on her cheek, and would have staid, but for the shame of not going. The company observed my want of gaiety, and Delasserre was merry on the occasion. Even my friend the Colonel threw in a little rally on the subject of marriage. 'Twas the first time I felt somewhat awkward at being the only married man of the party.

We played deeper and sat later than formerly; 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. Methought her looks reproached my conduct, and I was enough in the wrong to be angry they did so. Delasserre 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 remaining 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 I ought 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 Delasserre, and most of the younger members of the company. Madame 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 shewn 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 Delasserre, who now resumed the ascendancy over me he had formerly possessed, but with an attraction more powerful, from the inflated attachment which my vanity add weakness, as such as her art and beauty, had made me conceive for Madame de Trenville.

It happened that just at this time a young man arrived from our province, and brought letters for Emilia from a female friend of hers in the neighbourhood of Santonges. He 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 innocent attitude of his sleep. The young painter was pleased with the idea, provided she would allow him to paint the child in her arms. This was to be concealed 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.

She knew not what, during that absence, was my employment. The slave of vice and of profusion, I was violating my faith to her in the arms of the most artful and worthless of women, and losing the fortune that should have supported my child and her to a set of cheats and villains. Such was the snare that Delasserre and his associates had drawn around me; it was covered with the appearance of love and generosity. De Trenville had art enough 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 reimburse from her own private fortune, and then threw herself upon my honour for relief from those distresses into which I had brought her. After having exhausted all the money I possessed, and all my credit could command, I would have stopped short of ruin; but when I thought of returning in disgrace and poverty to the place I had left respected and happy, I had not resolution enough to retreat. I took refuge in desperation, mortgaged the remains of my estate, and staked the pro-

Mr. Ramsay asked what was the House the meaning to do for a clergy? Could

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House proceed in its business without delay. The Speaker, Mr. Clark, said that he had only one thing to say, and that was, that the House should proceed in its business without delay. He then asked the question, and the yeas and nays were accordingly ordered upon the question.

The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered upon the question. In reply to a question put to the Chair, whether the late clerk would be considered in service until an election of clerk took place, the Speaker answered that he presumed that he would.

Mr. Campbell, of New York, suggested the postponement of the election to the morning of Thursday.

Mr. Johnson proposed Wednesday, as the medium between tomorrow and Thursday. The object of his motion for postponement, and the only object of it, was to obtain time to make up his mind upon information which he might receive as to the relative merits of the several candidates for this office. To-morrow the message of the President might be expected to be received, and the other officers of the House also were to be elected. That 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. Burgess, of Rhode Island, said that if the old 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 discretion of the House.

Mr. Burgess said that the mere necessity of the case made it proper that the Clerk to the last House should act in organizing the present. But, when the House had gone so far as to choose a Speaker, it appeared to him that the necessity was over, and that the House would be without a Clerk unless one should be chosen at once. Without a clerk thus chosen, he did not see how the House was to make any record of its transactions.

Mr. Alton, of North Carolina, thought that so difficult could arise from postponement of the consideration of the resolution. He thought the resolution improper in itself, and, when the gentleman from Kentucky rose, he was about to have tried 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 the House should proceed to the election of Clerk, it should be by ballot. As to the old Clerk continuing to act, Mr. A. said, it had been the universal practice that the old Clerk should continue to act until another should be appointed.

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 trusted that such a course would be pursued as that the House should at once go into an election 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 reappoint him by resolution. 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 facts, but, if there were, the proper course was, as usual in such cases, 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 ballot.

Mr. Ramsay then withdrew his resolution in favor of Mr. Clarke, and moved, in lieu thereof, that the House do now proceed to the election of a Clerk.

Mr. Johnson, of Ken., moved to amend this last motion so as to go into an election on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, instead of this day.

On this question the House divided—yeas 84, the nays being a large majority.

The motion to proceed directly to a balloting was then agreed to. Mr. Ramsay then nominated Mr. Clark, and Mr. Johnson nominated Virgil Marcy, of Maryland.

The yeas having been collected, and counted by Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Buchanan, it appeared that the whole number of votes for Clerk was 192—97 being necessary to a choice; and that of these votes there were—

For Mr. Clark 155
For Mr. Marcy 34
Scattering 3

So Matthew St. Clair Clarke was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, and was forthwith sworn into office.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, it was resolved, nem. con. that John Oswald Dunn be appointed Sergeant at Arms to the House.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, it was ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, to inform that body that a quorum of this House has assembled, that Andrew Stevenson has been elected Speaker thereof, that it is now ready to proceed to business, and that the Clerk do so with the said message.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, also, it was further ordered that the Rules and Orders established by the late House of Representatives of Pennsylvania be observed in this House until a revision or alteration shall have taken place.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, of S. Carolina, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as have been, or may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that quorums of the two Houses have assembled, and that Congress are ready to receive any communication which may be pleased to make.

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

From the U. S. Telegraph.
In announcing this result, (the election of Clerk to the House of Representatives,) Mr. Clark said that he was as well as to the friends of that gentleman, to state that he was absent from the city, and that his name was put in nomination, without his knowledge, or consent among his friends.

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

On motion of Mr. Miller, the House then proceeded to the election of a Doorkeeper. The late venerable (though now infirm) Doorkeeper, 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 having been counted by Tellers, named by the Speaker, Mr. Tucker reported that Mr. Burch had received 136 votes (a large majority of the whole number) and was consequently chosen.

On motion, it was then resolved nem. con. that Overton Carr be appointed Assistant Doorkeeper to this House. And then the House adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, December 8, 1829.

Col. Drayton reported from the committee appointed to wait upon the President that they had performed the duty assigned them; and that he had, stated, in reply, that he should submit a communication to Congress at noon. 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 it seemed proper, before proceeding to discuss among committee the several subjects of the President's Message, that the Standing Committees of the House should be appointed, therefore moved the following order.

Ordered, That the Standing Committees be now appointed pursuant to the Rules and Orders of the House.

Mr. Buchanan said that there was, he believed, an unusual number of new members in the present House of Representatives; and it was desirable, certainly, that the Speaker, who was to appoint these committees, should have time and opportunity for enquiry before he appointed them. It was not probable, he said, that any Legislative business would be done in the course of the present week, and for that reason he moved that the motion lie upon the table to give the Speaker a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with the new members, &c.

Mr. Campbell suggested to Mr. Condict the expediency of withdrawing his motion for the present, and renewing it tomorrow or another day.

Mr. Condict said, the practice heretofore had been to adopt a similar order before the Message was considered, and, as the Committee 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, at 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 to postpone the motion for now appointing them, if he had not known that to be the fact.

Mr. Mallory said, that, should the order be now made, it would, he presumed, not necessarily prevent that the committees should be announced to-morrow.

Mr. Speaker said that, if the order was now made, the committees must be announced to-morrow.

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

Mr. Condict said he had no objection to this course.

The motion of Mr. Condict was then ordered to lie upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, it was Ordered, That at 12 o'clock tomorrow, the House will proceed to the election of a Chaplain to Congress on its part.

And then the House adjourned 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. Trot, by Mr. Randolph, of N. Jersey.

The Rev. Mr. Culpeper, by Mr. Desha, of Tennessee.

The Rev. Mr. Post, by Mr. Swift, of Vermont.

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. Trot, 15
For Mr. Culpeper, 13
For Mr. Burnap, 10

Mr. Post having a majority of the whole ballots, was declared duly elected.

The Speaker laid before the House two communications from the first Comptroller of the Treasury, accompanied by the annual lists 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 motion of Mr. Storrs, of New-York, the House agreed that, when it adjourned, it should adjourn to Monday next. Adjourned.

ANNAPOLIS.

Thursday, December 17, 1829.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Burton.—It appears by a notice from the Principal, in the last Republican, that the Senior Class of St. John's College is to undergo the ordeal, preparatory to receiving Academic honours.

