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MISCELLANY.

From the London Literary Gazette.
DRYBURGH ABBEY.

"Twas morn—but not the ray which falls the summer
beams among;
When beauty walks in gladness forth, with all her
light and song;
'Twas morn—but mist and cloud hung deep upon
the lonely vale,
And shadows, like the wings of death, were out upon
the gale.

For He whose spirit woke the dust of nations into
life—
That o'er the waste and barren earth spread flowers
and fragrance rife—
Whose genius, like the sun, illumed the mighty
realm of mind—
Had led forever from the fame, love, friendship of
mankind!

To wear a wreath in glory wrought his spirit swept
far,
Beyond the soaring wing of thought, the light of
moon or star;
To drink immortal waters, free from every taint of
earth—
To breathe before the shrine of life, the source
whence worlds had birth!

There was waiting on the early breeze, and darkness
in the sky,
When, with sable plume, and cloak, and pall, a fune-
ral train swept by!
Behold!—St. Mary, shield us well!—that other
forms moved there,
Than those of mortal brotherhood, the noble, young
and fair!

Was it a dream?—how oft, in sleep, we ask, "Can
this be true?"
Whilst warm imagination paints her marvels to our
view—
Earth's glory seems a tarnish'd crown to that which
we behold.
When dreams enchant our sight with things whose
meaneast garb is gold!

Was it a dream?—methought the 'dauntless Harold'
passed me by—
The proud 'Fitz-James,' with martial step, and dark
stirring eyes,
That 'Marmion's' haughty crest was there, a mourn-
er for his sake;
And she, the bold, the beautiful, sweet 'Lady of the
Lake'.

The 'Minstrel,' whose last lay was o'er, whose broken
harp lay low,
And with him glorious 'Waverley,' with glance and
step of war,
And 'Stuart's' voice rose there, as when, 'midst
fate's disastrous war,
He led the wild, ambitious, proud and brave 'Ich
ban Vohr'.

Next, marvelling at his sable suit, the 'Dominie'
stalk'd past,
With 'Bertram,' 'Julia' by his side, whose tears
were flowing fast;
'Guy Rannering,' too, moved there, o'erpowered by
that thrilling sight;
And 'Merivale,' as when she wept on Ellangowan's
height.

Solemn and grave, 'Monkbarns' approached, amidst
that burial line,
And 'Ochiltree' leant o'er his staff, and mourn'd for
'Auld lang syne'!
Slow march'd the gallant 'McIntyre,' whilst 'Lo-
vel' moved alone;
For once 'Miss Waverley's' image left that bosom's
faithful throne!

With coronach and arms reversed, forth came 'Mac
Gregor's' clan—
And 'Douglas' cry peal'd brill and wild—'Rob Roy's'
bold brow leant wan;
The fair 'Diana' kissed her cross, and bless'd its saint-
ed ray.

And 'Wae is me!' the 'Baillie' sigh'd, 'that I should
see this day!'
Next rode, in melancholy guise, with sombre vest
and scarf,
Sir Edward, Laird of Ellenslaw, the far renowned
'Black Dwarf'.

Upon his left, in bonnet blue, and white locks flow-
ing free—
The pious sculptor of the grave—stood 'Old Mor-
tality'!

'Balfour of Burley,' 'Claverhouse,' the 'Lord of E-
vendale,'
And stately 'Lady Margaret,' whose woe might nought
avail!
Fleets 'Boothwell' on his charger black, as from the
conflict won;
And pale 'Habbakuk Mucklewath,' who cried 'God's
will be done'!

And like a rose, a young white rose, that blooms mid
wildest scenes,
Stood she—the modest, eloquent, and virtuous
'Jeanie Deans';
And 'Dumblidun,' that silent laird, with love too
deep to smile;
And 'Effie,' with her noble friend, the good 'Duke
of Argyle'.

With lofty brow, and bearing high, dark 'Raven-
wood' advanced,
Who on the false 'Lord Keeper's' mien with eye in-
dignant glanced;
Whilst graceful as a lonely fawn, 'neath covert close
and sure,
Approached the beauty of all hearts—the 'Bride of
Lammermoor'!

Then 'Annet Lyle,' the fairy queen of light and song,
stepped near,
The 'Knight of Ardenyohr,' and he, the gifted El-
land Neer;
Delicately 'Duncan,' 'Lord Monteth,' and 'Ronald'
met my view—
The hapless 'Children of the Mist,' and bold 'Mick-
Connell-Dhu'!

On swept 'Bold Gullbert'—'Front de Bouf'—'De
Bracy' plumed of war;
And 'Cœur de Lion's' crest above the valiant 'Lion-
val' drew,
While soft as gliding summer cloud, 'Howena' glower'd
drew,
With beautiful 'Rebecca'—peerless daughter of the
Jew!
Still onward like the gathering night advanced the
funeral train—
Like billows when the tempest sweeps across the
shadowy main.

Where'er the eager gaze might reach, in noble ranks
were seen
Dark plume, and glittering mail and crest, and wo-
man's beautiful mien!

A sound thrilled through that lengthening host! me-
thought the vault was closed,
Where in his glory and renown fair Scotia's bard re-
posed!
A sound thrilled through that lengthening host! and
forth my vision fled!
But ah!—that mournful dream proved true,—the im-
mortal Scott was dead!

C. SWAIN.

A SOUTH SEA ROOKERY.

Extract from Capt. Morrell's Journal of voy-
ages and travels, recently published.

The feathered tribes are very numerous on these
lonely isles of the southern hemisphere, both in the South
Pacific Ocean. Of Penguins there are four kinds
which resort to the Falkland Islands, viz: the
king penguin, the macaroni, the jackass, and
the rookery. The first of these is much larger
than a goose; the other three are smaller,
differing in appearance in several particulars.
They all walk upright, as their legs project
from their bodies in the same direction with
their tails; and when fifty or more of them
are moving in file, they appear at a distance
like a company of juvenile soldiers. They
carry their heads high, with their wings droop-
ing like two arms. As the feathers on the
breast are delicately white, with a line of
black running across the crop, they have been
aptly compared, when seen at a little dis-
tance, to a company of children with white
aprons tied round their waists with black
strings. This feathered animal may be said
to combine the qualities of men, fishes and
fowls, upright like the first; their wings and
feet acting the part of fins, like the second;
and furnished with bills and feathers, like the
third. Their gait on land, however, is very
awkward; more so than that of jack tar, just
landed from a long voyage; their legs not being
much better adapted for walking than their
wings are for flying.

The next most remarkable bird to be found
on these shores is the penguin's intimate as-
sociate and most particular friend, the alba-
tross. This is one of the largest and most
formidable of the South Sea birds; being of
the gull kind, and taking its prey upon the
wing. Like many other oceanic birds, the al-
batross never comes on land, except for the
purpose of breeding; when the attachment
that exists between it and the penguin is evi-
denced in many remarkable instances; indeed
it seems as firm as any that can be formed by
the sincerest friends. Their nests are con-
structed with great uniformity near to each
other; that of the albatross being always in
the centre of a little square, formed by the
nests of four penguins. But more of this in
its proper place.

Another sea fowl peculiar to these islands
is called the upland goose, and is about the
size of our domestic geese; very palatable
when cooked, being sweet, tender and juicy.
Their plumage is rich and glossy; that of the
gander a dazzling white; his bill being short
and black, and his feet yellow. The edges
of the feathers which cover his breast and
neck are black. The down is nearly equal
to that of the swan, and would make beau-
tiful trimming for ladies' dresses. But the
down of the albatross is superior to any thing
of the kind that I have ever seen; though
that of the shag approaches the nearest to it
in quality. If any method could be invent-
ed to divest it of that disagreeable fishy o-
dour peculiar to all oceanic birds, it would
be the most valuable down ever brought to
this country; and I believe that their feathers
might be made equally as valuable as geese
feathers.

The teal is likewise found here, and sur-
passing in beauty those of this country. Their
bills and feet are blue, their wings of a gold-
en green; and the plumage of their bodies
more brilliant and shining than that of the
pintado. The ducks are similar to those of
our own country. There is also a goose here
called the lowland goose, which somewhat re-
sembles our tame geese. The males are of a
variegated hue, a kind of mixture of white
and dark gray, chiefly white. The females
are mostly gray, and resemble the brant of
the United States. They are not quite so
large as our geese, and feed on shellfish and
rock kelp, which gives their flesh a very un-
pleasant flavour.

October 19.—On the day after our arrival
at New Island, all hands were set to work, in
the discharge of their peculiar and various
duties. A part of the crew were engaged in
refitting the schooner, by repairing her sails,
rigging, &c. Another part were occupied in
filling water, and the remainder were employ-
ed in gathering eggs from the rookeries on
the back of the island. As the latter pro-
cess is not destitute of interest, I shall take
this opportunity to make the reader better ac-
quainted with a South Sea rookery, which is
certainly a great curiosity. Indeed I know
of few peculiarities in the history of animal
nature, that are better calculated to lead
a reflecting mind to a serious contemplation
of the merciful economy of Providence, in
his government of the creatures to which he
has given existence, than the one now under
consideration.

By turning back to the introductory sketch,
page xxi, the reader will find in a few words
the definition of the word rookery, as applied to
certain oceanic animals. It is a temporary

encampment of such animals, for the purpose
of bringing forth their young; and they unite
in immense numbers, and with great industry
to construct it.

When a sufficient number of penguins, al-
batross, &c. are assembled on the shore, after
a deliberate consultation on the subject, they
proceed to the execution of the grand pur-
pose for which they left their favourite ele-
ment. In the first place they carefully select
a piece of ground, of suitable extent,
often comprising four or five acres, and as
near the water as practicable; always prefer-
ring that which is the least encumbered with
stones, and other hard substances, with which
it would be dangerous to have their eggs come
in contact. As soon as they are satisfied on
this point, they proceed to lay out the plan of
their projected encampment; which task they
commence by tracing a well defined parallelo-
gram, of sufficient magnitude to accommodate
the whole fraternity, say from one to five ac-
res. One side of this square runs parallel
with the water's edge, and is always left open
for egress and regress, the other three sides
are differently arranged.

These industrious feathered labourers next
proceed to clear all the ground within the
square from obstructions of every kind, pick-
ing up the stones in their bills, and carefully
depositing them outside of the lines before
mentioned, until they sometimes, by this
means, create quite a little wall on three sides
of the rookery. Within the range of stones
and rubbish they form a pathway, six or eight
feet in width, and as smooth as any of the
paved or gravelled walks in the New York
Park, or on the Battery. This path is for a
general promenade by day, and for the senti-
nels to patrol at night.

Having thus finished their little works of
defence on the three land sides, they next lay
out the whole area in little squares of equal
size, formed by narrow paths which cross
each other at right angles, and which are al-
so very smooth. At each intersection of these
paths an albatross constructs her nest, while
in the centre of each little square is a pen-
guin's nest; so that each albatross is surround-
ed by 4 penguins; and each penguin has an
albatross for its neighbour, in four directions.
In this regular manner is the whole area oc-
cupied by these feathered sojourners, of dif-
ferent species; leaving, at convenient dis-
tances, accommodations for some other kinds
of oceanic birds, such as the shag, or green cor-
morant, and another which the seamen call
Nelly.

Although the penguin and the albatross are
on such intimate terms, and appear to be so
affectionately and sincerely attached to each
other, they not only form their nests in a ve-
ry different manner, but the penguin will even
rob her friend's nest whenever she has an op-
portunity. The penguin's nest is merely a
slight excavation in the earth, just deep en-
ough to prevent her single egg rolling from
its primitive position; while the albatross
throws up a little mound of earth, grass and
shells, eight or ten inches high, and about the
size of a water bucket, on the summit of
which she forms her nest, and thus looks
down upon her nearest neighbours and best
friends.

None of the nests in these rookeries are
ever left unoccupied for a single moment, un-
til the eggs are hatched and the young ones
old enough to take care of themselves. The
male goes to sea in search of food until his
hunger is appeased; he then promptly returns
and affectionately takes the place of his mate
while she resorts to the same element for the
like purpose. In the interchange of these kind
offices, they so contrive it as not to leave the
eggs uncovered at all; the present incumbent
(say the female) making room for the partner
of her cares and pleasures on her return from
the sea, while he nestles in by her side until
the eggs are completely covered by his feath-
ers.

By this precaution they prevent their eggs
being stolen by the other birds, which would
be the case were they left exposed; for the
females are so ambitious of producing a large
family at once, that they rob each other when-
ever they have an opportunity. Similar de-
predations are also committed by a bird called
the rock, which is equally mischievous as the
monkey. The royal penguin is generally
foremost in felonies of this description, and
never neglects an opportunity, of robbing a
neighbour. Indeed it often happens that when
the period of incubation is terminated, the
young brood will consist of three or four dif-
ferent kinds of birds in one nest. This is
strong circumstantial evidence that the parent
bird is not more honest than her neighbours.

To stand at a little distance and observe
the movements of birds in these rookeries, is
not only amusing but edifying, and even af-
fecting. The spectacle is truly worthy the
contemplation of a philosophic mind. You
will see them marching round the encamp-
ment in the outside path, or public prome-
nade, in pairs, or in squads of four, six or
eight, freely reminding you of officers and
subalterns on a parade day. At the same
time, the camp, or rookery is in continual mo-
tion; some penguins passing through the dif-
ferent paths, or alleys, on their return from
an aquatic excursion, eager to carress their
mates after a temporary absence; while the
latter are passing out in their turn, in quest
of refreshment and recreation. At the same
time, the air is almost darkened by an im-
mense number of the albatross hovering over

the rookery like a dense cloud, some conti-
nually lightning and meeting their compan-
ions, while others are constantly rising and
shaping their course for the sea.

To see these creatures of the ocean so
faithfully discharge the various duties assign-
ed them by the Creator; to witness their af-
fectionate meetings after a short absence on
their natural elements; to observe their nu-
merous little acts of tenderness and courtesy
to each other—all this, and much more that
might be mentioned, is truly interesting and
affecting to the contemplative and sympath-
etic spectator.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Temperance Recorder.
Thoughts on Temperance, addressed to Fe-
males, by a Lady.

"We are verily guilty concerning our brother."
[Genesis, 42 and 21.]

When to expunge a foul blot from national
character, the great, and wise, and benevo-
lent are combining their energies, it becomes
not those of humble name or obscure station,
to remain indifferent. The weaker sex, who
depend on others for safety and protection,
have immense interest at stake, in the moral-
ity and purity of the community. The plea
of want of power, can scarcely be admitted
in their defence, since the politicians of our
own day have asserted that no vice can ob-
tain great predominance in society, without
the permission of females.

The cause of temperance, which has alrea-
dy wrought such wonders, and has still a gi-
ant's labour to perform, has claims to their
earnest co-operation. Surely they, whose
duties and felicities are involved in the con-
jugal and maternal relations, should be pecu-
liarly and painfully watchful against what-
ever desecrates the domestic sanctuary.

We do not, of course, address those females
who have given their hand to the destroyer;
who, in the strong language of inspiration
have "made a covenant with the grave, and
with hell are at agreement." We are sensi-
ble that scarcely an agent save the voice of
Him who raiseth the dead, is available to
break their bondage. But they, who with re-
gard to the insidious poison of intemperance,
literally obey the precept, "touch not, taste
not, handle not," and thus suppose themselves
absolved from all further responsibility are
they therefore absolved?