Though sufficient invitation is offered the public to witness the interesting manner in which such examinations are usually conducted, yet experience shews that few deem it necessary to attend. Does this arise from an apathy as to the general promotion of Literature, or from an entire confidence in the ability of the Professors, and a consciousness, on the part of parents and guardians, and the regents of the Institution, of the attainments of the candidates? Supposing the cause to originate in this confidence, which I am willing to admit, is there then sufficient respect paid the gentlemen, to whom credit is due, and through whose organs so pressing and polite an invitation is given?

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 without, by those into whose hands its general government is entrusted, to those made by them who govern within its walls, numbers would not fail to resort to it, who would derive benefit from the learning, and parental attachment of its Professors.

Although its fame is somewhat blighted, when compared with largely, though ephemeral, endowed institutions, I find that those who were formerly, and have been recently admitted to its honours, evince a far greater taste for scientific research, than some who have "tripped to other hills that appear green 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 never recall:
Of my fancy returns to parental mansion,
To the embrace of my friends and relations all.
The cot of my Father my fancy recalls,
And every lord I 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, the stall where he used to be tied—
The bride, the saddle too, when he was able,
My Father's delight was Selim to ride.
The meadow, the grove, recollection returns—
The mountains, the steep where the catamount fell:
Their sides I have clambered, have run through the ferns:
At midnight have passed through each dingle and dell.
Ah! the days of my youth for ever are gone!
I'm left on the border of premature age,
If I could but recall—but that can't be done,
And trust in my God, my sorrows assuage.

LOGAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

LOOK AND BLESS ME, MY GOD.

Look and bless me, my God,
Speak comfort ere I die—
Still protect me by thy rod—
Listen to a sinner's cry.
Thou' griefs surround, yet will I trust
The Lord of Life Divine;
Reflection speaks, I am but dust,
Then why should earth repine.
Our Saviour here with meekness bore,
The death of crucifixion;
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 righteous on their way,
Up to his court in Heaven.
Can I, a wicked sinner, raise
The eye of faith unto Thee,
An interest in the great peace
Of millions now before thee.

LOGAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

IMAGINATION.

Imagination paints the scene
Of life, possessed of charms—
Imagination, sister Queen
Of hope, spreads wide her arms,
And beckons to the joyous crowd,
Who through her gate with smiles,
And promises, that they endow,
Shall hands and hearts beguile.
Imagination 'tis that rules
So many in this world—
Imagination leads have cool'd,
And from high fancy hurld.
Imagination went to roam
O'er beauty's meek-eyed 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 fustian party feeling,
Will lead unto the brink of fate,
Those who perhaps are stealing.
Imagination hopes are vain,
And vain all our sorrow,
Our comfort, joys, are wreck'd again,
Yet we will wait 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 aside,
For at one time she could read two.

CONNECTICUT STATISTICS.

It appears by a publication in the Hartford Times, that there are in Connecticut 41,416 dwelling houses, 2,607,869 acres of land, 1,597 miles, 1,827 stores, 409 distilleries, 1,211 manufactories, 32,358 horses, asses, &c. 219,781 neat cattle, 241,386 sheep, and that the whole value of taxable property in that state, is over 87 millions of dollars.

COURT OF APPEALS, Dec. Term, 1829.

Thursday, Dec. 10, 1829. The Chief Justice presiding. *Pease vs. Bernard A. Yeakaple.* The argument was heard by Mayor and Taney, (Attorney-General,) for the Appellee, and concluded by Wirt for the Appellant to reply.

December 10—No. 24. *Glenn, Tinsley of Pease vs. Bernard A. Yeakaple.* This cause was argued by Johnson and Price for the Appellant, and Mayor and Taney for the Appellee.

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

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

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

December 12—No. 85. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. Philip Moore and others. The argument of this cause was concluded by Taney, (Attorney-General) for the Appellants.

No. 88. *Negro Margaret, alias Negro Peg vs. Amos Ogden.* Affirmed nisi.

No. 190. *Mary Brown, Adm'x. of Freeborn Brown vs. George M. Gill.* Same judgment.

No. 153. *Daniel Kemp vs. The Baltimore Fire Insurance Company.* This cause was argued by Erick for the Appellants, and Johnson for the Appellee.

December 14—No. 98. *Pennington Adm'x. of Patterson vs. Gittings Ex'r. of Gittings.* The argument of this cause was commenced by Mayer for the Appellant, and Heath for the Appellee.

James H. Watkins, Esq. of the city of Annapolis, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

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 *Wigman's Adm'r. vs. Mactier*, was delivered by Buchanan, Ch. J. Judgment reversed, and proceedings awarded.

No. 370. *Henry Wayman vs. The State of Maryland.* 271. *The State of Maryland vs. 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 FLORIDA.

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. Tatnall 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, bumping 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 overpowered their tent, they put off to the aloop 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.

CASAWAY W. DASSFORD.

BEGS leave to inform his friends of Annapolis 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, and examine for themselves. His prices are as follows:—Cane seats 25 dollars per doz. Slat backs finished handsomely in gold at 11 dollars per dozen, do. do. finished in bronze 10 dollars.

Baltimore Dec. 17. 4w

NOTICE.

THE Principal of St. John's College informs 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 continued on the 18th, 21st and 22d.

The Governors and Visitors of the College, the Parents and Guardians of the Students, and all interested in the prosperity of the institution, are respectfully invited to attend.

Dec. 17.

INSPECTION WAREHOUSE.

THE Stockholders of the Annapolis Tobacco Inspection Warehouse, are requested to meet on Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M. at Williamson's Hotel. Punctual attendance is desired, as business important to the concern will be for consideration.

Dec. 17.

CAUTION TO HUNTERS, &C.

ALL persons are forewarned Hunting, Gunning, or in any way trespassing, on the Farms, north side of Severn, now 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.

Dec. 17.

IN CHANCERY.

George Douglas vs. J. B. B. subject of the bill.

John Peter Bonard, Plaintiff, vs. George Douglas, Defendant. 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 sum of twelve hundred dollars, of all that piece of ground situated in the city of Baltimore, which was conveyed to said Bonard by Foster Maynard and Thomas Mortimer, administrators of Thomas Mortimer deceased, by deed dated the 17th of March, in the year 1806, and recorded among the land records of Baltimore county, being part of the late 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 Mortimer to Owen M'Manus, subject to the payment of the yearly rent of seven pounds current money. That complainant paid said Bonard on entering into said contract, of said purchase money, the sum of three hundred dollars, and for the balance of said purchase money executed to said Bonard three promissory notes; that thereupon the said Bonard executed to complainant a bond of conveyance for the piece of ground before mentioned; that upon said bond being executed, complainant entered into possession of said piece of ground, and has ever since possessed and enjoyed the same. That complainant has long since fully paid and satisfied said promissory notes, and the whole of the claim for said purchase money, but hath received 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 the absent defendant of the substance and object 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. 3w

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 Munnell, 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 tenth day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$864 00.

True copy

Test. RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 17. 3w

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 stated in 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 11th day January next. The report states that said land sold for thirty one dollars.

True copy

Test. RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 17. 3w

WANTED.

To hire or purchase, a boy of 18 years old, and upwards. Enquire at this office.

Dec. 17. 3w

MARYLAND LOTTERY.

BY YATES & MINTYRE.

For the benefit of Washington and St. John's College.

SIXTH CLASS—SECOND OR NEW SERIES.

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

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$5,000	is	\$5,000
1 prize of	2,055	is	2,055
5 prizes of	1,000	is	1,000
5 prizes of	500	is	2,500
5 prizes of	300	is	1,500
5 prizes of	250	is	1,250
62 prizes of	100	is	6,200
51 prizes of	40	is	2,040
51 prizes of	30	is	1,530
51 prizes of	25	is	1,275
51 prizes of	20	is	1,030
102 prizes of	10	is	1,020
1530 prizes of	5	is	7,650
14475 prizes of	3	is	34,425

13395 Prizes, } 34,290 Tickets. \$76,093

20325 Blanks, } Not ONE Blank to a Prize.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Tickets \$3 00 | Quarters 75

Halves 1 75

For Tickets and Shares in the above Lotteries, in a variety of Numbers, apply at SWANN'S OFFICE, where the drawing of all the Lotteries in the United States is received, and all information given gratis.

Address

THOS. SWANN, Annapolis.

Dec. 10.

Administrators' Notices.

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

ON application, by petition, of Thomas Allen, Adm'r. of William Weems, 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

I HEREBY GIVE, 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 William Weems, 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.

Nov. 19. THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r. 6w

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

ON application, by petition, of Thomas Allen, 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 T. SIMMONS,
Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVE, 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 benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November, 1829.

Nov. 19. THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r. 6w

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

ON 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 printed in Annapolis.

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

NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVE, 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 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 excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November, 1829.

Nov. 19. BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Adm'r. 6w

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 Eleazar 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 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 hand this 11th day of November 1829.

Nov. 19. JOSEPH BAYLON, Adm'r. D. N. C. T. A. 4w

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 Philip Greenwell, of Thomas, 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 29th day of October 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.

Nov. 19. GERRARD CAUSEIN, Adm'r. 4w

NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John C. Garner, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the 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 thirty, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand the 10th day of November 1829.

Nov. 20. HENRY G. GARNER, Adm'r. of Jno. C. Garner. 4w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Mackubin, late of Baltimore county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of June next, or they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 16th day of November 1829.

Nov. 20. RICHARD MACKUBIN, Adm'r. 4w

Administrators' Notices.

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

ON application, by petition, of William F. Cartwright, Adm'r. of the personal estate of Samuel Cartwright, 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 5th day of August 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.

Nov. 19. WILLIAM F. CARTWRIGHT, Adm'r. 4w

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.

Nov. 19. JOSEPH MAINRIGHT, Adm'r. 4w

IN CHANCERY,
November 27th, 1829.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton vs. Edward Harding. The bill in this case states that before the year 1818, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, sold to Edward Harding of Montgomery county, a tract of land lying in said county called Hermitage, that about twenty six hundred dollars of the purchase money is still due. 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 this court, and file their answers on or before the 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.

FOR RENT,

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

Dec. 3. Dec. 10.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

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

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

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 settling with the inspectors and such other business as may be necessary for them to transact By order of the Board.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.

IN CHANCERY,

18th November, 1829. Thomas Ayres vs. Isaac Whitaker, & others. The bill in this case, states that a John Skiventon, deceased, was indebted to the complainant, that after said Skiventon's death complainant obtained judgment for said debt against the defendant, Isaac Whitaker, the executor of said Skiventon; that the personal estate of said Skiventon had been wasted by Whitaker; that he, and both his securities were insolvent; that Skiventon devised his real estate to said Whitaker for life, and to his children 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, against certain representatives of certain of the original defendants, that James Whitaker, Jonathan Williams, and his child, whose name is unknown, James Whitaker, of Jno Mathew Gary, and Sillitha his wife, and James Woods and Mary his wife, several of the said representatives defendants, and original defendants, live beyond the limits of the state of Maryland, whereupon, it is on the 18th day of November, 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 successive weeks, before the 19th day of December 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 solicitor, and answer said bill True copy.

Test RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Gazette Office, price 25 cents. "A COUNTRY CLOWN, or, DANDYISM IMPROVED." A Dramatic Medley, in one act.

Nov. 26. Oct. 27.

JOHN S. SELBY

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has just arrived from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large and complete assortment of

Seasonable and Fashionable GOODS.

In the selection of which he has endeavored 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 CASSIMERES.

GROceries.

Hardware, China, Glass, Queen's Ware,

Hats and Caps, and School Books.

And a selection of the best Garden Seed.

P.S. All persons indebted to WATKINS and SELBY, or JOHN S. SELBY, are requested to call and settle their accounts with out delay.

Oct. 22. 3w

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 of CASSIMERES.

VESTINGS,

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

All of which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual men.

October 1. 12

WILLIAM BRYAN Merchant Tailor,

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

FASHIONABLE GOODS

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

He has 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 she has just returned from the city of Baltimore, with a fine assortment of

FANCY GOODS

Of the latest New York & Baltimore Fashions And has commenced business in the stand nearly opposite to Williamam's Hotel, where Ladies can obtain all kind of articles in the

Millinery and Mantua Making line 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 acquainted with the aforementioned lines of business. 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.

Nov. 26. 4

For Sale or Rent,

THE House lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah L. Boyd, on North East Street. For further information enquire of the subscriber.

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 the Ridge Furnaces.

Nov. 26. 22

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

CONDUCTED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF PRACTICAL MEDICAL MEN, AND A LARGENESS OF THE PUBLIC.

The object of the Journal, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To state the ailments and their causes, in a style familiar and friendly, and with an avoidance of such professional terms and situations as would in any way obscure the subject of alarm the most fastidious. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, shall be placed before them as arranged and applied to the conduct of their daily life, to their bodily comfort and mental tranquillity. To whatever profession or calling they may belong, the readers of this Journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. In food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate, and localities, clothing, and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and abiding 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 this 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 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. F. Dewees, M. D.
- Thos. G. James, M. D.
- Wm. E. Horner, M. D.
- John G. Otto, M. D.
- Thos. T. Hewson, M. D.
- Franklin Baché, M. D.
- Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.
- Wm. H. De Lancy, B. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.
- B. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.
- A. 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 Presbyterian Church.
- John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
- Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustus Catholic Church.
- Wm. H. 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 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 Health 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 Judah Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription 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 at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octavo.

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

A Specimen of the Work may be seen at this Office

Nov. 19.

REMOVAL.

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

JAMES MURRAY. Nov. 26. 3w

Anne Arundel County, to wit.

ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Jacob Hyland, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said 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 creditors of the said Jacob Hyland, and the said trustees 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 trustees, a good and sufficient deed of conveyance for all his estate, real, personal and mixed, (the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted), for the benefit of his creditors, and the said trustees 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 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 notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next to show cause if any they have, why the said Jacob Hyland should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Test, William G. Green, 8

PUBLIC.

from the Orphan Anne Arundel county, the sale, of the real estate, as the test.

On the 11th day of December next, if sale, it is ordered, that the first day thereafter, be the day of sale.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE

OF WILLIAM WEEMS, deceased, consisting of Negroes, man, woman and child, Garden, Moravian Castle, Sower, Hog, Crops of Green Crop of Tobacco, 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 purchaser giving bond, with security, to bear interest from the date; under that amount the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Thomas Allen, Adm'r. Nov. 19.

BOARDING & LODGING.

GIDEON PEARCE

BEGS leave to announce, that having rented the large and commodious house, recently occupied by Mrs. Robinson, near the Protestant Episcopal Church, conveniently situated to the State House, he will be prepared to accommodate with Boarding and Lodging, during the ensuing session of the legislature at least twenty gentlemen. A few Yearly Boarders will also be taken. Oct 8.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber, residing in West River, Anne Arundel county, on or about the 21st of November last, a negro man named

DAVEY.

Tawny colour, about 30 years of age, five feet eleven inches high, full face, stammer when spoken to, has a scar on the left side of his nose near the mouth, and remarkable white eyes. Twenty dollars will be given if taken in the county, thirty dollars if taken from home, and the above reward if taken out of the state, on his being secured in goal so that I get him again.

GEORGE C. STUART. Nov 6.