My sisters, if we assent to the proposition,
that not to prevent evil when in our power to
do so, is as blameable as to have aided in its
perpetration, are we justified in supineness
while such multitudes are going down to the
grave with this leprosy in their skirts, and
upon their souls? Do we, to the teaching of
example, add the whole weight of that influ-
ence which the courtesy of an enlightened age,
and the condescension of the religion of Je-
sus have in these latter days accorded us? If
we are conscious of remissness, let the words
of a poet admonish us,

"Let our not-doing be set down
Among our darkest deeds."

Let the Book of God counsel us, to avoid the
anguish with which the erring sons of Jacob
exclaimed, "we are verily guilty concerning
our brother." The spoiler is by the fire-
side, at the household board, in the nursery—
have we nothing to do? We, whose affections,
have their rooting at that fireside—who pre-
side at that household board—to whom that
nursery is the garner of the fondest hopes for
time and for eternity, shall we see amid these
hallowed haunts, the footstep of an enemy,
and slumber?

Wife! who by a solemn vow before men and
angels, hast entered into an union which only
death can sever, has it been your fate to see
the vice of intemperance casting a deadly
shadow over the heart, in which reposed your
highest earthly confidence? And day by day,
and hour after hour, as you watched its fear-
ful ravages, were you vigilant, not to upbraid,
not to argue reproachfully, but to repress your
own sorrows, to render home desirable, to re-
vivify those affections which are the guardians
of purity and peace? Above all, were your
supplications unceasing to Him who turneth
the heart of man, as the rivers of waters are
turned? If so, though the harvest of your
toils may have perished—though the disap-
pointment of your hopes nothing earthly can sup-
ply, still you will have escaped the deeper
torment of reflecting that you are "verily guilty
concerning" him who was once your more
than brother, your next to God.

Mother! whose duties are laid deeper than
any vow of the lips, even in the immutable
strength of a love that cannot swerve, have
you counselled your offspring in this matter,
"rising up early, and late taking rest?" A-
mong those habits which modify character,
did you inculcate the control of the animal
appetites, the superiority of happiness derived
from intellect and virtue, to the fleeting plea-
sures of sense, the obnoxiousness of subjugating
the flesh to the spirit? Did you oppose with
your frown, with the force of your authority,
the first aberration from these principles? Did
you fully set before them the infamy of the
irregularity, the dangers that surround them,
their need to seek help from above? At dawn
and at midnight, and in the hush of midnight,
was there a lifting up of your heart, that they
might be "temperate in all things"? Yet
should it be your lot, to behold one whom you
had nurtured, blot the heritage of his ances-
tors, and lay down in a drunkard's grave—

God forbid that you stand before his tribunal
and say, "I am verily guilty concerning"

whom?—not the brother, whose con-
duct you might not have been able to influ-
ence; not the husband, whom it was not your
province to control—but the child whom you
brought into life, and loved more than life;
the child, for the first pencillings upon whose
soul you were accountable, because it was
entrusted to you as soft and unsullied wax,
that you might stamp it with the seal of Hea-
ven.

L. H. S.

Hartford, Conn. Sept. 1832.

DESCRIPTION OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

(By Allen Cunningham.)

In person Sir Walter Scott was nearly six
feet high, well formed, strongly knit, and
compact; his arms were long and sin-
ewy; his looks stately and commanding, and
his face, as he related a heroic story, flushed
up as a crystal cup, when one fills it with
wine. His eyes were deep seated under his
somewhat shaggy brows; their colour was a
bluish grey; they laughed more than his lips
did at a humorous story; his lower lip like head,
and thin white hair, marked him out amongst
a thousand; while any one might swear to his
voice again who heard it once, for it had both
a touch of the lisp and the burr, yet, as the
minstrel said of Douglass, "it became him
wonder well," and gave great softness to a
sorrowful story; indeed, I imagined that he
kept the burr part of the tone for matters of
a facetious or humorous kind, and brought
out the lisp part in those of tenderness or woe.
When I add that, in a meeting of a hundred
men, his hat was sure to be the least, and
would fit no one's head but his own, I have
said all that I have to say about his appear-
ance. He delighted in many exercises; in
his youth he was foremost in all sports and
matters of harmless mischief. His health, as
he wrote to Sir Andrew Halliday, continued
excellent till the year 1820, when stitches in
his sides and cramps in his stomach attacked
him, and were mastered with difficulty." He
loved to ride in a short coat and wide trou-
sers, on a little stout galloway, and the steep-
est hill did not stop him, nor the deepest
waters daunt him; it was his pleasure, moreover,
to walk out frequently among his plantations,
with a small hatchet and hand saw, with which
he lopped off superfluous boughs, or removed
an entire tree when it was marring the growth
of others.

U. S. Frigate Potomac,
Linton, 40 miles from Canton, June, 3d,
1832.

"I have been to Canton, the celestial city
of Wan-suy-yay, 'the father of ten thou-
sand years,' 'Shing-Shing,' 'the wise and
holy sovereign,' 'Father of the sun and
grand-father of the moon,' &c. &c. Two
steps within the mighty walls, when I was re-
minded that I could go no farther, and con-
sequently had to make a retrograde movement,
or very soon would have been squeezed out
of a few hundred, or more probably, a few
thousand; as these villainous Chinese go en-
tirely upon the principle of no money, no head,
your humble servant would have run a pretty
slim chance had he not paid his visit so early
in the morning as to prevent the sleepy guard
taking possession of him. I considered my-
self extremely happy in having, in this in-
stance, been in the commodore's suit. Pre-
cedence you know is the order of the day in
service, of course the first trip of the tender
conveyed me also to the mighty city, I mean
the factories, in which little space the foreign-
ers are compelled to reside, where my time
(five days) was spent most delightfully, par-
taking of the kind and unwearied hospitality
of the American merchants, purchasing silks,
ivory, and a thousand other little things, to-
gether with a Chinese lady's foot and ankle,
said to be a very correct representation; you
would be astonished at the size, but really
such is the fact, for I have seen women's feet
so perfectly small, that it is impossible for
them to walk without leaning upon a stick or
servant.

Linton, I mentioned in my former letter,
is a harbour where the Opium ships lay for
the purpose of retailing their cargoes to the
Chinese, who smuggle it into Canton, it be-
ing a contraband article by an edict of his
Imperial Majesty, to prevent immorality, se-
veral of the captains have their ladies with
them—this is the manner in which I was for-
tunate enough to become once again associ-
ated with females. We have not visited Mac-
ao, which is situated at the mouth of Can-
ton river; but there is a probability of our get-
ting under weigh this evening, and before pro-
ceeding to sea, give not only us, but the la-
dies at that place, who have sent almost a pe-
tition for us to come down and visit them,
meaning thereby, that they themselves may
be gratified with a look at our ship. (The
American and English society is very respect-
able, all the families of the China East India
Company's members being residents there,
not being permitted to approach Canton near-
er than our present anchorage, for, as the
Chinese say, "the women talk too much,"
and "make plenty hobby.")

"In going up to Canton, the prospect is
truly beautiful, and the nearer you approach
the more gratified are your feelings, from the
thousand little villages on each side of you,
and the many lofty pagodas that you see con-
stantly passing as you get abreast of the rock

the thousand of gongs that assail your ears, the brilliant passage boats covered with gold and steel, the numerous boats of diversions, such as theatre boats, music boats, and the innumerable small wharves pulled by women and children, so that you find it difficult to get through them, presents a scene for its novelty not to be surpassed."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, December 6, 1832.

NOTICE.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, will be held some time in the ensuing winter at the usual place. The Managers of said Society, give this notice, in order that all those who are interested in the prosperity thereof may commence their operations. The Managers solicit the continued patronage of the Public.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Was issued from this office on Tuesday evening, and distributed to subscribers.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Electors assembled in the Senate Chamber on yesterday morning. Messrs. Kent and Causin were prevented by indisposition from attending. After organizing they proceeded to Ballot—which resulted as follows:

HENRY CLAY, as President,	5
JOHN SEBASTIAN, V. P.	5
ANDREW JACKSON,	3
MARTIN VAN BUREN,	3

KENTUCKY.

The last Frankfort paper, furnishes the official report of the result of the Presidential Election in every county in the state.—The aggregate is,

For the Clay ticket,	43,614
Jackson ticket,	36,290

Clay majority, 7,324

COURT OF APPEALS—Adjourned June Term, 1832.

Thursday, Nov. 29.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Mayer, for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application, *Ezekiel Hughes, Esq.* of Annapolis, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 226, William Grayson vs. Dorsey, Ad'r. of George Howard, of Bruce. The argument of this case was commenced by Randall, for the Appellant.

Friday, Nov. 30.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Alexander for the Appellee, and Randall for the Appellant.

No. 20, Macall S. Cox vs. Jones, surviving executor of Darnall. This case was argued by Alexander for the Appellant, and Brewer for the Appellee.

Saturday, Dec. 1.—Nos. 1 and 2. State, use Charlotte Hall School, vs. Philip Greenwell, (cross appeals.) These cases were argued by Alexander, and Stonestreet, for the Appellant. No Counsel argued for the Appellee.

No. 4, Morgan, use Josiah and Philip Turner, vs. Morgan, Ad'r. of D. B. N. of Boston. This case was argued by Brewer, and Stonestreet, for the Appellant. No Counsel argued for the Appellee.

December Term.

Monday, Dec. 3d.—Present, Buchanan, Ch. J. and Edrle, Archer, and Dorsey, Judges. No. 4, Zachariah Keene vs. Thomas Thompson of Bennet. This case was argued by Brewer and Stonestreet for the Appellant, and V. H. Dorsey for the Appellee.

No. 11, Turner, survivor of Turner vs. Plowden, Ad'r. of Llewellyn, use of Morgan, Ad'r. of Bothe. Argued by Brewer, and Stonestreet, for the Appellant, and V. H. Dorsey for the Appellee.

No. 12, Chapman, Terre Tenant, of Harrison vs. William Dent, use of Simmes, Ad'r. of Simmes. The appeal in this case was dismissed by the court.

Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16. Diggs, Ad'r. of Dorothy Manning vs. Manning, Ad'r. of D. B. N. of Manning vs. Diggs, Ad'r. of Dorothy Manning, (cross appeals.) The judgments in these cases were affirmed nisi.

Nos. 18, 19. Gardiner, Ex'r. of Edelen, vs. Mary Willes and Wilfred Suit vs. The same. These cases were argued by Stonestreet, for the Appellants, and A. C. Magruder, and V. H. Dorsey, for the Appellee.

No. 20. State, use Johnson and Wife, vs. Green, Ex'r. of Green. The argument of this case was commenced by V. H. Dorsey for the Appellant, and Brewer for the Appellee.

Tuesday, Dec. 4th.—Present as yesterday, and Martin, Judge. The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer, and Stonestreet, for the Appellee, and V. H. Dorsey for the Appellant.

No. 23. Williams, Ex'r. of Williams vs. Robert Marshall. Argued by V. H. Dorsey, and Boyle, for the Appellants, and Stonestreet for the Appellee.

No. 24. Burch & Mandell vs. State, use McPherson and Wife. The argument of this case was commenced by Stonestreet, for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee.

Wednesday, Dec. 5th.—Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was concluded by Johnson, for the Appellee, and A. C. Magruder, for the Appellant.

No. 25. Henry V. Hill's Lessee vs. Joseph B. Hill, et al. The judgment in this case was affirmed nisi.

On application, Charles D. Hughes, Esq. of Annapolis, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 26. Thomas Berry vs. Samuel Harper. This case was argued by Alexander, for the Appellant, and Stonestreet, for the Appellee.

No. 28. James Stone, and John Glenn vs. Martha M. Holliday. This case was argued by A. C. Magruder, and Johnson for the Appellants, and Stonestreet for the Appellee.

GOLD MINES IN EGYPT.

A letter from Alexandria, in Egypt, dated August 12, states that M. Lantini, a French traveller, has discovered a rich mine of gold in the mountains that torn along the Isthmus of Suez. He conveyed nine chests of the ore to Cairo, some of which on being smelted, rendered one fifth of pure metal. The most productive of the mines of Peru do not afford a larger proportion.

22d CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 5, 1832.

At 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order by Mr. Secretary Lowrie, when the following Senators (constituting a quorum) appeared in their seats, to wit:

Maine.—Mr. Holmes.
New Hampshire.—Messrs. Bell and Hill.
Massachusetts.—Mr. Silsbee.
Connecticut.—Messrs. Foote and Tomlinson.

Vermont.—Mr. Prentiss.
Rhode Island.—Messrs. Knight and Robbins.
New Jersey.—Messrs. Dickerson and Frelinghuysen.

Delaware.—Mr. Naudain.
New York.—Messrs. Dudley and Marcet.
Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Dallas and Wilkins.

Maryland.—Mr. Smith.
Virginia.—Mr. Tyler.
North Carolina.—Messrs. Brown and Mangum.

Alabama.—Messrs. King and Moore.
Mississippi.—Mr. Pontexter.
Louisiana.—Mr. Johnston.

Tennessee.—Messrs. Grundy and White.
Illinois.—Messrs. Kane and Robinson.
Missouri.—Mr. Benton.

Ohio.—Mr. Ewing.
Indiana.—Messrs. Hendricks and Tipton.
The Vice President being absent, and Mr. Tazewell, the President of the Senate pro tem, having resigned his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Smith of Maryland moved to proceed to the election of President pro tem, which was agreed to.

Mr. Pontexter said, he understood it was the intention of some of his friends to bestow their suffrages on him for President pro tem. He desired to state in advance, that his duties as Senator of the people of Mississippi, would require his particular attention on the floor of the Senate. It would, therefore, be extremely inconvenient for him to discharge the duties of the Chair, and he requested that the kind partiality of his friends should be waived on this occasion, and that they would make choice of some other Senator, as presiding officer.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for President pro tem. It follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Mr. White,	14
Foote,	8
Tyler,	3
Smith,	3
Bell,	2
King,	2

There being no choice, the Senate proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows:

Mr. White,	15
Tyler,	9
Smith,	4
Foote,	3
Bell,	1

There still being no choice, the Senate proceeded to ballot the third time, which resulted as follows:

Mr. White,	16
Tyler,	12
Smith,	3
Foote,	3
Bell,	1

A fourth ballot was then had with the following result:

Mr. White,	15
Tyler,	13
Smith,	2

The senate proceeded to a fifth ballot, which resulted as follows:

Mr. White,	17
Tyler,	14
Smith,	1

The Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected President of the Senate pro tempore, and being conducted to the chair by Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, returned his acknowledgments to the Senate for the honour conferred on him, in a short and appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a message was sent to the House of Representatives, informing that body that the Senate having met, formed a quorum and elected the Hon. Hugh L. White, President pro tempore, were ready to proceed to legislative business.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the Senate was directed to inform the President of the United States, that in the absence of the Vice President, the Senate had elected the Hon. Hugh L. White President pro tempore.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait on the President and inform him that both Houses of Congress had assembled and were ready to receive such communications as he thought proper to make: when

The House adjourned.