HOUSES AND LOTS

In Annapolis, for Sale or Rent. One convenient dwelling near the Town Gate, in West Street; a House, Lot, Stables &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

Nov 26. J. J. SPEED.

The Steam Boat

MARYLAND

Commences her regular route on Tuesday next, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Mondays, 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 9 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning, leave Annapolis at 1 past 2 o'clock; continuing this route throughout the season.

Passage to and from Annapolis, \$1. March 28.

Boarding House.

(REMOVAL.)

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she has removed from the house she lately occupied, near the Protestant Church, to the well known stand in FRANCIS STREET, formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Ann Gambrill, which is now undergoing repair, and will be made comfortable 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 Oats, &c. together with a CARRIAGE HOUSE, and PUMP of good Water in the yard, gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well taken care of by a good Outler.

Her TABLE will always be supplied with the best the Markets afford—Charges moderate, and no exertions wanting to render general satisfaction to all who may favour her with their patronage.

Boarders will be taken by the Year, Week or Day, on moderate terms.

Annapolis, Oct. M. ROBINSON.

PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1829.

NO. 52.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

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 Baltimore 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 Offices; and by the same Act he was authorized to make provision for the transmission of newspapers by mail.

When the Federal Government was organized 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 5,507,818 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 \$26,441,496.

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

Compensation to Postmasters	\$7,829,925
Incidental Expenses	896,967
Transportation of the Mail,	16,052,513
	24,779,405

Leaving an aggregate amount of revenue, of \$1,662,91

The Revenue of the Department is accounted for, as follow:

Amount of the several payments into the Treasury from 1789 to 1828,	\$1,103,063
Amount of the losses in the transmission of moneys during the same period,	17,348
Balance as exhibited on the books of the Department, on the 1st of July, 1829,	541,680
	\$1,662,091

From this statement it appears that the Department 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 to the revenue of the Government.

The sums paid into the Treasury by the different Postmaster Generals are as follow:

By Timothy Pickens, from December, 1793 to March, 1795,	47,499
By Joseph Habersham, from June, 1795 to September, 1801,	363,310
By Gideon Granger, from December, 1801 to December 1813,	291,579
By Rufus J. Meigs, from March 1814, to June 1823,	387,209
By John McLean, from July, 1823, to December, 1828,	13,466

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, including those of the most doubtful, and many of a desperate character. The Report of the late Postmaster General exhibited a balance of \$332,105.10, as the amount of available funds, at the disposition of the Department, on the 1st of July, 1828. 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 \$616,394, must be added the sum, due for postages prior to July 1, 1828, which is since found to be desperate, \$2,235

Counterfeit money found on hand, \$2,633
Notes of broken Banks 1,672

Making together the total amount of losses by bad debts and bad money, \$310,880
Which sum, deducted from the above mentioned balance of 541,680

Leaves the actual balance, on the 1st of July, 1829, \$230,850
The fractions in this statement being omitted. The amount of moneys on hand due from Postmasters, including judgments obtained on old accounts, was reported by the late Postmaster General to be, on the first day of July, 1827, \$370,033 37

He also reported an excess of expenditures beyond the amount of receipts for the year ending the 1st of July, 1828, of 37,927 27

Leaving a balance of moneys on hand, and due from Postmasters, including judgments obtained on old accounts, on the 1st of July, 1828, of \$332,105 10

The amount of postages from July 1, 1828, to July 1, 1829, is found to be \$1,707,418 42

The expenditures of the Department for the same period, are as follow:

Compensation to Postmasters,	\$559,237 28
Transportation of the Mail,	1,153,646 21
Incidental expenses,	69,249 08
	1,782,132 57

Showing, in the amount of expenditures 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 collected, of \$74,714 13

Add amount of bad debts—as before mentioned, \$22,235 50

Add amount of bad money, 4,306 38

26,541 88

\$101,256 03

Leaving the true balance of available funds at the disposal of the Department, on the 1st of July, 1829, provided no further losses shall be sustained in the collection, viz:

Cash in deposit, \$136,448 86

Balance due from Postmasters and others, 94,400 21

\$230,849 07

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 exceeded the expense for transportation during the corresponding period of the preceding year, \$67,333; 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 \$49,778.55.

When I entered upon the duties of the Department, 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 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 moneys coming into their hands, by guarding against all further increase of expense, except in cases absolutely demanded by the public interest;

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 Postmasters, 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 ratio, which promises advantageous results.—The proceeds of postages for the quarter ending 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 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 Louisiana, and the Territory of Arkansas, constituting one section, will expire with the current year. 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 routes, for which provision has been made in the renewal of the contracts.

The mail communication between New Orleans and the Seat of the General Government, by way of Mobile and Montgomery, in Alabama, 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 Memphis in Tennessee. This improvement was deemed important to keep a regular and certain intercourse between 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 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 expiring 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 existed 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 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 appropriated.

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, beyond the compensation provided by law, to different officers and clerks, who had been employed, but who have left the service; the greater part of which will probably never be collected. A considerable number of accounts stand open against other individuals, for moneys advanced, some of whom are now unknown to the Department. An act of Congress, of April 21, 1806, appropriated 5,400 dollars for repairing the road from Athens on the route to New Orleans, and 6,000 dollars for the road between Nashville and Natchez; to be expended under the direction of the President, who designated the Post

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 defrayed; and there are now standing on the books of the office, a balance of \$1,403 67 against the first, and against the other of these roads a balance of \$1,946 65; making together, the sum of \$3,350 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 evince a radical defect in the system of financial operations of the Department.

It appeared that all the funds of the Department were received and disbursed by one of the assistants, while the Postmaster-General was held responsible in law, for their proper 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 system calculated to bring them to light. The Assistant made deposits of part of the funds in different banks, subject to his individual checks; and retained a part in his own hands, but to what amount is not shown 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 95 in bank notes, certificates, 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 obvious.

Directions have been given, that the money appropriated by law for the payment of salaries, 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 disbursed, or in any manner come within the control of any one individual; but that all moneys should be paid into the Department by certificates of deposit in banks, and that nothing could be drawn from such deposits, 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.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Navy Yards—present and proposed.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
19th October 1829.

SIR—The Commissioners of the Navy have given to the subjects to which, by your letter of the 19th ult. you were pleased to direct their inquiries, 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 indicate the improvements made in each—consisting of officers' quarters, store houses, ship houses, blacksmiths' shops, timber sheds, timber docks, spar sheds, &c. with the dry docks in progress at Norfolk and at Boston; and the paper A will show the number and description of ships in ordinary, and the state and condition of each.

The query as to the number of Navy Yards now established and in operation, is one of such importance as to command the most earnest 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 subject; but referring exclusively to the unbiased dictates of their judgment in the performance of an important official duty, and claiming the indulgence which a liberal community will not fail to ex-

tend to honest facts, 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 greater than is consistent either with economy, or the wants of the service?"

To maintain any one yard beyond the number necessary for building and equipping our ships with the utmost despatch, can, in no view, be considered as consistent either with economy or 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. The principle of accountability in each yard being necessarily the same, the same system of checks must be maintained, whether the amount of the expenditure be large or otherwise. 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 few of them that can claim a decided preference, even on this, the most favourable, but certainly fallacious view of the subject. The harbour of Boston can be entered only when the wind shall happen to be fair. Its snow storms in winter, its fogs in spring and fall, present serious, and frequently insuperable difficulties. The same objections apply, with considerable force, to Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, New York, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, 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 confined to the number necessary for the service, in peace or in war, many advantages would result. The expenses would be reduced, and efficiency greatly promoted; system and uniformity 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 public 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 inferior men—those possessing the most skill become discontented when discharged, and will never return, unless from necessity. By having few yards, and those judiciously arranged, and provided with the necessary conveniences, much might be gained in the amount of daily labour performed.—Ship carpenters, and other mechanics, working under cover, can not only do more work per day, but lose no time from rainy or other inclement weather—a consideration important to the Government, and calculated to render employment in its service an object of competition with the best men.

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 4 days, thus occasioning a loss of one-fourth of time; 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 sun and rain.

It would be difficult to estimate fully the value of chosen bodies of mechanics, selected for their skill and industry, and prepared with every necessary convenience, faithfully to execute 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 attention, it may be observed, that, by reducing the number of Navy Yards, many materials suitable 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 expense and difficulty of collecting them at any one point, frequently exceeds their value.

Viewing this question then in reference to the expense, and to the efficiency of our naval establishment, the Commissioners are decidedly of the opinion, that the present number of Navy Yards is "greater than is consistent either with economy or the wants of the service."

The question here arises—what number of Navy Yards does the Navy, viewed in its present and probable future state, require, to secure to it all the advantages and facilities necessary to render it in the highest degree efficient?

of Ben-
for in-
men of

of this tribe, purchases can be
sufficiently extensive to secure the ob-
monumental in this respect; as will a

made passengers in the stage or not, but it
acts of dereliction that it was the last one of the
appear *Balt. Advertiser*

Our informant is not positive as to whether or not she threw the guns overboard, but thinks that it was said the Russian threw her guns overboard. [American]

et had
o'clock in the morning.
Dec. 24.
PHILIP WARMAN, A

Address THOS. SWANN, Albany

NOTICE
STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, November 16th, 1829.
ON application, by petition, of Thomas Allen, Adm'r. of William Weems, 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 Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Weems, 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.

THOMAS ALLEN, Adm'r.
Nov. 19. 6w
STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, November 16th, 1829.
ON application, by petition, of Thomas Allen, 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.

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THOMAS ALLEN, Adm'r.
Nov. 19. 6w
STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, November 16th, 1829.
ON 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 printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.
NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of 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 excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November, 1829.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Adm'r.
Nov. 19. 6w
NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John C. Garner, 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.

HENRY G. GARNER,
Adm'r. of Jno. C. Garner
Nov. 26. 4w
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John C. McKee, late of Baltimore county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of June next, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November, 1829.

RICHARD MACKLIN, Adm'r.
Nov. 26. 4w
IN CHANCERY,
November 27th, 1829
Charles Carroll of Carrollton. THE bill in this case states that before the year 1818, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, sold to Edward Harding of Montgomery county, a tract of land lying in said county called Hermitage, that about twenty hundred dollars of the purchase money is still due. It pays 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. Green, and Maria 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 this court and file their answer on or before the 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 25th day of December next.

True Copy
Test RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Dec. 4.

IN CHANCERY,
15th December, 1829.
George Douglass. THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree 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 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 Maynard and Thomas Mortimer, administrators of Thomas Mortimer deceased, by deed dated the 17th 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 number seven hundred and forty seven, saving and excepting out of said ground that part thereof sold and assigned by Thomas Mortimer to Owen M. Manus, subject to the payment of the yearly rent of seven pounds current money. That complainant paid said Bonard on entering into said contract, of said purchase money, the sum of three hundred dollars, and for the balance of said purchase money executed to said Bonard three promissory notes; that thereupon the said Bonard executed to complainant a bond of conveyance for the piece of ground before mentioned; that upon said bond being executed, complainant entered into possession of said piece of ground, and has ever since possessed and enjoyed the same. That complainant has long since fully paid and satisfied said promissory notes, and the whole of the claim for said purchase money, but hath received 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 the absent defendant of the substance and object 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 show cause if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy
Test RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Dec. 17. 2
WANTED
To hire or purchase, a boy of 18 years old and upwards. Enquire at this office.
Dec. 17. 3w
IN CHANCERY,
10th December, 1829
ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of Thomas Mundell, and others, against Hendley W. Latham, made and reported by the trustee, Alexander Mundell, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown 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 tenth day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$864 00.
True copy
Test RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Dec. 17. 2
NOTICE
THE Principal of St. John's College informs 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 continued on the 18th, 21st and 22d.
The Governors and Visitors of the College, the Parents and Guardian of the Students, and all interested in the prosperity of the institution, are respectfully invited to attend.
Dec. 17.

INSPECTION WAREHOUSE.
THE Stockholders of the Annapolis Tobacco Inspection Warehouse, are requested to meet on Saturday at 10 o'clock P. M. at Williamson's Hotel. Punctual attendance is desired, as business important to the concern will be for consideration.
Dec. 17.

CAUTION TO HUNTERS, &c.
ALL persons are forewarned Hunting, Gunning, or in any way trespassing, on the Farms, North side of Severn, now 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.
Dec. 17. RICHARD CRISP

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at the Gazette Office, price 25 cents.
"A COUNTRY CLOWN, or, DANDYISM IMPROVED." A Dramatic Medley, in one act.
Oct 29

JOHN S. SELBY
INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has just arrived from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large and complete assortment of
Seasonable and Fashionable GOODS.

In the selection of which he has endeavored 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
OUR ASSIANS.

GROceries.
Hardware, China, Glass, Queen's Ware,
Hats and Caps, and School Books.
And a selection of the best
Garden Seed.

P. S. All persons indebted to WATKINS and SELBY, or JOHN S. SELBY, are requested to call and settle their accounts with out delay.
Oct 22 11 3w
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 of
CASSIMERES.
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 cash, or to punctual men.
October 1. 13
WILLIAM BRYAN
Merchant Tailor,
Has just returned from PHILADELPHIA 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 has just received his Fall Fashions from New York.
Oct 15 16 1f
NEW FANCY STORE
ANN KARNEY
BEGS leave to announce to the citizens of Annapolis, and the public generally, that she has just returned from the city of Baltimore, with a fine assortment of
FANCY GOODS
Of the latest New York & Baltimore Fashions. And has commenced business in the stand nearly opposite to Williamson's Hotel, where Ladies can obtain all kind of articles in the
Millinery and Mantua Making
line of business. She also has, and intends to keep various articles for the use of Gentlewomen. She announces also, that she will in a few days be joined by a lady altogether acquainted with the aforementioned lines of business. 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.
Nov 26 5

For Sale or Rent,
THE House lately in the occupation of Mr. Jeremiah L. Boyd, on North East Street. For further information enquire of the subscriber
Aug 13 23 H RAY.
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 21 4

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.
PUBLISHED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL MEN.
The primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To attain this all classes and both sexes 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 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 readers of this Journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. Air, 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 mainly filled.
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 conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.
Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D. Professors in the University of Pennsylvania.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. Thos. G. James, M. D. Wm. E. Horner, M. D. John G. Otto, M. D. Thos. T. Heaton, M. D. Franklin Bach, M. D. Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen'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 Presbyterian Church.
" John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
" Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.
" Wm. H. 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 Episcopal Union Church.
" 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 Health 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 Judah Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty in remitting the amount of a single subscription 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 at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octavo.
Agents: J. Dobson, 108 Chesnut St. Philadelphia; W. & J. Noel, Baltimore; Wm. Burgess, 97 Fulton street, N. York; Carter & Hender, Boston; and in most of the towns in the United States.
[A Specimen of the Work may be seen at this Office
Nov. 19.

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber has removed his Office to the House contiguous to his residence in Prince-George's street, near the Dock
JAMES MURRAY.
Nov 26 3w
Anne Arundel County, to wit.
ON application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Jacob Hyland, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1808, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition; and the said 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 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 wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family excepted,) 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.—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 notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next to show cause if any they have, why the said Jacob Hyland should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.
Test
William J. Green, Clerk.
Oct 29 9

INSOLVENT NOTICE.
ORDERED by the Court, That the creditors of Benedict Johnson, a debtor for the benefit of the insolvent law of the state, do and appear before the court at the Court House, St. Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next, to file and show cause if any they have, and to be recommended to a trustee for their debts.
True copy.
JO HARRIS Clerk of St. Mary's county court.
Dec. 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That the Commissioners of Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House, the City of Annapolis, on Monday the 1st day of January next, for the purpose of sitting with the inspectors and such other persons as may be necessary for them to transact business.
By order of the Board.
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clerk.
Dec.