BLACK HAWK AND THE PROPHET.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated St. Louis, Missouri, Nov. 10.

"We yesterday visited Black Hawk and the Prophet, now confined at the garrison ten miles from this place. There are now eleven Indians as hostages, confined there. The description that has been given in the Albany papers, of Black Hawk and the Prophet, is not correct, as I think. Black Hawk is nearly six feet high, 68 years old, has a piercing countenance, looks pleasant but imperious. The Prophet looks more savage and warlike, and is more full faced. Black Hawk has two sons, as well built men as you ever saw. tall and handsome, 22 and the other 25 years old. All of them look like great warriors, and tell many stories of their exploits. One says he has killed three white men, and would have killed more if he could."

and that a committee had been appointed on the part of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Grandy and Frelinghuysen, were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, it was Ordered, that when the Senate adjourns, they will adjourn to meet from day to day, at 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The speaker took the chair at 12 o'clock and called the house to order.

On calling the list of members by states, the following gentlemen answered to their names.

Maine.—Messrs. Anderson, Bates, Evans, Holland, Jarvis, Kavanagh, and McFetridge.

New Hampshire.—Messrs. Broadhead, Chandler, Hammons, Harper, and Hubbard.

Vermont.—Messrs. Allen, Caboon, Everett, and Stale.

Massachusetts.—Messrs. Adams, Bates, Briggs, Choate, Dearborn, Davis, Everett, Grennell, Kendall, and Read.

Rhode Island.—Mr. Pearce.

Connecticut.—Messrs. Barber, Ellsworth, Huntington, Ingersoll, Storrs and Young.

New York.—Messrs. Angel, Babcock, Barstow, Beardsley, Bergen, Bouck, Brodhead, Cambreling, Collier, Cook, Dayan, Dickson, Doubleday, Hoffman, King, Lansing, Lent, Pendleton, Pierson, Pitcher, Reed, Root, Soule, Taylor, Trac Verplanck, Ward, Wardwell, Wheeler, White, Whitteley, and Wilkins.

New Jersey.—Messrs. J. Condict, S. Condict, Cooper, Hughes, Randolph, and Southard.

Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Banks, Bucher, Crawford, Denny, Evans, Ford, Gilmore, Heister, Horn, H. King, McCoy, McKennan, Muhlenburg, Potts, Smith, Stephens, Sutherland and Watmough.

Delaware.—Mr. Milligan.

Maryland.—Messrs. Howard, Jenifer, Kerr, Seance, Thomas, Washington, and Worthington.

Virginia.—Messrs. Alexander, Archer, Armstrong, Chinn, Claiborne, Coke, Davenport, Gardon, Mason, Maxwell, McCoy, Mercer, Newton, Patton and Roane.

North Carolina.—Messrs. Barringer, Bethune, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, McKay, Rencher, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, and Speight.

South Carolina.—Messrs. Barnwell, Blair and Griffin.

Georgia.—Messrs. Foster, Newnan, Thompson, and Wilde.

Alabama.—Messrs. Clay and Mardis.

Mississippi.—Mr. Plummer.

Louisiana.—Messrs. Bullard and Thomas.

Tennessee.—Messrs. Arnold, Bell, Blair, Fitzgerald, Hall, Johnson, Polk and Standifer.

Kentucky.—Messrs. Adair, Allen, Daniel, Guthrie, Johnson, Lecompte, Letcher, Lyon, Marshall, Tompkins and Wickliffe.

Ohio.—Messrs. Cooke, Corwin, Crane, Creighton, Findlay, Leavitt, Russell, Thomson, Vance, Vinton and Whittlesey.

Indiana.—Messrs. Boon and Carr.

Illinois.—Mr. Duncan.

Missouri.—Mr. Ashley.

The Speaker announced that one hundred and sixty-five members were present.

Mr. Taylor moved that a message be sent to inform the Senate that the House was organized and was ready to proceed to business—which was agreed to.

Mr. Mercer rose and said, the melancholy duty had devolved on him of announcing to the House the death of his late colleague, Mr. Doddridge. In discharging this duty it was but justice to the character of his late colleague to say, that in intellectual power he had been surpassed by few persons in this or any other country: in integrity and simplicity of heart, by no one. For the purpose of conveying to the personal friends of the deceased, to the state of which he was a Representative, and to the country at large, the sense of the House relative to the respect due to his memory, Mr. M. moved a resolution that the members of the House wear the usual badge of mourning one month—which was unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Boon, it was resolved, that when the house adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock each day until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Ward, the usual resolution relative to supplying the members with newspapers, was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that the senate was organized, and in the absence of the Vice President, had elected the Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, President pro tempore.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait on the President and inform him that both Houses of Congress had assembled and were ready to receive such communications as he thought proper to make: when

The House adjourned.

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They all appear to be glad to see us, and shook hands with us as though we were old friends.

Albany Daily Adc.

OFFICIAL.

NAVY REGISTER.

Some of the most important changes in the Navy Register, as ascertained at the Department, during the month of Nov. 1832.

Vessels belonging to each Foreign Station.

MEDITERRANEAN.

Frigates—United States, Brandywine, and Constellation.

Sloops—John Adams, Boston, and Concord.

WEST INDIES.

Sloops—Yandalia, and St. Louis.

Schooners—Grampos, Shark, and Porpoise.

COAST OF BRAZIL.

Sloops—Warren, Lexington, and Peacock. Schooners—Enterprise, and Boxer.

PACIFIC.

Frigate Potomac, Sloop Falmouth, and schr. Dolphin.

NOTICES.

Frigate United States, Captain Nicholson, with Commodore Patterson on board, arrived at Port Mahon the 25th of August—all well. To sail for Naples soon as she should take in water.

Frigate Brandywine, and sloop Concord and Boston, were at Mahon on the 25th August—the first named having sailed from Naples the 15th: The John Adams was hourly expected from Marseilles. The Concord was at Marseilles 2d, and the Boston there the 29th September.

Frigate Constellation, Capt. Read, sailed from Naples for the Levant the 29th July.

Schr. Porpoise, Lieut. Commanding McIntosh, sailed from Norfolk for the Azores—Cape de Verdes, and thence to the West Indies, the 4th of November.

Frigate Potomac, Commodore Downs, still at Lintin, China, the 2d of June, to sail next day (if weather favourable) for the Pacific station.

Sloop Lexington, Capt. McKeever, and schr. Boxer, Lieut. Commanding Page, at Rio the 11th September.

Schr. Experiment, Lieut. Commanding Merwine was at Baltimore 12th, Annapolis the 18th, and Philadelphia 25th November—to sail next day on a cruise: To return to Norfolk soon.

Mails to the squadrons can be sent by the Ship Liberty to Gibraltar and Mediterranean, from New York the 10th of December, and to Rio de Janeiro and the Brazilian squadron, by the barque Superior, from New York the 8th December.

Navy Department, Dec. 1st, 1832.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The South Carolina Convention adjourned on the evening of the 24th ult. after adopting 'An address to the people of the U. States.' The Ordinance was passed by a majority of 156 to 26. A letter from Columbia observes: 'The Union party in the Convention made no opposition to the whole proceedings, except a silent vote in the negative.'

The following is the conclusion of the Address to the people of South Carolina by their Delegates in Convention.

'Fellow-citizens, the die is now cast: we have solemnly resolved on the course which it becomes our beloved state to pursue—we have resolved that until these abuses shall be reformed, NO MORE TAXES SHALL BE PAID HERE.' Millions for defence but not a cent for tribute. And now we call upon our citizens, native and adopted, to prepare for the crisis, and to meet it as becomes men and freemen. We call upon all classes and all parties to forget their former differences, and to unite in a solemn determination never to abandon this contest until such a change be effected in the councils of the nation, that all the citizens of this confederacy shall participate equally in the benefits and the burthens of the Government. To this solemn duty we now invoke you in the name of all that is sacred and valuable to man.

We invoke you in the name of that liberty which has been acquired by you from an illustrious ancestry, and which it is your duty to transmit unimpaired to the most distant generations. We invoke you in the name of that constitution which you profess to revere, and of that union which you are all desirous to perpetuate. By the reverence you bear to these your institutions—by all the love you bear to liberty—by the detestation you have for servitude—by all the abiding memories of your past glories—by the proud association of your exalted and your common triumphs in the first and greatest of revolutions—which that event has inculcated amongst the nations—by the noble flame of republican enthusiasm which warms your bosoms, we conjure you in this mighty struggle to give your hearts and souls and minds to your injured and oppressed state, and to support her cause publicly and privately, with your opinions, your prayers and your actions.

If appeals such as these prove unavailing, we then command your obedience to the laws and the authorities of the state, by a title which none can gainsay. We demand it by that allegiance, which is reciprocal, with the protection you have received from the State. We admit of no obedience to any authority which shall conflict with that primary allegiance, which every citizen owes to the state of his birth or adoption. There is not, nor has there ever been, any direct or indirect alliance between the citizens of South Carolina and the Federal Government. The relation between them is through the state—South Carolina having entered, into the constitutional compact, as a separate, independent, political community, as has already been stated, has the right to declare an unconstitutional act of Congress, null and void—after her sovereign declaration, that the

act shall not be enforced within her limits, such declaration is obligatory on her citizens. As far as its citizens are concerned, the clear right of the state is to declare the extent of the obligation. This declaration once made, the citizen has no course, but to obey. If he refuse obedience, so as to bring himself under the displeasure of his only and lawful sovereign, and within the severe pains and penalties, which by her high sovereign power, the legislature will not fail to provide in her self defence, the fault and the folly must be his own.

And now, fellow-citizens, having discharged the solemn duty, in which we have been summoned, in a crisis big with important results to the liberties, peace, safety, and happiness of this once harmonious but now distracted confederacy, we commend our cause to that great disposer of events, who (if he has not already, for some inscrutable purpose of his own, decreed otherwise) will smile on the efforts of truth and justice. We know that unless the Lord keepeth the city, the watchman waketh but in vain; but relying, as we do, in this controversy, on the purity of our motives, and the honour of our ends, we make this appeal with all the confidence, which in times of trial and difficulty, ought to inspire the breast of the patriot and the Christian. Fellow-citizens, do your duty to your country, and leave the consequences to God.

From the Boston Courier.

NEW ENGLAND ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

"On Saturday afternoon, a few gentlemen, by invitation of Dr. S. G. Howe, the superintendent, visited this institution. It was truly an interesting exhibition, and no one, we think can witness the progress in learning which the scholars have made in less than three months, without astonishment and admiration. A number of specimens of their industry and intelligence were exhibited in reading, music and ingenious mechanism.

Two little girls, both of whom were born blind, one eight and the other only six years of age, who could not read when admitted to the institution, read with fluency portions of history, and told with accuracy the names of different places, upon which their fingers were placed upon the map. One young man, who had learned, before he entered the institution, the use of carpenter's tools, exhibited some mahogany crickets of his own manufacture, and a weaver's loom, which he is building and has nearly finished. Specimens of flor mats, made of Manila grass, by the scholars, were also shown.

The books used by the blind, it has been before explained to our readers, are printed in raised characters, the letters being pressed through from the back of the leaf, from which, by passing the fingers over the word and lines, the scholars can read almost as fast as if blessed with the faculty of sight, they would be able to do from the books in common use. The maps made use of are manufactured in a similar manner, the boundaries, towns, rivers, &c. being raised from the surface. In these latter, Dr. Howe has himself made some alterations and improvements, calculated to facilitate the progress of the learner.

This institution is one well deserving the public countenance and assistance. Similar ones in Europe have been the means of rendering a large number of blind persons not only happy in themselves, but useful to society: the inmates being taught to execute ingenious works, with an accuracy and delicacy which is seldom exceeded by the most careful sighted persons.—Monk, Trencheri, the principal teacher, who was brought out from France, during the last summer, is a gentleman of fine taste and a good scholar, and the progress of his pupils shows him to be a capable and successful teacher. We believe that it is only necessary to make the public acquainted with this institution to ensure for it the hearty support and liberal patronage of the charitable and public spirited."

The recent report of the New York City Council, that the disbursements of the City Treasury in consequence of the Cholera had amounted to one hundred thousand dollars has naturally led our minds to a review of the scene of distress and consternation which caused this comparatively small item in the sum total of the devastation.

The ominous cleanliness of the streets, and the long white gutters filled with lime in its various chemical preparations, carried home to the bosom of every passenger the fact, that death was in the air which he was breathing; while the sombre tilters for carrying the sick to the hospitals, and the awful dead cart passing and re-passing, gave evidence to the most careless eye, that there was death lurking every way in vital agony in the heart of a great city.

From the 24th to about the 30th of July, the sun smote down on a deserted looking streets. The hum of Broadway and its butterfly crowd was no more. As we walked each and day up this arena of pride and fashion, we felt the loneliness of a solitude depressing our spirits. The attack, the death, the interment of those we had recently seen in health and beauty, were circumstances all told at once, and on these solemn days the thought would often arise—must we all fly must this great city become a desert.

One hundred thousand dollars will reimburse the city treasury—but millions would not repay individuals for their losses in consequence of their flight from the city: loss of trade, and the succeeding depression of pecuniary means.—[N. York Messenger.]

LAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND CHINA.

According to accounts from Moscow, the proprietors of the diligences and wagons in that city intend to extend their communications to Warsaw, and, in the course of next year, to the government of Rangoon, Kanton, Peking, Tientsin, Irkutsk, to Sakutsk on the

frontiers of China, direct communication of China to Peking, and perhaps to Muller, the present intend to Paris.—German.

DISTR.

We have sold the death of any suffering, circum James B. Patterson, a member of the through Broadway day afternoon, a free cracker man took to flight Patterson, the a friend him in a private him of his hours, and expired at the same time is not considered

From the Lancet.

TRIAL.

The Court of County adjourned a most laborious and important to the Common Hughes, indicted Cogan.—We have facts of this case, which apply to the constable and, was, on the service of a by Robert Spear John Kelly. Cogan works, at took place, engaged the bed of the Columbia and M went up along the place where Cogan pointed him out went forward w ascended the purpose of arre large hammer he wielded it back with much violence, he had no business he would let him approach him w led for him to w not, that he w vested in his re the hammer Hughes repeated the affray, his give up, he w scuffle between the right hand tol from his po gan. The ball his death is ab The testimony Cogan knew and know that was considerable of resistance the witnesses only so far Hughes from a was all the tin ted, that Hughes distance, and the uplifted h over a stone w fall, and fired upon him. It Hughes after hand were m

Much testir

good general excellent com hand, the Co malice, gave by him some that he fou on the public reas to execu was to resist down as he v

The quest officer, in Kil saults, him i was very a (prosecuting on the part of W. Hopkins over.

Judge Fr with his usu about an ag guilty.

One of th ver attempt performed a son, of the boy named years of ag A tanger, n as a child's the neck, a years. T nerves of t face of the car

frontiers of China. Thus there will be direct communication by land from the frontiers of China to Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, and perhaps to Paris; with which view Mr. Moller, the head of the Moscow establishment, intends to treat with the Messageries of Paris.—German paper.

DISTRESSING DEATH.

We have seldom been called to announce the death of any of our citizens under more affecting circumstances than that of Mr. James B. Patterson, an old and most estimable member of society. Mr. P. was passing through Broadway, near canal st. on Monday afternoon, when a mischievous boy threw a fire cracker under a cartman's horse, which took to flight and with his cart ran over Mr. Patterson. The wheel passed over his head, bruised him in so shocking a manner as to deprive him of his senses; he lingered but a few hours, and expired. A lady was also run over at the same time, and although badly injured, is not considered to be in much danger.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer Nov. 23.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer of this County adjourned on Sunday evening last after a most laborious week of session. The most important case disposed of, was that of the Commonwealth against Theophilus Hughes, indicted for the murder of Michael Crogan. We have been furnished with the facts of this case, as developed by the testimony, which appear to be these: Hughes was the constable of the borough of Columbia, and was, on the 12th June last, charged with the service of a capias, against Crogan, issued by Robert Spear, Esquire, at the suit of one John Kelly. Crogan was a labourer on the public works, and was, at the time the affair took place, engaged in dressing Stone near the bed of the Pennsylvania Canal, between Columbia and Marietta. Kelly and Hughes went up along the Canal together towards the place where Crogan was at work. Kelly pointed him out to Hughes, who immediately went forward with a stick in his hand, and descended the bank of the Canal for the purpose of arresting him. Crogan raised the large hammer he was using at his employment, wielded it backwards and forwards before him with much violence, and told him to stand off. He had no business with him. Hughes said he would let him know he had; continued to approach him with his cane uplifted, and called for him to surrender; declaring, if he did not, that he would shoot him. Crogan persisted in his resistance, and continued using the hammer in the manner described. Hughes repeated once or twice more during the affray, his declaration that if he did not give up, he would shoot him, and after some scuffle between them, changed the stick from the right hand to the left, took a loaded pistol from his pocket, and discharged it at Crogan. The ball entered his heart, and caused his death in about three quarters of an hour. The testimony was conclusive to show that Crogan knew Hughes to be the Constable, and knew that Kelly had sued him; but there was considerable discrepancy as to the degree of resistance made use of by him: some of the witnesses stating that he used the hammer only so far as was necessary to prevent Hughes from arresting him, and that Hughes was all the time advancing—while others stated, that Hughes was obliged to retreat some distance, and Crogan followed him up with the uplifted hammer, that Hughes stumbled over a stone while stepping back, but did not fall, and fired while Crogan was advancing upon him. It was proved by persons who saw Hughes after the affray, that his arm and hand were much bruised and wounded.

Much testimony was adduced to show the good general character of Hughes, and his excellent conduct as an officer; on the other hand, the Commonwealth, to show general malice, gave in evidence, a declaration made by him some time before the affray happened, "that he found great trouble with the people on the public works, and that if he had a process to execute against any of them, and he was to resist it, he would as leave shoot him down as he would a bull."

The question as to the justification of the officer, in killing a person who resists and assaults him in the performance of his duty, was very ably argued by Mr. Champney (prosecuting attorney) and Mr. Montgomery, on the part of the Commonwealth; and Messrs. W. Hopkins and Reath Frazer, for the prisoner.

Judge Franklin having charged the Jury with his usual ability, they retired, and in about an hour returned with a verdict of acquittal.

One of the greatest operations, perhaps, ever attempted upon a living human being, was performed a few days since by Professor Gibson, of the University of Pennsylvania, on a boy named G. Washington Reynolds, sixteen years of age, from the State of Delaware. A tumour of solid consistence, and as large as a child's head, occupied the right side of the neck, and had been growing for several years. The great arteries, the veins and nerves of the neck, were spread over the surface of the tumour in every direction. The carotid artery and internal jugular vein, were first tied by the operator; the nerves turned aside, and the enlarged mass dissected out, so as to expose the pharynx, gullet, windpipe, and great sympathetic nerve, without the loss of more than three ounces of blood. Upwards of three hundred students and physicians witnessed the operations, and seemed at a loss which to admire most, the intrepidity, and the gentleness of the surgeon, or the heroism of the boy, who lay perfectly still, and never uttered an exclamation from the beginning to the end of the operation, which lasted 33 minutes. The same operator has since removed, in the presence of his class, from the bladder of a man, an uncommonly large stone, the whole surface of

which is covered with projecting points, so as to cause it to resemble the butt of the James' town weed. Both patients are in a fair way of recovery.

Phil. Inquirer.

From the Cincinnati Republican of Nov. 21.

EMIGRATION OF OHIO INDIANS.

The following particulars respecting the journey of the Indians emigrating from Ohio have been politely communicated to us by Mr. Gardiner, who is now on a visit to his family in this neighbourhood:

"The emigration of the Ohio Indians will, in all probability, have been completed by the 25th or 30th of the present month. The emigrants are about 800 in number, consisting of distinct bands of the Seneca, Shawnee and Ottawa tribes, with a few Munsee and Delaware. They were marched in three detachments, the whole under the superintendence of James B. Gardiner, assisted by Major G. W. Pool, an Assistant Agent, and a Conductor, Assistant Conductor and Interpreter for each tribe. The Indians left rendezvous in Shelby county, on the 27th of September; and notwithstanding fifteen days of unavoidable delay on the march, in consequence of inclement weather, bad roads, sickness and a few deaths, they crossed the Mississippi on the 1st inst. in good health and fine spirits. The distance travelled was upwards of 400 miles. Nearly two thirds of the emigrants were women and children—many of the former were old and decrepid. Ten public and twelve Indian wagons; seventy-five public and about 500 Indian horses were employed in the emigration. The march was without parallel in point of rapidity. The Indians were supplied with an abundance of the best of provisions and all necessary comforts. Except among the lazy and dissipated there is no murmuring nor discontent. It is believed that no emigration of Indians, from any part of the United States, was ever conducted with so little expense, so few accidents, and so much general satisfaction.

The distance to be travelled beyond the Mississippi was about 500 miles. The weather, since the crossing has been favourable, and the roads are in fine order.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

On the 21st instant our village was polluted by one of the most atrocious, barbarous and unprovoked murders that has ever fallen under our observation—the murder of a wife by her own husband! The cause, if indeed there were any, is yet a mystery. The circumstances attending this horrible affair, as far as they have come to our knowledge, are as follows:

Oran Riley, an Irishman of intemperate habits, whose hovel was situated in the outskirts of the village, went home between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, and at the time appeared free from intoxication, as is affirmed by a female neighbour who had but a few moments previous entered the dwelling on an errand. He took up his youngest child, about eight or ten months old, and after kissing it repeatedly, replaced it on the floor near the fire, from whence it was taken up by the neighbour above mentioned. In the meantime, the wife, who is represented by all who knew her as a peaceable, harmless, affectionate and industrious woman, was attending to her little domestic duties, and after taking off a kettle in which she had been boiling clothes, was in the act of putting over another kettle for the purpose of cooking, when the fiend in human shape stepped up behind her, took her by the head, and with a razor deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear. The neighbour felt the blood spurt upon her hand, and supposing that he had struck his wife, without suspecting the enormity of his crime, ran out for assistance.

When that assistance was obtained, a period of perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes, she was discovered upon the floor, entirely lifeless, with the infirmarian wound by her side. On being observed, he attempted, with the same razor, to cut his own throat. In this, however, he did not succeed; for although the windpipe was nearly severed, and several of the minor arteries were cut off, it is believed that he will speedily recover.

We yesterday morning went to the scene of the outrage, and never have we witnessed any thing so truly appalling—her head literally severed from her body. For him (he was then lying on a bed in the same room with his murdered wife) we have no sympathy.

Five small children, the oldest about eight years, and the youngest between eight and ten months, have by this diabolical deed, been deprived of a kind and affectionate mother, and the stain of deliberate murder, for the first time, we believe, has been attached to our county.

Last night the but in which this miserable being formerly resided, was burnt to the ground, that not a relic may remain of the foul transaction.

He is in custody, awaiting his trial, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which holds its session next month.

From the Oswego Free Press.

From the New-York Commercial of Saturday.

THE PAYNE FESTIVAL.

This affair, on Thursday evening, went off exceedingly well, as we learn from those who were present. The audience was brilliant and select; and the receipts from subscriptions amounted to about four thousand dollars. Whether it arose from the haste of preparation, the accidents arising from the indisposition of some of the performers, or the constraint arising from the circumstance that a great deal was expected; we are not able to say, but we learn that the tragedy was not well played. This disappointment was

redeemed by other exhibitions. At the close of the performance, Mr. Payne was loudly and unanimously called for. He appeared and made the following address—labouring at first under very natural embarrassment, but presently recovering himself, and speaking in clear, melodious tones, with the enthusiasm of the audience became still greater as he proceeded.

"My honoured countrymen, my most valued friends! I thought I should have been better prepared for the emotions of this moment; but it is long, very long, since I stood in person before the public, and so immeasurably is the anticipation from my wildest dream, exceeded by what I now experience, that I am compelled to cast myself upon your indulgence for my inability to give my feelings utterance. And shall I not do so without apprehension, having the evidence before me of this brilliant scene.—The beautiful and the brave, the wise and the wealthy, clustering in one unequalled galaxy of lofty and of liberal hearts,—that for any thing depending upon kindness it is impossible to look to you in vain.—Grant me your pardon, then, if I am incompetent to acknowledge that kindness as I ought; for it is your own goodness that paralyzes the power to thank you, and am dazed, dazzled, surprised, overwhelmed.

When I think that in this place three and twenty years ago, my youthful steps first ventured before the public,—feelings and associations rush through my memory,—for which your own sympathies will find a language that my tongue seeks in vain. The very theatre on which I stood, has since been levelled to the ground,—and though I am upon the same spot, there remains no vestige of the stage which the fond fancies of a boy arrayed in all the charms and promises of fairy land. Since then the character of my ambition is changed; yet I can remember 'such things were and were most precious' and the retrospect becomes the more touching to myself, now that I appear on it for the last time, and bid it formally and eternally farewell. It is a high satisfaction to me that my allien to the stage, and my return to my home, should be marked by an event, which, to all Americans who devote themselves to literature and the arts, will give a glorious lesson. It will show that they belong to a country which is incapable of forgetting her sons, and let those sons, whatever their discomforts, toil on and not despair, for the time will come, when they will be nobly recited. For myself, I do not acquiesce in the testimonials of this night, under any vanity regarding my own claims, which can mislead as to its real incentive; but I have a deep sense of the responsibility imposed on me by this unprecedented kindness; and believe me, my excellent friends,—believe me, my beloved countrymen, it will be the study and the prayer and the perpetual hope of my future life, to render myself worthy of the present moment, and of a country of which I was ever proud, and now, since I have seen your country, I am yet more proud than ever,—and of a city, in whose far-sighted, generous and gallant acts, hourly I witness fresh motives for exulting; that it was my distinction to have been born her son.

FROM KEY WEST.

The Charleston Mercury has been furnished with a letter from Key West, dated Nov. 14th, from which the following intelligence is gathered.

There have been many shipwrecks on the coast lately. The packet Kentucky, with 800 bales Cotton; a Spanish brig; a schooner with many passengers, and a portion of the Glasgow's cotton are of the list. Also an English brig with rum and sugar, one of the crew of which is dead, and all the rest sick; and another Spanish brig lost near Key Biscayne, with logwood, mahogany, and some fifty inferior Spanish paintings; which last were brought to Key West and sold. The wet part of the Pulaski's goods had been all brought to Key West.

The Motto was sent up the coast for the relief of vessels in distress, and no salvage to be demanded. She returned with the crews of the English and Spanish brigs, and the passengers of the latter, who alone required aid, the others having assistance already.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in Prince-George's county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, BISHOP WYMAN, Esq. of this city, to MISS CATHERINE WATERS, of Prince George's county.

OBITUARY.

Died, at Carlisle, Pa. on the 30th ult. Mrs. REBECCA WHITE, consort of Eliza White, Esq. late of this city.

On yesterday evening, in this city, after a short but severe sickness, Mr. James HOLLAND, in the 53d year of his age. Mr. Holland through life, sustained the character of an honest, upright man; a warm affectionate husband, and a kind and indulgent parent. He has left a numerous and amiable family, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

REVISION OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND.

PERSONS wishing to be supplied with copies of the report made by the gentlemen appointed to Revise the Laws of this State, preparatory to the legislative action thereon, will please forward their orders, (post-paid,) at FURTHUR BY THE LAST MONDAY OF THIS MONTH to the Editor of the Maryland Republican—at which office the work is now at press.

The price per copy will be \$1 for every 500 pages it may contain. The Legislature having ordered only 111 copies, none else will be printed but what are subscribed for by the above period.

Editors throughout the State will please give the above one insertion.

WANTED TO HIRE.

By the year, a man to take care of the Furnace at CURTIS'S CREEK, in suitable hands, a liberal compensation will be given. Also wanted at the same place, a man to take care of the mill. Inquire of JOHN BARRETT, of the Furnace, or JOHN BARRETT & SONS, Iron Founders, North Calvert st. Baltimore. December, 6.

\$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis Neck, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named JIM, on the 26th day of October. Jim is black, and about twenty-nine years of age, and supposed to be five feet seven or eight inches high, and when spoken to has a down and sullen look; his clothing is not recollected—he was recently purchased out of the estate of William C. Davis, where he has been seen since he absconded. The above reward will be given by delivering him to me, or lodging him in jail, so that I get him again. MARY DUVALL. Dec. 6.

IN CHANCERY.

1st December, 1832. ORDERED, That the sale of the Real Estate of Matthew Dement, made and reported by Gerard N. Cassin, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 1st day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the first day of January next. The Report states, the amount of sales to be \$150 00. True copy.

Test—RAMSAY WATERS. Reg. Cur. Can. Dec. 6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, a testamentary on the personal estate of John Greenwell, (K. B.) late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of November 1832.

ELIZA A. ABELL, Ex'r. Dec. 6.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel County, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors, at the several Tobacco Inspection Warehouses, bearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court. All persons having appeals or transfers to make, are hereby notified, that on that day the books of the commissioners will be closed for the year 1832.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Comm'r. A. A. C. Dec. 6.

IN CHANCERY.

26th Nov. 1832. ORDERED, That the sale of the Real Estate of Robert Welsh, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Louis Gassaway, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 26th day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 26th day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$1153 00. True copy.

RAMSAY WATERS. Reg. Cur. Can. Nov. 2.

Lowest Price 86—Tickets 85.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 19, for 1832. Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners. To be drawn at Baltimore, On SATURDAY 8th of Dec. 1832, AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M. Sixty Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEDULE	
1 prize of	\$20,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,500
1 prize of	1,372
5 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	300
10 prizes of	200
24 prizes of	150
56 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	60
56 prizes of	40
56 prizes of	30
56 prizes of	25
112 prizes of	20
2,184 prizes of	12
15,400 prizes of	6

18,040 prizes.

Tickets to be had at

DEBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(Opposite the Post Office.)

Nov. 23.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday, the 18th day of December next, at the late residence of Joseph Morton, on West River, THE PERSONAL ESTATE of Joseph Morton, deceased, consisting of several young, likely

NEGROES,

Boys and Girls, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Corn and Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months for all sums of Ten Dollars, and upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date, under that amount the Cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE MORTON, Adm'r. At the same time will be offered for sale, if not previously disposed of, a Tract of Land. Dec. 6.