BOARDING & LODGING
GIDEON PEARCE
BEGS leave to announce, that having recently occupied by Mrs. Robinson, near the testant Episcopal Church, conveniently situated to the State House, he will be prepared to accommodate with Boarding and Lodging, the ensuing session of the legislature at twenty gentlemen.
A few Yearly Boarders will also be taken.
Oct 8.

IN CHANCERY,
10th December, 1829.
ORDERED, That the sale made by J. Speed, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Watkins, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 1st day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, at or before the 11th of January next. The report states that said land sold for thirty one dollars.
True copy
Test RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Dec. 17. 2

HOUSES AND LANDS
In Annapolis, for Sale or Rent.
ONE convenient dwelling near the Gate, in West Street, a House, a Shop, &c. near the Bath, also several Houses and Lots in town; and two Farms in the country. Apply to the subscriber, Daniel Hart.
Nov 26 2 J. J. SPEED.

The Steam Boat
MARYLAND
Commences her regular route on Tuesday, leaving Baltimore at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton; returning, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, Annapolis and Baltimore. On Mondays leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, returning leave Cambridge town at 1 o'clock the same day. On Sunday 12th April, she will leave Baltimore at 10 o'clock for Annapolis only, returning to Annapolis at 3 past 2 o'clock; continuing the route throughout the season.
Passage to and from Annapolis, St. March 28.

Boarding House.
(REMOVAL.)
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she has removed from the house she formerly occupied, near the Protestant Church, the well known stand in FRANCIS STREET, formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and now by Mr. Joseph Daley and Mrs. Ann Green, which is now undergoing repairs, to a new place of residence for Members of the Legislature, or others visiting the city.
Having a good STABLE, well supplied with Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. together with CARRIAGE HOUSE, and PUMP of Water in the yard, gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well taken care of by good Outler.
Her TABLE will always be supplied with the best the Markets afford—Charges moderate, and no exertions wanting to render general satisfaction to all who may favor with their patronage.
Boarders will be taken by the Year, or Day, on moderate terms.
M. ROBINSON
Annapolis, Oct. 15.

PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE.

THE ANNAPOLIS GAZETTE

VOL. LXXIV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1829.

NO. 52.

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JONAS GREEN,
Church Street, Annapolis.

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OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Documents accompanying the President's Message.

REPORT ON FINANCES.

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

I. Of the Public Revenue and Expenditures.

The receipts into the Treasury, from all sources of revenue, during the year 1827, were

The expenditures for the same year, including the public debt, were

The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1828

The receipts from all sources during the year 1828, were

Viz.

Customs 23,805,523 64

Lands (state-ment D) 1,018,808 75

Dividends on Bank Stock 455,000

Incidental Receipts (E) 110,631 22

Making an aggregate of the expenditures for the year 1828, were (F)

Viz.

Civil, Diplomatic, & Miscellaneous 3,676,032 64

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, and arming the militia 5,719,056 06

Naval service, including the gradual increase, and improvement of the Navy 3,925,867 15

Public debt 12,168,438 07

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of Jan'y. 1829, of

The receipts into the Treasury, during the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated to have amounted to

Viz.

Customs 17,770,744 59

Lands (G) 972,059 33

Bank dividends 490,000 00

Miscellaneous (H) 404,427 06

The receipts for the 4th quarter are estimated at

Making the total estimated receipts of the year

And, with the balance on the 1st of January, 1829, forming an aggregate of

The expenditures for the three first quarters of the present year, are estimated, by estimate, to (I)

Viz.

Civil, diplomatic, & miscellaneous 3,492,415 50

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pensions, and internal improvements 5,155,256 44

Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy 2,565,979 24

Public debt 8,718,462 87

The expenditures for the 4th quarter, including a 6 per cent. on account of the public debt, are estimated at

Making the total estimated expenditures of the year

Leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1830, an estimated balance of

This balance, which includes the funds heretofore reported by this department as not collected, there have been reserved, under the act of the Sinking Fund Act of 1817, \$2,000,000, and the residue has been held to meet existing appropriations; it is estimated that there will be required to complete the service of the year 1829, and of pre-

vious years, \$2,457,173 16, which sum will be expended in the year 1830.

2nd. That the sum of \$302,331 84, will not be required for the service of those years; and may therefore be applied, without being re-appropriated, in aid of the year 1830, as will be more fully stated when the estimates of the appropriations for that year are presented.

3d. That the sum of \$115,938 08 will be carried to the surplus fund, at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which it was appropriated are completed, or because those moneys will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them.

II. Of the Public Debt.

The total amount of the public debt of the U. S. was, on the 1st of January, 1829

Viz.

Funded debt 38,382,133 78

Consisting of Six per cent. stocks 16,279,822 02

Five per cent. stocks including \$7,000,000 subscribed to the bank of the United States 12,792,000 20

Four and a half per cent. stocks 15,994,064 11

Three per cent. stock 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 28,065 91

Treasury notes, outstanding 9,261 27

Mississippi stock, outstanding 6,055 09

The payments made and to be made, on account of the public debt, for the year 1829, amount to

Of this sum, there will have been paid for interest

And on account of principal

Leaving the total debt, on the 1st of January, 1830

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 \$2,355,373 80 have been derived under the 4th section of the act, from the surplus moneys in the 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:

In 1830, six per cent. 6,440,556 17

Five per cent. 18,901 59

Four and a half per cent. 1,530,336 16

On the 1st of January 1831, and subject to the last payment of 1830 18,001 59

Total redeemable in 1830 8,017,693 51

In 1831, (viz. on the 1st Jan. 1832) five per cent. 1,018,900 72

Four and a half per cent. 5,000,000

Total redeemable in 1831 6,018,900 72

In 1832, four and a half per cent. 5,000,000

On the 1st of Jan. 1833, four and a half per cent. 2,227,363 97

Total redeemable in 1832 7,227,363 97

In 1833, (viz. on the 1st Jan. 1834) four and a half per cent. 2,227,363 98

In 1834, (viz. on the 1st Jan. 1835) five per cent. 4,755,296 30

Making together Redeemable at the pleasure of the Government 20,296,249 43

Viz.

Five per cent. subscribed to the bank of the U. States 7,000,000

Three per cent. 13,296,249 45

Making a total of 18,592,869 93

From the above statement it is apparent, that the Sinking Fund, as heretofore estimated at \$11,500,000, for the year 1830, and subsequently at an average of \$12,000,000, can only be applied to the reimbursement of those stocks which are not redeemable at pleasure, as follows:

In 1831, to the payment of principal

Interest, say

In 1832, to the payment of principal

Interest, say

In 1833, to the payment of principal

Interest, say

In 1834, to the payment of principal

Interest, say

The inconvenience to which the Treasury will be exposed by this course, may be averted by redeeming the stock subscribed to the bank of the United States, and authorizing the commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the three per cent. when in their opinion, the terms on which such purchase can be made, will render it as favourable to the U. States as the payment of other stocks, then redeemable. This stock is now quoted in the market at about 87 1/2. An unlimited authority to redeem it, would no doubt somewhat 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 disposed of, when the other stocks shall be redeemed, the payment of the three per cent. 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 cent. at their market price.

III. Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1830.

The amount of duties on imports and tonnage, which accrued from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1829, is estimated at \$21,821 50, being \$2,621,300, less than that which accrued in the corresponding period of the preceding year. This deficiency has arisen almost entirely in the 1st quarter of the present year, and was probably caused by the 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 \$49,300 less than those secured in the 2d and 3d quarters of the preceding year. This improvement will continue, 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 \$70,200 less than that of the same period of the year 1827.