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL,

ENTITLED THE SELECT CIRCULATING

LIBRARY,

CONTAINING

Equal to FIFTY VOLUMES for FIVE DOLLARS.

PROSPECTUS.

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary taste, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which, emphatically is, to make good reading cheap, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications.—Take the Waverley novels for example, the "Chronicles of the Conquest" occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication.—Disent subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty-two weeks to accomplish; for tho' not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that most of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will occasionally be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge and science, literature and novelty.—Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary taste and habits adds a due sense to the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to the people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to furnish conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Select Circulating Library" will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper in octavo form, with three columns on a page, and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most distant post office.

It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers, will form a volume, with both preservation, of 832 pages, bound in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Beech's Cyclopaedia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and Index. The price is \$20. Dollars for fifty-two numbers, or sixteen pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded, unless extensively patronized.—Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number.—This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may also procure the work for \$20 by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense.

Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.

ADAM WAYNE.

A specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.

NOTICE
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
HAVING made DANIEL HART my sole Agent in Annapolis, he is fully authorized to collect all debts due me, rent all property belonging to me, and sell all my property in Annapolis for sale, to sell on such terms as he in his judgment, and my interest may think best. Therefore all persons indebted to me are fully authorized to make payment to him, and his receipt shall be good and as fully legal as if given by myself. Given under my hand this 23d day of November, 1832.
THOS. B. ANDERSON.
Nov. 29.

IN CHANCERY,
27th November, 1832.
The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland,

John Chew Thomas.
THE bill filed in this cause alleges, that the defendant being indebted to the complainants in the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty dollars, on a note, did on the 24th day of November 1828, duly execute, acknowledge, and have recorded, a deed of mortgage to the complainants, conveying to them, and their successors, all the right, title and interest, of the defendant, in and to a tract or parcel of land lying in Washington county, of the state of Maryland, patented in the name of the defendant, and containing, exclusive of three small parcels sold to Jacob W. L. and others, about three thousand acres of land, more or less, and called Golden Fleece, together with all its buildings, improvements and advantages, in order to better to secure to the complainants the payment of the said debt due on the said note, or any other or others that may be given in renewal thereof, or of any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect of the same, with all the interest and costs that may accrue thereon—the defendant, for the purposes aforesaid, did on the thirtieth day of January 1830, duly execute, acknowledge, and have recorded, another deed of mortgage, conveying the above land and premises to the complainants, and their successors, and also did, on the twelfth day of March, in the year last aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid, duly execute, acknowledge, and have recorded, another deed of mortgage, conveying the said land and premises to the complainants, and their successors. The bill refers particularly to the said deeds of mortgage filed therewith, as exhibits and parts of said bill. The bill further states, that the complainants are informed that the said John Chew Thomas did, on the 6th day of May 1829, mortgage the said tract of land to the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, to secure the payment of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and that the said debt is still due. The complainants then charge, that the said note due to them hath not been renewed or paid in whole or in part; that the defendant has permitted it to be protested for nonpayment, and that the principal and interest from the 7th of November 1832, with three dollars and ninety cents costs of protest, are now due thereon to the complainants. The bill then prays a decree for the sale of the mortgaged premises to pay the debt, interest and costs, unless the same be paid by a time to be limited by the Chancellor; that an order for a notice of publication may issue against the said defendant, Thomas, who is a nonresident, being a resident in the state of Pennsylvania, and a subpoena may be directed to the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, that they may be and appear in this court, and answer the said bill, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass in the premises according to the prayer of the complainants, and that the complainants may have other and further relief, and so forth. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper three successive weeks before the 20th day of December next, give notice to the said nonresident defendant of this application and of the object and substance of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the 27th day of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed for in the said bill.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Nov. 29.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
ANAPOLIS, Nov. 26, 1832.
In pursuance of a resolution of the general assembly, passed at December session 1830, notice is hereby given, That sealed proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this office until the last Monday in December next, for furnishing the Stationary, &c. mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislature and Executive Departments of the government of this state, for the year 1833.
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk, of the Council.

List of Articles Wanted.
20 reams Folio Post Paper, different qualities
80 do Folio Post do do do
5 do Foolscap do do do
1 do Demi do do do
4 do Cartridge do do do
5000 Quills do do do do
10 gallons Ink in bottles
6 lbs. Red Sealing Wax
6 lbs. Red Wafers
2 gross Red Tape
1 gross Bobbin, half round and half flat
1 gross of Sail Needles, large size
1 gross Paper Fasteners
1 do Letter Seals
20 lbs. Black Sand.
To be published once a week for three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, Chesapeake and Gazette, Baltimore; and in the Sentinel and Herald, Frederick.
Nov. 29.

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PROSPECTUS.
In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.
There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary taste, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.
Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.
To circulate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waterbury's for example, the "Chronicles of the Commonwealth" occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper form. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of new books, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. This our subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about fifty volumes of the common London novel size for five dollars. This may not take fifty-two weeks to accomplish, for the book not longer than one week will elapse between the issuing of each number, yet, when there is a press of very interesting matter, or when two or more numbers are required to contain a whole work, the proprietor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals—fifty-two numbers being the equivalent for five dollars.
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It will be printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The single fifty-two numbers will form a volume, well fitted for preservation, of 83 pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Reed's Cyclopaedia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and Index.
The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance.
Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$25, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4, by uniting in their remittances.
Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the publisher at his expense.
Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.
Subscribers names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers.
Oct. 18.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers of the City of Annapolis, having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of James Williamson, late of the said county deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them properly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.
SARAH J. WILLIAMSON, Ex'r.
ISABELL MARY, Ex'r.
Nov. 11.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase four or five men hands, for a term of years; also to hire three or four hands, on which he will give Seventy Dollars per year. Those at a distance can address, through the Annapolis Post Office, to JACOB H. SLEMAKER.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
October 24th, 1832.
On application by petition of Charles F. May, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of Henry E. Mayer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give ten notices 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.
SAML. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Baltimore county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Henry E. Mayer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1832.
CHARLES F. MAYER,
Adm'r. D. B. N.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
October 26th, 1832.
ON application by petition of Joseph G. Harrison, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas T. Simmons, 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 some one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
SAML. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Thomas T. Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1832.
JOS. G. HARRISON, Adm'r. W. A.
Nov. 5.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
November 6th, 1832.
ON application by petition of Samuel Maynard, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Lewis Neth, 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.
SAMUEL MAYNARD, Ex'r.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Neth, 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 6th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of November, 1832.
SAM. MAYNARD, Ex'r.
Nov. 15.

FOR
BALTIMORE, EASTON, CAMBRIDGE, CHESTERTOWN AND CENTREVILLE.
The steamboat MARYLAND leaves Annapolis on every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock for Baltimore, and leaves Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday at 8 o'clock, and every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock for Annapolis. She leaves Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday for Cambridge and Easton at half past 10 o'clock, and leaves Annapolis on every Sunday morning at half past 11 o'clock for Centreville and Chestertown. Passage to Baltimore \$1.50; to Easton or Cambridge, \$2.00; to Chestertown or Centreville, \$2.00. Children under 12 years of age, half price.
LEWEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner.
Oct. 11, 1832.

BANK OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1832.
BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:
For deposits payable to order, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.
For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.
On current accounts, or deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.
By order R. WILSON, Cashier.
Nov. 17.

IN CHANCERY,
13th November, 1832.
James Higgins and wife,

Utho Scott, Trustee of Thomas Ayres, an insolvent debtor, and Benedict Meads.
THE bill in this cause states, that the complainants at August Term of Harford county court, 1819, recovered a judgment against Thomas Ayres on a single bill given by the said Ayres to them—that the said bill, before suit was brought on it, had been pledged to Benedict Meads to secure a small debt this complainant owed him—that said debt was fully paid to Meads before suit was brought; but that said suit was erroneously entered, to the use of Meads—that Ayres obtained, from the High Court of Chancery an injunction on said judgment—that he filed a bond to the complainants, and Meads, generally—that the injunction was afterwards dissolved—that suit was brought on said bond, and a judgment obtained, in Harford county court, at August term 1830, in the names of the complainants, and said Meads—that execution issued on the judgment, but none of the money was levied—that application was made to Harford county court, sitting as a court of law, by the complainants, for relief against Meads, grounded on affidavits shewing that said Meads had not, in fact, any interest in said judgment though he appeared as a legal plaintiff, this relief was refused by the court on the ground that the remedy was in equity—that Ayres has since taken the benefit of the insolvent laws, and that Utho Scott has been appointed his trustee—that there are funds enough in said trustee's hands for the payment of all Ayres' debts—that Meads still fraudulently claims an interest in the judgment, and that he lives out of the state. The bill prays payment of the judgment, and general relief, an order of publication against Meads, process against Scott, and the appointment of a receiver. Whereupon it is ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in some newspapers before the 20th day of December next, give notice to the said absent defendant to appear in this court, on or before the 20th day of March next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree shall not pass as prayed.
Nov. 2.

THEODORICK BLAND, Chan.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY order of the Orphans Court of Charles county, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the eleventh day of December next, all the personal estate of John Harris, late of Charles county deceased, (not heretofore disposed of) consisting in part of a well selected Law Library, being the same that heretofore belonged to his father the late Thomas Harris, Esq. and also several other valuable books, such as the American and Foreign Reviews, &c. And at Leonard Town, in Saint Mary's county, on the 18th December next, will be sold all the personal property of said deceased in Saint Mary's county, consisting of one quarter cask fine quality Sherry Wine, and one demijohn French Brandy.
THE TERMS OF SALE—two six months credit, the purchaser giving notes, with approved security, on interest from day of sale.
JOS. HARRIS, Adm'r.
with the will annexed of John Harris, dec'd.
Nov. 2.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Ignatius Jarboe, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November 1832.
WILLIAM THOMAS, Adm'r.
Nov. 29.

BASH SHEPARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
HAS just arrived with a handsome and well selected assortment of
CLOTHS,
Consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Olive—Also—
CASSIMERES.
OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KINDS.
Stripes, Checks and other Fancy Calicoes.
VESTINGS, GLOVES, STOCKS,
and **SUSPENDERS.**
Persons are requested to call and examine his assortment.
Oct. 18.

FREE FALL GOODS.
GEORGE M'NEIL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAS just received his supply of FALL GOODS, consisting of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,
Of all colours and qualities, selected from the latest importations, and which in regard to fashion and style, he thinks cannot be surpassed. He requests his friends and the public, to whom he is much indebted for former favours, to call and examine his assortment.
GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.
Oct. 18.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

IN CHANCERY,
November 1st 1832.
Henry Grege and wife, and John Pierpoint,

Charles Read and others.
THE bill in this cause states, that John Pierpoint, deceased, being possessed of 100 acres of land, a part of Chew's Vineyard, devised it to his sister, Ann Pierpoint, and her daughter, in equal portions, as tenants in common—that Deborah died before the said testator—that the said John died in possession in 1803, leaving his said will unrevoked, unaltered, and without having re-published it after the death of Deborah—that on his death the half devised to Deborah having lapsed, descended, one-half to the said Ann, and the other half in equal portions to your Orators, John and Ann, as his only heirs at law—that Ann Pierpoint, after the death of said testator, took possession of the whole tract in name of herself and the complainants, as tenants in common—that the said Ann, by deed dated to 1810, conveyed all her undivided interest in said land to Charles Read, who now resides beyond the limits of this state—that the said Charles, and a Dennis Read and Nicholas Wells, have been in the exclusive enjoyment of the use and rents and profits since 1814, and that the said land is incapable of division, except by sale, without injury to the owners.
The bill prays a decree for a sale of the said property, that the proceeds may be divided between the complainants and the said Charles Read, who owned it as tenants in common. It also prays a decree for the payment to the complainants of their just proportions of the rents and profits of the said land since 1814, whereupon it is ordered that the said complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 20th day of December next, give notice to the absent defendant to appear in this court on or before the 20th day of March next, to show cause if any he has, why a decree should not pass as prayed.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Nov. 22.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, SC.

ON application of John W. Baker of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying me to grant to him the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John W. Baker having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application, within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Baker, and the said trustee having given bond with security, approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said John W. Baker having also given bond with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before the Judges of Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday of April next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said county court on the third day of April next, for the final hearing of his application, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, "An act relating to insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, and the said John W. Baker having before me taken the oath directed to be taken by the said insolvent laws for the delivery up of his property, *these are therefore to certify,* that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said John W. Baker. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.
GIDON WHITE.
Nov. 22.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.
ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Joshua Neale, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee.
By order,
JO. HARRIS, Clerk.
True copy
Saml. Mary's County Court—
Nov. 29.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John H. Harvey, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
JOHN HAMMOND, Adm'r.
Nov. 22.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
I WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES.
Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands, able, mechanic, or every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I am at all times to be found at Williams' Hotel, Annapolis.
RICHARD WILLIAMS.
October 4, 1832.

The Maryland Gazette.

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Church Street, Annapolis.

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MISCELLANY.

IDLE WORDS.

"My God!" the beauty off exclaimed
With deep impassioned tones,
But not in humble prayer, she named
The High and Holy One.
Twas not upon the hallowed knee,
With soul upraised to heaven,
Pleading with heartfelt agony,
That she might be forgiven.
Twas not in heavenly strains to raise
To the great source of good
Her daily offering of praise,
Her song of gratitude.
But in the gay and thoughtless crowd,
And in the festive hall,
Mid scenes of mirth and mockery loud
She named the Lord of All.
She called upon that awful name,
When laughter loudest rang—
Or when the flash of triumph came—
Or disappointments pang.
The filiest thing that flattery knew,
The most unmeaning fuss—
From those sweet lips profanely drew
Names of the Holiest.
I thought how sweet that voice would be,
Breathing this prayer to heaven—
"My God, I worship only thee,
O, be my sins forgiven!"

From the New England Weekly Review.
THE TWO BRIDEGROOMS.

The sun went down on the plains of Palestine, tinged with the redder hue the darkness of battle. The infidel had retired, and the field, from whence, but a little time before, the clang of arms went up into the still skies of Syria, where the brazen helm and the pale crescent gave back their double flood of sunlight—and where chivalrous lances of Christendom borne down the infidel seminary, lay silent beneath the darkness—save when some stifled groan, or muttered prayer of the dying, told that the work of death was yet unfinished.

Bravely had Rupert Merton and his bosom friend, the young Knight of Anselm, borne themselves in the terrible strife of that day. But, in the last struggle—just as the vast sea of turbans and scimitars rolled backwards from the fierce onset of the Christian chivalry, they had been separated from each other; and Rupert, with a bounding heart, discovered that his friend was not among the weary and war-painted soldiers who gathered together in the Syrian twilight, with those mingled emotions of pain and triumph, which victory attained only by bitter sacrifices, must always inspire. He turned away from the congratulations of his nightly brethren, and sought the bloody scene of the recent encounter.

Fearful were the sight and sounds which paired the senses of Rupert Merton, as he stole watchfully among the ghastly wrecks of the fierce death grapple. On one hand lay the tall and graceful form of the Moslem, with his brazen helmet and light armour, and on the other, the stalwart Knight of Christendom, girded in his cumbersome armour, like a thrown down statue of Iron, with his cross-handled sword still grasped in his hand which might never more lift its heavy gauntlet. The writhing forms of the dying were around him; their ghastly countenances turned upwards to the dim twilight—with here and there a friend bending anxiously over them. Rupert hurried onward. A low moan at his side at length, arrested his attention. He paused, and by the dim light he saw the familiar countenance of his friend. The helmet was off—and there was a ghastly paleness in the features which faintly smiled upon him—Robert of Anselm had fallen.

Rupert knelt at his side. The wounded man rallying his latest energies, murmured faintly—Merton, tell my lady, love, how I have fallen. Let her know that her Knight died in his armour, as a Knight should die. There was a struggle in his ghastly features—his lips moved—the ear of Rupert listened in vain.

"Peace to thee, valiant knight!" said Rupert Merton, as he rose from bending over the inanimate form of his friend. "A braver never laid lance in rest, and a worthier never knelt at the shrine of beauty!" And he left him to the loneliness of the gathering night, which now hung over the battle-field with the darkness of a funeral pall.

Two years had passed away, and one of England's pleasant villages was enlivened with the gaiety and splendour of a merry bridal. It was the bridal of Rupert Merton to the lady-love of Robert of Anselm—the knight who fell with his good sword in hand, and his armour on, in the wars of Palestine. Marvel not, reader, that the betrothed of Anselm should so soon yield herself to the embraces of another. Did she forget her lover—the good knight who had borne her name on his helmet through the reddest fields of Palestine? Did she cease to remember him, who had laid at her feet the wrested sword and the conquered banner of his enemies—whose armour she had herself faced for its last trial—him, at the mention of whose name, her heart had beat proudly, and for whose rest she had looked forward with the anxiety

of love? Never! She had wept sadly at the story of his fall—glorious as it was—she had offered at many a shrine, prayers for the noble spirit which had passed away forever. But tears may not always flow—the fountains which have been opened by the rude hand of affliction may close again. So it was with the lady Eleanor. The tide of agony settled down into the calm melancholy of a spirit sanctified and made better by the trial of grief. And when she knew that there still remained strong in its bosom, early love of Rupert Merton—a love which his friendship for Robert had checked in its first revelations—she listened to his words of affectionate consolation and sympathy. And she gave her plighted troth to the dearest friend of her warmest love.

They stood up together before the village church altar, and the multitude gazed on them with gratified eagerness. Both were pale—there was a melancholy on their features, which told how deeply they had both tasted of the bitter fountains of existence. But in the noble bearing of Rupert, and in the chastened beauty of his lovely partner, those who looked on them found much to admire; and a whisper of delight ran round the assembly for a moment, and then, as the imposing ceremony commenced, all became silent once more, in breathless attention.

A clatter of hoofs, as if a horseman was hurrying with the speed of life and death, startled the assemblage. The next moment the tall form of a knight in armour darkened the door of the church. The multitude gave way before his hasty and fierce stride.

"Hold!" he exclaimed in the loud tone of command—"that lady is my betrothed bride. Lady Eleanor, I adjure thee, remember thy vow—break it not for a false traitor!"

All startled, and Rupert laid his hand on his sword. "Sir Knight," he said sternly, as the hot blood rushed up to his pale forehead, "at another time thou shalt be fully answered, if it so prove that thou art worthy of knightly dealings." And he turned again to the priest at the altar.

The eyes of the stranger shone like fire beneath the bars of his vizor. "Rupert Merton," he shouted in a fierce and loud voice—"let the ceremony be stayed, or the sanctuary of the living God shall not protect thee!"

"Dastard!" returned Merton, and conveying his trembling bride to the hand of his kinsman, and confronting the intruder—"Rupert Merton asks no other protection save his own good sword. If thou hast the spirit of a knight, follow me!"

They strode through the church aisle together—and in another moment the quick clash of steel rang sharply on the ears of the horror-stricken assembly. The struggle was short—but desperate. Reckless of his own life, each seemed only to seek that of his enemy. Rupert, covered with wounds, reeled forward and grasped the throat of his enemy with that fierce strength which passion lends the last struggles of existence. His glazing eye blazed widely open as he passed his sword like lightning through the body of the stranger. It was a fatal blow. Both fell at the same instant; and, when the multitude gathered about them, they were dead. "Unharm the stranger, said the priest, as with a shudder he surveyed the dead forms before him. The helmet was unbound; and the haughty and dark features of Robert of Anselm were exposed—features familiar to many who were present, although settled in the grimness of death.

The knight of Anselm had recovered from his wounds; he had escaped from the captivity of the infidel, and had sought his own loved England, the home of his betrothed—to die by the hand of Rupert of Merton!

"May God deal in mercy with their fierce spirits!" said the priest in a trembling voice. And the people murmured "Amen."

The lady Eleanor died in the cell of a convent, after living for years with a withered heart and a weary spirit—in that dream-like apathy of feeling—that cold, dull torpor of despair, which is broken only by the releasing touch of death.

From Sketches of Western Adventures.

In the spring of the year 1755, James Smith, then a youth of eighteen, accompanied a party of 300 men from the frontiers of Pennsylvania, who advanced in front of Braddock's army, for the purpose of opening a road over the mountain. When within a few miles of the Bedford Springs, he was sent back to the rear, to hasten the progress of some wagons loaded with provisions and stores for the use of the road cutters. Having delivered his orders, he was returning, in company with another young man, when they were suddenly fired upon by a party of three Indians, from a cedar thicket, which skirted the road. Smith's companion was killed on the spot; and although he himself was unhurt, yet his horse was so much frightened by the flash and report of the guns, as to become totally unmanageable, and after a few plunges, threw him with violence to the ground. Before he could recover his feet, the Indians sprung upon him, and overpowering his resistance, secured him as a prisoner. One of them demanded, in broken English, whether "more white men were coming up?" and upon his answering in the negative, he was seized by each arm, and compelled to run with great rapidity over the mountain until night, when the small party encamped and cooked their supper. An equal share of their scanty stock

of provisions was given to the prisoner, and in other respects, although strictly guarded, he was treated with great kindness. On the evening of the next day, after a rapid walk of fifty miles, through cedar thickets, and over very rocky ground, they reached the western side of the Laurel mountain, and beheld, at a little distance, the smoke of an Indian encampment. His captors now fired their guns, and raised the scalp halloo. This is a long yell for every scalp that has been taken, followed by a rapid succession of shrill, quick, piercing shrieks—shrieks, somewhat resembling laughter in the most excited tones. They were answered from the Indian camp below, by a discharge of rifles, and a long whoop, followed by shrill cries of joy, and all thronged out to meet the party. Smith expected instant death at their hands, as they crowded around him; but, to his surprise, no one offered him any violence. They belonged to another tribe, and entertained the party in their camp with great hospitality, respecting the prisoner as the property of their guests. On the following morning, Smith's captors continued their march, and on the evening of the next day, arrived at Fort Du Quesne—now Pittsburgh. When within half a mile of the fort, they again raised the scalp halloo, and fired their guns as above. Instantly the whole garrison was in commotion. The cannon were fired—the drums were beaten, and French and Indians ran out in great numbers to meet the party, and partake of the triumph. Smith was again surrounded by a multitude of savages, painted in various colours, and shouting with delight; but their demeanour was by no means as pacific as that of the last party he had encountered. They rapidly formed in two lines, and brandishing their hatchets, ramrods, switches, &c. called aloud upon him to run the gauntlet. Never having heard of this Indian ceremony before, he stood amazed for some time, not knowing what to do; but one of his captors explained to him, that he was to run between the two lines, and receive a blow from each Indian as he passed; concluding his explanation by exhorting him to "run his best," as the faster he ran the sooner the affair would be over. This truth was very plain—and young Smith entered upon his race with great spirit. He was switched very handsomely along the lines, for about three-fourths of the distance, the stripes only acting as a spur to greater exertions, and he had almost reached the extremity of the line, when a tall chief struck him a furious blow with a club upon the back of the head, and instantly felled him to the ground. Recovering himself in a moment, he sprung to his feet, and started forward again, when a handful of shud was thrown in his eyes, which, in addition to the great pain, completely blinded him. He still attempted to grope his way through, but was again knocked down and beaten with merciless severity. He soon became insensible under such barbarous treatment, and recollected nothing more, until he found himself in the hospital of the fort, under the hands of a French Surgeon, beaten to a jelly, and unable to move a limb. Here he was quickly visited by one of his captors—the same who had given him such good advice, when about to commence his race. He now inquired, with some interest, if he felt "very sore." Young Smith replied that he had been bruised almost to death, and asked what he had done to merit such barbarity. The Indian replied, that he had done nothing, but that it was the customary greeting of the Indians to their prisoners—that it was something like the English "how d'ye do?" and that now all ceremony would be laid aside, and he would be treated with kindness. Smith inquired if they had any news of Gen. Braddock. The Indian replied, that their scouts saw him every day from the mountains—that he was advancing in close columns through the woods—(this he indicated by placing a number of red sticks parallel to each other, and pressed close together)—and that the Indians would be able to shoot them down "like pigeons."

Smith rapidly recovered, and was soon able to walk upon the battlements of the fort, with the aid of a stick. While engaged in this exercise, on the morning of the 9th—he observed an unusual bustle in the fort. The Indians stood in crowds at the great gate, armed and painted. Many barrels of powder, balls, flints, &c. were brought out to them, from which each warrior helped himself to such articles as he required. They were soon joined by a small detachment of French regulars, when the whole party marched off together. He had a full view of them as they passed, and was confident that they could not exceed four hundred men. He soon learned that it was detached against Braddock, who was now within a mile of the fort; but from their great inferiority in numbers, he regarded their destruction as certain, and looked joyfully to the arrival of Braddock in the evening, as the hour which was to deliver him from the power of the Indians. In the afternoon, however, an Indian runner arrived with far different intelligence. The battle had not yet ended when he left the field; but he announced that the English had been surrounded, and were shot down in heaps by an invincible enemy that instead of flying at once or rushing upon their concealed foe, they appeared completely bewildered, huddled together in the centre of the ring, and before sun-down there would not be a man of them alive. This intelligence fell like a thunder-bolt upon Smith, who now saw himself irre-

trievably in the power of the savages, and could look forward to nothing but torture or endless captivity. He waited anxiously for further intelligence, still hoping that the fortunes of the day might change. But about sunset, he heard at a distance the well known scalp halloo, followed by wild, quick, joyful shrieks, and accompanied by long continued firing. This too surely announced the fate of the day. About dusk, the party returned to the fort, driving before them twelve British regulars, stripped naked, and with their faces painted black! an evidence, that the unhappy wretches were devoted to death. Next came the Indians, displaying their bloody scalps, of which they had immense numbers, and dressed in the scarlet coats, sashes, and military hats of the officers and soldiers. Behind all, came a train of baggage horses, laden with piles of scalps, canteens, and all the accoutrements of British soldiers. The savages appeared frantic with joy, and when Smith beheld them entering the fort, dancing, yelling, brandishing their red tomahawks, and waving their scalps in the air, while the great guns of the fort replied to the incessant discharge of the rifles without, he says, that it looked as if H-I-I had given a holiday, and turning loose its inhabitants upon the upper world. The most melancholy spectacle was the band of prisoners. They appeared dejected and anxious. Poor fellows! They had but a few months before left London, at the command of their superiors, and we may easily imagine their feelings, at the strange and dreadful spectacle around them.—The yells of delight and congratulation were scarcely over, when those of vengeance began. The devoted prisoners (British regulars) were led out from the fort to the Banks of the Allegheny, and to the eternal disgrace of the French commandant, were there burnt to death, with the most awful tortures. Smith stood upon the battlements, and witnessed the shocking spectacle. The prisoner was tied to a stake, with his hands raised above his head, stripped naked, and surrounded by Indians. They would touch him with red hot irons, and stick his body full of pine splinters, and set them on fire—drowning the shrieks of the victim in the yells of delight with which they danced around him. His companions in the mean time stood in a group near the stake, and had a foretaste of what was in reserve for each of them. As fast as one prisoner died under his tortures, another filled his place, until the whole party died. All this took place so near the fort, that every scream of the victims must have rung in the ears of the French commandant!

Two or three days after this shocking spectacle, most of the Indian tribes dispersed, and returned to their homes, as is usual with them after a great and decisive battle. Young Smith was demanded of the French by the tribe to whom he belonged, and was immediately surrendered into their hands.

The following description of a marriage festival in Boston, is by an English Traveler:

A family circle of about 20, gradually assembled, and at 7, the ceremony was performed in the drawing room, with considerable solemnity. I was glad to find the bride-maids very agreeable, and that one, of whom I was to have the especial charge, was very handsome. Our duties began immediately after tea, as it is the strange custom in Boston to see company the same evening; it is the office of the groomsmen to meet the ladies on the stairs, and conduct them to the bride, who sits or stands at the end of the drawing room, with her maidens, to receive all who are presented to her. We had the honour of presenting to her nearly all the beauty and fashion of Boston, and I have not very often seen more beauty in one room. Sometimes while marching up, an unknown belle on my arm, and the insignia of my office, a white rose on my breast, I was almost thrown into an involuntary fit of laughter, by thinking how you would be amused if you could see me. Towards the close of the evening it was no easy matter to work our way through the assembled crowd. About ten o'clock all had disappeared but the bridal party, and after a little social supper prepared for the bride-maids, and groomsmen, we disappeared also."

From the New York Gazette.

A FISHING PARTY.

On Friday the 2d ult. four young men started from New York in a small boat on a fishing excursion, and nothing was heard of them by their friends until Saturday last when news was received that three of them had arrived at New Orleans, in a vessel that had taken them up, after they had been blown out to sea, on the Monday following their departure from New York. The other had been "rownd on the preceding day. The name of the young man drowned was Samuel Jones, and the three saved are George Pointer, William Williams, and David Ford.

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

The "African Repository" gives an account of the recent emigration to Liberia, of a company of slaves from the Valley of the Mississippi. A majority of them—slaves of remarkable good character,—were manumitted for the purpose, including eleven belonging to Mr. Brockridge, of Kentucky, who, we are informed, sent with them a considerable sum of money to be expended for their benefit. The following more particular statement

with the accompanying remarks, will be read with interest.

"When," says Mr. Finley, "the vessel unloaded from her moorings to put to sea, she was visited by several friends and strangers, whom benevolence or curiosity attracted to witness the departure of the emigrants. They were very cheerful, smiling gaily at the prospect before them. A hymn was sung, in which the officers and crew, emigrants, and visitors, mingled their voices in unfeigned solemnity. After which, Rev. Mr. Donans made an affectionate and pertinent address, and invoked on them the blessings of Almighty God. When he extended them the parting hand, and bade them adieu forever, they seemed overcome by a sense of our kindness, and burst into tears. Thus departed, accompanied by the sympathies and prayers of the patriots and the Christian, the first expedition of emigrants to Liberia, from the Valley of the Mississippi, and the port of New Orleans."