The debentures issued during the three first quarters of 1829, were 3,059,080 25, which exceeds the amount issued during the corresponding period of the year 1828, by \$6,473 70.

The amount of debentures 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 1829.

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 \$1,500,331 more than the value of those exported during the same period, in the preceding year.

The amount of Custom house bonds in suit on the 30th September last, was \$3,911,714 20, being \$1,967,435 45 more than on the same day in the preceding year. It may be observed, 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, commence 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 \$23 840,000

Viz.

Customs 22,000,000

Lands 1,900,000

Bank Dividends 490,000

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 1st of January, 1830 4,410,071 69

Making an aggregate of 28,250,071 69

The expenditures for 1830 are estimated at

Viz.

Civil, Diplomatic, & Miscellaneous 2,473,235 62

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian affairs, pension, arming the militia, and

internal improvements 5,325,189 98

Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy 3,925,111 10

Public Debt 11,500,000 00

Which will leave an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1831, of

If the foregoing estimate of the revenue and expenditures be correct, the sum at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 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 reasonable notice, corresponding with the magnitude of the change proposed. In accordance with these views, it is respectfully 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 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 ascertained at the Treasury Department.

The precise effect of a reduction of duties on the revenue, can only be ascertained by experience; but as the imports will be somewhat increased by the operation, it is not apprehended that a gradual reduction, commencing at an early day, would sensibly prolong the total extinguishment of the public debt.

The various duties devolved on the Treasury 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 enlarged 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 magnitude. The payments for these objects are usually 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 desirable that such payments should be as specifically sanctioned by law as those made out of monies in the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it 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 prejudicially 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 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 trade. 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 cost; 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 regulations for this purpose, it was considered that the five per cent. deduction was originally in-

Naval service, including the gradual improvement of the Navy

Public Debt

Which will leave an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1831, of

If the foregoing estimate of the revenue and expenditures be correct, the sum at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 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 reasonable notice, corresponding with the magnitude of the change proposed.

In accordance with these views, it is respectfully suggested, that, whatever diminution of duties shall be determined upon, it be made to take effect prospectively and gradually.

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These are liable to be enlarged 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 magnitude.

The payments for these objects are usually 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 desirable that such payments should be as specifically sanctioned by law as those made out of monies in the Treasury.

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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 regulations for this purpose, it was considered that the five per cent. deduction was originally in-

tended, as it purports to be, a "measurement," and not on price.—This sum was also recommended by the act, and more important consideration, that the uniformity of the effect. The allowance being made for measurement, the merchant pays duty on the number of yards purporting to be exported; but if made on price it is arbitrary, except the cloths are thereby transferred from a higher to a lower class, in which case it diminishes the duty by the amount of the difference between the duties charged on each class. An instruction was accordingly issued on the 6th of August, 1829, directing the allowance of the five per cent. to be made on the measurement only. But this unavoidably deprived a number of importers, whose orders had been previously given, of the expected benefit of the deduction, in determining the classes of dutiable 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.

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 navigation, as for the better security 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 owners up, the transfer of the right of one partner, the taking out of a new license, and the payment of a 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 promote whatever encouragement may be considered as proper to be given to the fisheries; this could be graduated to any scale, and, being more simple in its form, would be less liable to abuse.

It is found that the present mode of compensating Custom House officers operates unequally, and not in proportion to the service rendered.—As striking instances of this inequality, inspectors, in many places, receive more than double the compensation of a Collector, who employ them, and, at some ports, Custom Houses are built, or purchased by the Government, while at others, they are provided at the expense of Collectors.

The fees of Collectors are liable to be variously computed, and are a constant source of embarrassment in the transaction of business. These, it is believed, may be generally abolished, and the mode of compensation by salary, 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 require a strict observance of those acts on the part of masters of vessels, and shippers, which may be deemed essential to the security of the revenue.

The commissions now allowed to collectors, on bonds put in suit, might be advantageously divided between them and the District Attorneys. The former would thereby be more interested in taking proper security, and the latter have a salutary stimulus to the discharge of their duties.

Some additional provisions of law is deemed necessary to compel the surrender of public books and papers of District Attorneys, Marshals, Custom house and Land officers, in pursuance of orders from the proper department.

The labors of the appraisers of imported goods have been greatly increased by the act 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 packing of goods; and that the persons employed by appraisers should be more immediately under their control. In the port of New York where nearly 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 these officers, an additional appraiser at that port seems indispensable. It is also deemed advisable that the commissioned appraisers at all the ports should be authorized under proper restrictions, to employ persons to act as assistants, under a regular official responsibility; these being distributed upon the different classes of business, could not fail to increase the power of the appraisers for an efficient and faithful performance of their duties, and without any material increase of expense.

The present system of storing goods for debenture, or in security for duties, may, it is believed, be beneficially modified. Goods are now stored under various circumstances: 1st. Tons may, at the option of the importer,

CALENDAR

YEAR OF OUR LORD

1830.

MOON'S PHASES		Sun's rising		Sun's setting	
Day	Hour	Day	Hour	Day	Hour
January—31 days					
First	10 39 A	10	11	15	167
Full	11 18 A	17	18	19	237
Last	15 8 A	24	25	26	307
New	24 00 M	31	22	23	29
First	31 11 23 M				
February—28 days					
Full	7 3 04 A	7	8	9	10
Last	15 5 45 M	14	15	16	17
New	23 00 02 M	21	22	23	24
First	31 11 23 M				
March—31 days					
Full	2 00 07 M	7	8	9	10
Last	9 10 30 M	14	15	16	17
New	16 6 29 A	21	22	23	24
First	24 9 46 M	28	29	30	31
First	31 0 51 A				
April—30 days					
Full	8 2 15 M	4	5	6	7
Last	15 7 33 M	11	12	13	14
New	22 6 14 A	18	19	20	21
First	30 1 35 M	25	26	27	28
First	30 1 35 M				
May—31 days					
Full	7 6 44 A	3	4	5	6
Last	14 7 57 A	10	11	12	13
New	22 2 5 A	17	18	19	20
First	29 2 29 A	24	25	26	27
First	29 2 29 A				
June—30 days					
Full	6 9 13 M	6	7	8	9
Last	13 8 41 M	13	14	15	16
New	20 10 28 M	20	21	22	23
First	28 3 3 M	27	28	29	30
First	28 3 3 M				
July—31 days					
Full	5 11 44 A	4	5	6	7
Last	12 9 25 A	11	12	13	14
New	19 7 35 A	18	19	20	21
First	26 4 47 A	25	26	27	28
First	26 4 47 A				
August—31 days					
Full	4 8 55 M	8	9	10	11
Last	11 10 9 M	15	16	17	18
New	18 7 3 M	22	23	24	25
First	25 4 31 M	29	30	31	
First	25 4 31 M				
September—30 days					
Full	3 5 43 A	5	6	7	8
Last	9 10 53 A	12	13	14	15
New	15 9 17 A	19	20	21	22
First	22 5 15 A	26	27	28	29
First	22 5 15 A				
October—31 days					
Full	2 3 31 M	3	4	5	6
Last	9 11 37 M	10	11	12	13
New	16 2 2 M	17	18	19	20
First	23 4 59 M	24	25	26	27
First	23 4 59 M				
November—30 days					
Full	1 7 6 12 M	7	8	9	10
Last	7 6 12 M	14	15	16	17
New	13 6 43 A	21	22	23	24
First	20 3 57 A	28	29	30	
First	20 3 57 A				
December—31 days					
Full	12 1 5 A	5	6	7	8
Last	7 1 5 A	12	13	14	15
New	13 3 23 M	19	20	21	22
First	20 3 27 M	26	27	28	29
First	20 3 27 M				

Solar and Lunar Eclipses for the year 1830.