Some of these were perhaps native Africans, all doubtless knew very well where they were going, and had they no joy in liberty, no gratitude, nor hope, nor human love? Heard they never by day, nor dreamed by night of the golden-rivered land of the plantain? Or felt they less keenly than we should feel the common desire of our race, to breathe away lingering life in the sales of our infancy, and to slumber in death with the bones of buried ancestors around us? Not such was the opinion of Mungo Park. "The poor negro," said he, "feels this desire in its full force. No water is sweet to him, but what is drawn from his own well, and no tree has so cool and pleasant a shade as the tabba-tree of his own hamlet."

When war compels him to leave the delightful spot where he first drew his breath, and to seek safety in some other kingdom, the time is spent in talking of the country of his ancestors, and no sooner is peace restored than he turns his back on the land of strangers, hastens to rebuild his fallen walls, and exults to see the smoke ascend from his native village.

And who can enjoy, more than the philanthropist of the West and South, this sweetest happiness of giving happiness to others? Who can tell better than they, what freedom is, and what the soul's yearning may be over the loss of that holy boon? God speed them in this God-like enterprise. God speed them to make a freeman of the slave and a citizen of the freeman, and to send him back to the shores of his own radiant and verdurous land. The skies shall smile upon them, and the soil shall be sacred soil. There let them lay the foundation of an empire, in silence and in peace. Ages hence, it may still stand, a monument of praise to this, immortal and beautiful as the stars. Even then, though their own proud republic should live but in history, it may still be at least an asylum, where he that has wandered and wept from his childhood, shall again exult in the smoke of his village, and again

"Shall drink at noon
The palm's rich nectar, and lie down at eve
In the green pastures of remembered days,
And walk—to wander and to weep no more,
On Congo's mountain coast, or Gambia's golden shore."

A letter, post marked New-Orleans was lately received at the New-York Post Office, the postage on which was \$288; which sum was paid at the New-Orleans Office. With the exception of a letter from Newport R. I. during the late war, this is the greatest amount of postage on any one letter received since the establishment of the New York Post Office. The postage on the Newport letter exceeded \$400, and was promptly paid. It contained the log book of a Privateer, and was to be used in evidence in a case then pending in the Admiralty Court.

Journal of Com.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A gentleman of this city, with a rifle, hit the size of a six cent piece, at a distance of thirty yards, thirty-one times in thirty-six shots. This unusual performance was made in deciding a wager, that in fifty shots, he would have a clear majority of twenty-five hits. The firing was from a rest in an open field, with a rifle carrying about fifty balls to a pound, and sighted in the usual manner. The object shot at was a piece of white card cut in the form of a six cent piece, and pasted on a dark ground. What is remarkable, he accomplished sixteen hits in succession, and eight of the number carried away the centre of the object shot at.—N. Y. Courier.

In a very liberal and complimentary critique of Griffin's Remains, Blackwood's Magazine has the following whimsical remark: "The face of an American, however handsome, seems to an English ear or eye, (we know not which, so let us say both,) to be perpetually playing, as from an invisible Jew's harp, the tune of Yankee Doodle."

Dog-Distemper.—To prevent the distemper in your dog, take a small fat piece of pork, and sleep with it between your toes; this will also prevent him foaming at the mouth.

A New-Jersey Editor says that a man who "cannot live on pie and milk, should be sent to Georgia to drive negroes or to fight soldiers."

When chosen, they are all representatives of the United States, not representatives of the particular State from which they come. They are not to be considered as agents of the State, but as agents of the Union. They are not to be considered as agents of the State, but as agents of the Union. They are not to be considered as agents of the State, but as agents of the Union.

States. Treason is an offence against sovereignty, and, as such, it is an offence against the power to punish it. It is an offence against the power to punish it. It is an offence against the power to punish it. It is an offence against the power to punish it.

to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy.

to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy. It is to our discord with the triumph of malignant joy.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Anne Holland takes this opportunity of notifying her friends, and particularly the Members of the Legislature, that the Boarding House formerly carried on by her deceased husband, will be continued by her in the manner it was formerly conducted. She respectfully solicits the share of patronage.

Dec. 13.

CALLION.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable injury from the hands of the Legislature, and other persons trespassing on the Farm (Horn Point) near Annapolis, is constrained to forward all persons from hunting, gunning, or in any other way trespassing thereon. Officers will be rigidly dealt with, and the law enforced against all who may violate this notice.

Dec. 13. GEORGE BARBER.

A NEW CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE striking features of this periodical are, that books are published in it in a form which allows of their being carried by mail, and at a rate so reasonable, that every intelligent educated person in the community can procure them. The publisher receives from England all the new books of merit, and from these, selections are made from the best class of Novels, Memoirs, Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Biography. These are printed as rapidly as an extensive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail, carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant post office in the Union, unimpaired.

This periodical commenced in October, with the popular novel of Walslate, or the Swedes in Prague, which cost in London six dollars; it is contained entire in two numbers and a half of the Circulating Library, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents. This was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lafayette, which cost the publisher to import eight dollars; it was likewise contained in the same space and at the same price. The sixth number commences the travels of Mr. Vigne, costing in London six dollars; it will be printed entire in the "Library" for at most thirty cents! This enumeration of prices the publisher trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail, will be sufficient to induce those who receive this prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the circulation of the work in their respective neighbourhoods, as, if encouraged hereafter as has so far been, it is his intention to lay before the American public in this form all the best books which issue from the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Fleet's Cyclopaedia. This volume will comprise at least from twenty-five to thirty entire works, printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy as book work. It will form two volumes of 416 pages each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and a valuable addition to every public and private library. The publisher feels confident in stating, that the entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more than the subscription price, as after a few more numbers are issued, no more will be printed than will supply actual paying subscribers.

Still further to increase the facilities of subscribers, the publisher has added another inducement for clubs to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars will be received in full for the subscription of five individuals. This deduction will pay at postage.

Those who design to patronize this new and popular mode of publishing good books, will oblige the subscriber by forwarding their remittances as early as practicable. A five dollar note deposited in the post office will supply good reading to a family and circle of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular and of high reputation possessed by few; to this he adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has assumed in catering for an extended and moral community. The publisher therefore confidently recommends the Circulating Library to heads of families, as a work which they need have no fear of introducing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular novel, by the English Opium Eater.

ADAM WALDIE,
Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Dec. 13.

A specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 20, for 1833.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore, On SATURDAY 22d of Dec. 1832, AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Fifty-four Number Lottery, Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME	
1 prize of	\$10,000
1 prize of	2,500
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,200
1 prize of	1,000
2 prizes of	4,000
4 prizes of	500
5 prizes of	300
10 prizes of	200
10 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	100
46 prizes of	40
46 prizes of	30
46 prizes of	25
1,150 prizes of	8
8,280 prizes of	4

9,624 prizes.

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1.

Tickets to be had at DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

MARK HIM A TEE.
A German gentleman having made a purchase of a thousand bags of coffee, directed the Irish porter of the mercantile house to which he was assigned, to mark the coffee with the initial of his paternal name (D.). The pronunciation, however, was unfortunate for the supercargo; mark him, said he, "mid a Tee." "Yes your honour," replied Pat, and immediately stamped every bag of the precious product of the South with the letter T. The irritated German lost all his wanted good humour at seeing the blunder, and as the lookers on were convulsed with laughter, the following dialogue took place:

D. Mr. Patrick!—Mr. Patrick! did I not do you for mark him mid a Tee?

Paddy. Please your honour, and isn't that a Tee?

D. No! Mr. Patrick, I do you mark him mid a Tee!

Paddy. By my shoul, sir, and there's not never a mother's son upon this spot here, barrin it be Mister O'Flanagan, and he's gone home till Ireland, that can make a better Tee, with a hair brush, than you ones, and bad luck to yourself and all your kin-folks, take that.

So saying the indignant son of Erin walked off, swearing that he could mark coffee-bags as well as any thundering Dutchman.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 18th day of December next, at the late residence of Joseph Morton, on West River,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE of Joseph Morton, deceased, consisting of several young likely

NEGROES,

Boys and Girls, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Park, Corn and Hay, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months for all sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the date under that amount the Cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE MORTON, Adm'r.

At the same time will be offered for sale, if not previously disposed of, a Tract of Land.

IN CHANCERY.

26th Nov. 1832.
ORDERED. That the sale of the Real Estate of Robert Welsh, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Louis Gassaway, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 26th day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 26th day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$1138 00.

True copy.—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Nov. 22.

IN CHANCERY.

1st December, 1832.
ORDERED. That the sale of the Real Estate of Gerard N. Canning, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 1st day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some newspaper, before the first day of January next. The Report states, the amount of sales to be \$150 00.

True copy.—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 6.

WANTED TO HIRE.

BY the year, Ten or twelve Good Slaves. They would be employed at the Farm at CURTIS'S CREEK; for suitable hands, a liberal compensation will be given. Also wanted at the same place fifty or sixty Wood Cutters. Inquire of

JOHN BARKER, at the Farm, or

JOHN BARKER & SON,

Iron Founders, North Calvert St. Baltimore, Dec. 6.

\$20 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis Neck, in Anne Arundel County, a negro man named JIM, on the 26th day of October. Jim is black, and about twenty-nine years of age, and supposed to be five feet seven or eight inches high, and when spoken to has a down and sullen look, his clothing is not recollected—he was recently purchased out of the estate of William C. Davis, where he has been seen since he absconded. The above reward will be given by delivering him to me, or lodging him in jail, so that I get him again.

MARY DUVAL

Dec. 6

REVISION OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND.

PERSONS wishing to be supplied with copies of the report made by the gentlemen appointed to revise the Laws of this State, preparatory to the legislative action thereon, will please forward their orders, (post-paid,) at FORTNEY'S THE LAST MONDAY OF THIS MONTH to the Editor of the Maryland Republican—at which office the work is now at press.

The price per copy will be \$1 for every 300 pages it may contain. The Legislature having ordered only 111 copies, none else will be printed but what are subscribed for by the above period.

Editors throughout the State will please give the above notice.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this

OFFICE.

NOTICE

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HAVING made James HARRIS, my sole Agent in Annapolis, he is fully authorized to collect all debts due me, and all property belonging to me, and as all my property in Annapolis is for sale, to sell on such terms as he in his judgment, and my interest may think best. Therefore all persons indebted to me are fully authorized to make payment to him, and his receipt shall be good and as fully legal as if given by myself. Given under my hand this 23d day of November, 1832.

THOS. B. ANDERSON.

Nov. 22.

IN CHANCERY.

27th November, 1832.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Maryland.

John Chew Thomas.

THE bill filed in this case alleges, that the defendant being indebted to the complainants in the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty dollars, on a note, due on the 24th day of November 1828, duly executed, acknowledged, and have recorded, a deed of mortgage to the complainants, conveying to them, and their successors, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, in and to a tract or parcel of land lying in Washington County, of the State of Maryland, patented in the name of the defendant, and containing, exclusive of the said parcels sold to Jacob Weiler, and others, seven three thousand acres of land, more or less, and called Golden Piece, together with all buildings, improvements and advantages, in order the better to secure to the complainants the payment of the said debt due on the said note, or any other or others that may be given in renewal thereof, or of any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect of the same, with all the interest and costs that may accrue thereon, and the defendant, for the purposes aforesaid, on the thirtieth day of January 1830, duly executed, acknowledged, and have recorded, another deed of mortgage, conveying the above land and premises to the complainants, and their successors, and also did on the twelfth day of March, in the year last aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid, duly execute, acknowledge, and have recorded, another deed of mortgage, conveying the said land and premises to the complainants, and their successors. The bill refers for particulars to the said deeds of mortgage filed therewith as exhibits and parts of said bill.

The bill further states, that the complainants are informed that the said John Chew Thomas did, on the 6th day of May 1830, mortgage the said tract of land to the President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, to secure the payment of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and that the said debt is still due. The complainants then charge, that the said note due to them has not been renewed or paid in whole or in part; that the defendant has permitted it to be protested for nonpayment; and that the principal and interest from the 7th of November 1832, with three dollars and ninety cents costs of protest, are now due thereon to the complainants. The bill then prays a decree for the sale of the mortgaged premises to pay the debt, interest and costs, unless the same be paid by a time to be limited by the Chancellor; that an order for a notice of publication may issue against the said defendant, Thomas, who is a nonresident, being a resident in the State of Pennsylvania; and a subpoena may be directed to the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, that they attend and appear in this court, and answer the said bill, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass in the premises; and that the complainants may have other and further relief, and so forth. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper three successive weeks before the 20th day of December next, give notice to the said nonresident defendant of this application, and of the object and substance of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court, in person, or by solicitor, on or before the 27th day of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed for in the said bill.

True copy.—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Nov. 29

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

ANAPOLIS, Nov. 26, 1832.

IN pursuance of a resolution of the general assembly, passed at December session 1830, notice is hereby given, That sealed proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this office until the last Monday in December next, for furnishing the Stationary, &c. mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislature and Executive Departments of the government of this State, for the year 1833.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

Nov. 29

List of Articles Wanted.

20 reams Folio Post Paper, different qualities

80 do Folio Post do

3 do Folio Cap do

1 do Demi do

4 do Quarto do

3000 Quills do

10 gallons Ink, in bottles

6 lbs Red Sealing Wax

6 lbs Red Wafers

2 gross Red Tape

1 gross Bobbin, half round and half flat

1 gross of Sail Needles, large size

1 gross Paper Folders

1 do Letter Seals

20 do black Sand.

To be published once a week for three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, Chronicle and Gazette, Baltimore; and in the Examiner and Herald, Frederick.

Nov. 29

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.

October 26th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Joseph G. Harrison, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas F. Simmons, 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 some one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Nov. 29

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 with the will annexed on the personal estate of Thomas F. Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1832.

J. S. G. HARRISON, Adm'r. W. A. Co.

Nov. 29

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.

November 6th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Samuel Maynard, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Lewis Neth, 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.

SAMUEL BROWN, Junr.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Nov. 15.

FOR

BALTIMORE, EASTON, CAMBRIDGE, CHESTERTOWN and CENTREVILLE.

The steamboat MARYLAND leaves Annapolis on every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock for Baltimore, and leaves Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday at 8 o'clock, and every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock for Annapolis. She leaves Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday for Cambridge and Easton, at half past 10 o'clock, and leaves Annapolis on every Sunday morning at half past 11 o'clock for Centreville and Chestertown. Passage to Baltimore \$1 50; to Easton or Cambridge, \$2 00; to Chestertown or Centreville, \$2 00. Children under 12 years of age, half price.

LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Capt.

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

Oct. 11, 1832.

BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

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

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

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

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

By order A. WILSON, Cashier.

May 17

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.

October 24th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Charles F. Maynard, 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.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Nov. 29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Baltimore county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non of the personal estate of Henry E. Mayes, 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 24th day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1832.

CHARLES F. MAYER.

Adm'r. D. B. N.

Nov. 29

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.

October 26th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Joseph G. Harrison, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas F. Simmons, 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 some one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Nov. 29

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 with the will annexed on the personal estate of Thomas F. Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of April next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1832.

J. S. G. HARRISON, Adm'r. W. A. Co.

Nov. 29

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court.

November 6th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Samuel Maynard, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Lewis Neth, 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.