- I. A total eclipse of the Sun on the 23d of the 2d month, February, at 11h. 35m. in the evenings; of course invisible here. She will be visible at the coasts 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.
- 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 Antarctic ocean.
- IV. Of the Sun, on the 18th of the 8th month, August, at 7h. 5m.; invisible on account of the high south latitude.
- V. Of the Moon, on the 2d day of the 9th month, September, in the afternoon; partially visible. Beginning, 4h. 33m. Middle, 5h. 34m. End, 6h. 36m. This total eclipse of the Moon will nearly have passed off before rising. She 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 evenings; invisible here.

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima, February	7	Low Day, April	18
Quinquagesima, February	21	Ascension Day, May	16
First of Lent, February	24	Whitsuntide Day, May	20
Mid Lent, March	21	Trinity, June	8
Palm Day, April	4	Advent, November	29
Easter Day, April	11		

Thursday, December 21, 1829.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Riley, Mr. William W. Warren, to Miss Mary Ann Phillips, all of this city.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

The friends of the Primary School in this city, have reason to be pleased at the success which attends their efforts. About 130 pupils are enrolled as its record book, though in operation only about three months, most of whom would otherwise remain destitute of the first elements of education.

We are informed by notice, that on Saturday next, a meeting of the taxable inhabitants will be held at the Assembly Room, which we hope will be numerously attended by all who wish well to humane institutions.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

SENATE.

MARYLAND, SENATE.
At a meeting of the General Assembly, begun and held at the City of Annapolis, on the last Monday of December, being the 49th day of the month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, there appeared in the Senate Chamber, Messrs. Benjamin S. Forrest, John C. Herbert, Thomas Kennedy, William H. Marriott, John Nelson, Charles S. Sewell, John Spear Smith and William Whiteley.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President. The ballot box being prepared, the ballots were deposited therein, and on examination thereof it appeared that William H. Marriott, Esquire, had seven votes, and John C. Herbert, Esq., had one vote; whereupon it was declared in the Senate that William H. Marriott, Esq., was elected President of the Senate, and he accordingly took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the following order was read and adopted:
Ordered, That Louis Gasaway be appointed Chief Clerk, Joseph H. Nicholson assistant Clerk, Andrew Slicer Messenger, and Samuel Peato Door-keeper of the Senate for its present session, who severally qualified as such.

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

TUESDAY, December 22.

The Senate met. Present the same members 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 order a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and having been engrossed, was read a third time by special order and adopted.

Ordered, That the Rev. Mr. Blanchard be appointed Chaplain to the Senate; and that Messrs. Herbert and Nelson be a committee to inform him of his election, and request his attendance every morning at the hour of meeting to perform divine service.

Mr. Harrison, Mr. Bass and Mr. Dennis, 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 committees be appointed by the President, to wit: A Committee on Ways and Means to consist of five members.

A Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary 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 three members.

A Committee on bills for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, to consist of five members.

A Committee on Invalid Deeds, to consist of three members.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of five members.

Mr. Smith moved to strike out that part of the order relative to the appointment of a committee 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 engrossed, was read a third time by special order and assented to.

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, be in force until otherwise ordered.

The President laid before the Senate a report from the clerk of Charles county court, relative to the attendance of the Judges of that county, which was read and referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the following order 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. 22, 1829.
Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,
The Senate have furnished a quorum and are ready to proceed with the business of the session. We have chosen the Honourable William H. Marriott, President, and Louis Gasaway, Chief Clerk, and propose to sit for the dispatch of public business from ten o'clock to the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, Louis Gasaway, Clk.
The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

At a meeting of the House of Delegates, begun and held at the City of Annapolis, on the last Monday of December, being the 49th day of the month, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, there appeared in the House of Delegates, Messrs. Thomas, of Saint Mary's, Hawkins, Gough, Blackstone, Brown, Hyson, Osborn, Wallis, Kent, Stewart, Hood, Selman, Smith, Hungerford, Brawner, M'Pherson, Rogers, Ely, Turner, of Baltimore County, Buchanan, Johnson, Hightlett, Dudley, Harris, Done, Teakle, Irving, Jones, Hicks, Steele, Hardcastle, Goldsborough, Evans, Gale, Comery, Oreswell, Wootton, Gantt, Edelman, Semmes, Wells, Claude, Grason, Wright, Odson, Sudler, Roach, Boyer, Hatcher, Hitt, Thomas, of Frederick, Dorsey, Kenner, Shriver, Johns, Moore, Hope, Burchenal, Keene, Orrell, Crawford, Hunt, Nicholas, Yoe, Brookhart, Witmer, Donnelly, Harding, Gittings, Willson, White, M'Mahon and Swan.

At 11 o'clock, on motion of Mr. M'Mahon, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

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FORWARD ON REAR

[illegible]

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 eliciting 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 proof of the continued usefulness of the publication conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, have no hesitation in recommending it to public perusal.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D. } Professors in the University of Pennsylvania
Wm. F. Dewees, M. D. }
Thos. C. James, M. D. }
Wm. E. Horner, M. D. }
John C. Otto, M. D. }
Thos T. Hewson, M. D. }
Franklin Bache, M. D. }

Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.

Wm. H. Deancy, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

B. E. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Ledger, 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 Presbyterian Church.
 " Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Methodist Church.
 " John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church.
 " Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine's Church.
 " Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the first Congregational Church.
 " W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Church, and Editor of the Columbian.
 " Jno. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Church.
 " Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church.
 " Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's 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 given 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 as a health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS:
The *Journal of Health*, will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month. Price per annum in advance. Subscriptions and communications should be received at *Judas Dobson*, Agent, 108 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Subscribers at a distance will discover, the facility in remitting the amount of a single year's subscription, by the use of the Postal Note, which will be obviated by any four of them sent for five dollars to the agent. Those to whom it is not convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the *Journal* by remitting a dollar to the same person.
The *Journal of Health* including index, will the end of the year a volume of 400 pages of matter.
Agents: J. Dobson, 108 Chestnut St. Philadelphia; *W & J. Nick*, Baltimore; *Wm. Burgess*, 91 street, N. York; *Carter & Hender*, Boston most of the towns in the United States.

*A Specimen of the Work
seen at this Office*
Nov. 19

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his
the House contiguous to his residence
Prince George's street, near the Dock
JAMES MURPHY

Nov 26

Anne-Arundel County, to wit.
ON application to the Judges of Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in and to the said court, of Jacob Hyland, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent persons, passed at November session 1805, and several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them, be annexed to his petition; and the said Jacob Hyland having satisfied the court by

testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application, and that he is actually engaged in business, and is solvent and solvent for debt only; and the court has appointed Joseph H. Calder, trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jacob and the said trustee having given bond for the security approved of by this court, the faithful discharge of his trust, and Jacob Hyland having executed to the trustee, a good and sufficient deed

veyance for all his estate real, personal, (the necessary wearing apparel, bedding of himself and his family) for the benefit of his creditors, and trustee having certified to the court; that he is in possession of all the estate of Jacob Hyland, mentioned in his schedule, is therefore ordered and adjudged by that the said Jacob Hyland be delivered from his confinement; and that he, be a copy of this order to be inserted in the public papers of the city.

the newspapers printed in the city
polls, once a week for three successive
before the third Monday of April
notice to his creditors to appear be-
Arundel county court, on the third
April next to shew cause if any they
they said Jacob Hyland should not ha-
suits, the said set and supplement
as aforesaid.

IN CHANCERY,
10th December, 1839.
ORDERED, That the sale made by J. A. Speed, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Watkins, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 10th day of February next, provided a copy of the order be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, at or before the 15th of January next. The report states that said land sold for thirty one dollars.

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

Dec. 17.

March 20.

Boarding House



(REMOVAL)

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general that she has removed from the house she

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OFFICE.

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