SAMUEL BROWN, Junr.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Nov. 15.

FOR

BALTIMORE, EASTON, CAMBRIDGE, CHESTERTOWN and CENTREVILLE.

The steamboat MARYLAND leaves Annapolis on every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock for Baltimore, and leaves Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday at 8 o'clock, and every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock for Annapolis. She leaves Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday for Cambridge and Easton, at half past 10 o'clock, and leaves Annapolis on every Sunday morning at half past 11 o'clock for Centreville and Chestertown. Passage to Baltimore \$1 50; to Easton or Cambridge, \$2 00; to Chestertown or Centreville, \$2 00. Children under 12 years of age, half price.

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

Oct. 11, 1832.

BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

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

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

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

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

By order A. WILSON, Cashier.

May 17

FRANKLIN'S COMB

GEORGE H. HARRIS.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

25 years received the supply of FINE CLOTHS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

Of all colours and qualities, selected from the latest importations, and which in regard to fashion and style, he thinks cannot be surpassed. He requests his friends and the public, to whom he is much indebted for former favours, to call and examine his assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.

Oct. 18

BASIL SHEPARD,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has just arrived with handsome and well selected assortment of

CLOTHS,

Consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Olives—Also,

CASSIMERES,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KINDS: Stripes, Check and other Fancy Colours.

VESTINGS, GLOVES, STOCKS, and SUSPENDERS.

Persons are requested to call and examine his assortment.

Oct. 18

IN CHANCERY.

13th November, 1832.

James Huggins and Wife

vs.

Otho Scott, Trustee of Thomas Ayres an insolvent debtor, and Benedict Meads.

THE bill in this case states, that the complainants, at August Term of Harford County Court, 1819, recovered a judgment against Thomas Ayres on a single bill given by the said Ayres to them—that the said bill, before said was brought on it, had been pledged to Benedict Meads to secure a small debt the complainant owed him—that said debt was fully paid to Meads before suit was brought; but that said suit was erroneously entered to the use of Meads—that Ayres obtained from the High Court of Chancery an injunction on said judgments—that he filed a bond to the complainants and Meads, generally—that the injunction was afterwards dissolved—that suit was brought on said bond, and a judgment obtained, in Harford County Court, at August term 1830, in the names of the complainants, and said Meads—that execution issued on the judgment, but none of the money was levied—that application was made to Harford County Court, sitting as a court of law, by the complainants, for relief against Meads, grounded on affidavits shewing that said Meads had not, in fact, any interest in said judgment though he appeared as a legal plaintiff; this relief was refused by the court on the ground that the remedy was in equity—that Ayres has since taken the benefit of the insolvent laws, and that Otho Scott has been appointed his trustee—that there are funds enough in said trustee's hands for the payment of all Ayres' debts—that Meads still fraudulently claims an interest in the judgment, and that he lives out of the state. The bill prays payment of the judgment, and general relief, an order of publication against Meads, process against Scott, and the appointment of a receiver. Whereupon it is ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 20th day of December next, give notice to the said absent defendant to appear in this court, on or before the 20th day of March next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree shall not pass as prayed.

THEODORICK BLAND, Chan.

Nov. 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Ignatius Jarboe, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of May next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November 1832.

WILLIAM THOMAS, Adm'r.

Nov. 22

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel County, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors, at the several Tobacco Inspection Warehouses, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court. All persons having appeals or transfers to make, are hereby notified, that on that day the books of the commissioners will be closed for the year 1832.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Comm'r. A. A. C.

Dec. 6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Greenwell, (R. B.) late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of October next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of November 1832.

ELIZA A. ABELL, Ex'r.

Dec. 6

IN CHANCERY.

November 14th 1832.

Henry Greve and wife, vs. Charles Read and wife.

THE bill in this case states, that John F. Read, deceased, died possessed of 100 acres of land, a portion of Charles Read's Vineyard, devised to his sister, Ann Pierpoint, and her daughter, in equal portions, as tenants in common—that Deborah Read, before the said estate was divided, died in possession of 100 acres, leaving his wife, Ann, and his daughter, in equal portions, as tenants in common—that the said Ann, by deed dated in 1803, conveyed all her undivided interest in said land to Charles Read, who now resides beyond the limits of this state—that the said Charles, and a Dennis Read and Nicholas Wells, have been in the exclusive enjoyment of the use and profits of the said land since 1814, and that the said land is incapable of division, except by sale, without injury to the owners. The bill prays a decree for a sale of the said property, that the proceeds may be divided between the complainants and the said Charles Read, who owned it as tenants in common; it also prays a decree for the payment to the complainants of their just proportions of the rents and profits of the said land since 1814, whereupon it is ordered that the said complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 20th day of December next, give notice to the absent defendant to appear in this court on or before the 20th day of March next, to show cause if any he has, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Nov. 22

vol. 111

NOON

January—
Full ●
Last ●
New ○
First ○

February—
Full ●
Last ●
New ○
First ○

March—
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April—
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May—
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July—
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August—
Full ●
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September—
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November—
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December—
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NEW AD

The first
aid of the
expedition
was called
at

CALENDAR, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1833.

MOON'S PHASES.	Sun's rising and setting for every Saturday.
January—31 days.	
Full ☉ 4 11 31 A.	6 32 4 38
Last ☉ 6 3 44 M.	7 32 4 48
New ☉ 12 6 29 A.	7 32 4 54
First ☉ 20 4 53 A.	
February—28 days.	
Full ☉ 4 1 31 A.	6 58 5 2
Last ☉ 6 1 15 M.	6 51 5 9
New ☉ 19 18 19 A.	6 42 5 18
First ☉ 27 8 12 M.	6 33 5 27
March—31 days.	
Full ☉ 5 11 45 A.	6 24 5 46
Last ☉ 13 12 46 M.	6 13 5 45
New ☉ 21 5 59 M.	6 5 5 54
First ☉ 28 5 43 A.	5 59 6 4
April—30 days.	
Full ☉ 4 9 39 M.	5 47 6 13
Last ☉ 11 7 6 A.	5 38 6 22
New ☉ 19 8 47 A.	5 29 6 31
First ☉ 27 12 32 M.	5 20 6 40
May—31 days.	
Full ☉ 3 7 45 A.	5 13 6 48
Last ☉ 11 1 46 A.	5 7 6 57
New ☉ 19 9 58 M.	5 1 7 6
First ☉ 26 5 56 M.	4 57 7 15
June—30 days.	
Full ☉ 2 6 51 M.	4 50 7 23
Last ☉ 10 7 20 M.	4 37 7 30
New ☉ 17 6 9 A.	4 35 7 25
First ☉ 24 10 27 M.	4 34 7 24
July—31 days.	
Full ☉ 1 7 32 A.	4 30 7 23
Last ☉ 9 11 6 M.	4 17 7 19
New ☉ 17 2 9 M.	4 16 7 14
First ☉ 23 4 38 A.	4 52 7 8
August—31 days.	
Full ☉ 8 12 55 A.	4 5 7 1
Last ☉ 15 9 34 M.	4 6 6 54
New ☉ 22 1 25 M.	4 13 6 46
First ☉ 30 1 54 M.	4 23 6 37
September—30 days.	
Full ☉ 7 12 54 M.	4 16 6 29
Last ☉ 13 5 16 M.	4 6 6 20
New ☉ 20 2 14 A.	4 5 6 11
First ☉ 28 6 25 A.	4 5 6 2
October—31 days.	
Full ☉ 6 11 6 M.	4 5 6 2
Last ☉ 13 2 6 M.	4 5 6 2
New ☉ 19 3 2 M.	4 5 6 2
First ☉ 26 7 3 M.	4 5 6 2
November—30 days.	
Full ☉ 4 7 50 M.	4 5 6 2
Last ☉ 11 12 53 A.	4 5 6 2
New ☉ 19 3 2 M.	4 5 6 2
First ☉ 27 7 19 M.	4 5 6 2
December—31 days.	
Full ☉ 4 3 29 M.	4 5 6 2
Last ☉ 11 2 10 M.	4 5 6 2
New ☉ 19 12 29 M.	4 5 6 2
First ☉ 26 4 29 A.	4 5 6 2

EXECUTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, President.
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, [Elected] Vice-President.

CABINET.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
LOUIS CASLANE, of Delaware, Secretary of Treasury.
LEWIS MALL, of Ohio, Secretary of War.
LEVI WOODBURY, of New Hampshire, Secretary of Navy.
WILLIAM T. BARRY, of Kentucky, Post Master General.
ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, Attorney General U.S.

NEW ADVENTURE TO THE NORTH WEST COAST.

The friends of Capt. Ross have, with the aid of the British government, fitted up an expedition to go in search of that commander, who sailed some years ago on a north western voyage of discovery, and has not been heard of since.

The present expedition will be under the command of Capt. Back, the former companion of Capt. Franklin, and it will proceed the way of Canada to the parts of the Green Bay company. After making every possible inquiry for Capt. Ross, it will finish the expedition of the north west coast, west of Point Terrence.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS BROWN, Church-Street, Baltimore.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANY.

Beautiful card-boards, in which we think every lover of good poetry will appreciate a copy.

Ages present every where.

I am a wanderer on the shore,
And a dweller on the shore,
My voice is heard in the holy breeze,
In the midnight tempest's roar.

I fly with the eagle through the air,
I walk on the earth with men,
I sleep with the flowers in her lap,
The tiger in his den.

My tones are in the running brooks,
My breath in the perfumed spring,
Through the eyes of the dove my spirit looks,
In the nightingale's voice I sing.

My altar burns in the mother's breast,
With a pure, unsmiling flame,
And inspired by love, or by love created,
Externally the same.

The lightning of Heaven flash within—
The soul that bends in prayer,
And melts the adamant of sin,
Like snow in the summer air.

And when the moon is in the sky,
And the dew upon the grass,
And gentle shadows are floating by,
As the evening shadows pass.

I whisper a tale of passion's love,
In the maiden's averted ear,
Till she starts away like an untamed dove,
As if afraid to hear.

My name is LOVE, and Heaven my home,
In the firmament afar,
Yet my spirit to earth will sometimes come,
In the light of a lovely star.

To dwell in the hush of innocent mirth,
In the purity of a kiss,
The redeeming spirit of all the earth,
And the Almoner of bliss.

J. L. R.

From the New York Standard. OBSERVATIONS ON THE TRAFFIC IN ARDENT SPIRITS.

By B. F. Butler, Esq. of Albany, N. Y.
No. VIII.

The traffic in ardent spirits is to the public because it debases the mind and fosters ignorance.

(I shall not dwell in proof of the assertion just made, on the condition of the habitual drunkard. His mind, all will admit, is to all useful purposes, utterly destroyed.)

The violence done to the physical system, and the unnatural excitement to which the mind is subjected, by the use of strong drink, are always followed by a season of dullness and mental languor. When the quantity taken has been considerable, this dullness and languor will approach very nearly to a state of intellectual stupor.

The process, in the case of those who are in the daily use of spirits, is repeated from day to day; and with such injurious effects that after the habitual use of spirits has been indulged in for a series of years, we shall find it generally accompanied by a very perceptible effect on the strongest intellect. The mind which once shed light on all it touched, is now cloudy and inactive.

If, in the mean time, the quantity of spirits has been gradually increased—and this is usually the case—the understanding will have been proportionably debased. At length it loses the power of influencing others, and ultimately becomes incapable of directing its own movements.

Such are the ruinous effects produced by the improper use of spirits, on the minds even of well educated persons.

To those who have not thus been favoured, this habit is still more injurious. Let an uneducated person become somewhat addicted to the use of strong drink, and all desire of mental improvement is gone forever.

The mind of the consumer is not only debased, but he becomes indifferent to the mental improvement of others; and if a parent, the education of his children is neglected, and their settlement in life ill-directed, or disregarded.

Among the labouring classes, the children of intemperate parents are peculiarly exposed. The parent is not only indifferent to their education, but he has not the money wherewith to defray the expenses of sending them to school. They are, therefore, usually trained up in idleness and ignorance.

This much for the fact asserted. Let us now look at its bearing on public prosperity.

Our institutions are supported by what, in most of the states, may well be called universal suffrage. And where every man possesses the right of voting, every man should be sufficiently instructed to be able to exercise the right with judgment and independence.

Without intelligence in the people, it is impossible to keep up a frame of government like ours.

Almost every drunkard in this (and other states) is a voter, and his vote counts as much as that of the most virtuous member of society. In some parts of our country, the practice of furnishing spirituous liquors for the use of voters at our elections, has extensively prevailed; by means of which, these imports and solemn occasions have too often been turned into scenes of contention and riot.

The male children of intemperate parents, or rather such of them as escape the penitentiary

are the same of course, in the course of life, and are great obstacles in his profession, none, and all are, in the name of humanity and religion, that to-morrow, at the break of day, I will direct a corpse and write down as I proceed, what I observe.

He left the assembly instantly. They admired him, lamented his fate, and doubted whether he would persist in his design. The assembly and young Gayton, animated by all the sublime energy religion or patriotism can inspire, acted up to his word. He had married, and was rich, and he immediately made his will, dictated by justice and duty. He confessed, and at midnight received that sacrament.

A man had died in his house within four and twenty hours. Gayton, at day-break, shut himself up in the same room; he took with him ink, paper, and a little crucifix. Full of enthusiasm, never had he felt more firm or collected. Kneeling beside the corpse he wrote,—"Wondering tenebrous of an immortal soul, not only can I gaze on thee without terror, but even with joy and gratitude. Thou wilt open to me the gates of glorious eternity. In discovering to me the secret cause of the terrible plague, which destroys my native city, thou wilt enable me to point out some salutary remedy; thou wilt render my sacrifice useful. O God! (continued he) thou wilt bless the action thou hast thyself inspired."

He began—he finished the dreadful operation, and recorded in detail his surgical observations.—He then left the room,—threw the papers into a vase of vinegar, and immediately sought the Lazaretto, where he died in twelve hours,—a death ten times more glorious than the warrior, who to save his country, rushes on the enemy's ranks,—since he advances with hope, at least, and sustained, admired, and seconded by a whole army.

Physicians who remain firm in the discharge of their duties, while the fears of their fellow citizens are prompting them to fly from contagion, display that moral courage which is as far superior to the physical energy which sustains the soldier in battle, as a mind is superior to matter.

There is another, and still more important aspect, in which this subject may be viewed. Every one understands that pauperism and vice are extensively injurious to the public interest. But from the apathy with which the instruction of the labouring classes is too frequently regarded, it would seem that every one did not understand, that ignorance is a most fruitful source of pauperism and vice.

Scotland has few papers compared with the other parts of Great Britain, and still fewer compared with Ireland. And yet its climate is worse, and its soil more unproductive. This disparity is universally ascribed to the influence of education, which, to a greater or less extent, reaches, in Scotland, even the poorest of the peasantry.

Of 144 young convicts received during the year 1830, into the School of the New York House of Refuge, 71 could not read.

The Superintendent of the Penitentiary at Bellevue stated, a few years since, that of the children committed to that prison, not more than one in eight could read or write, at the time of commitment.

Of 300 men who have been in the Sunday School of the Auburn State Prison, 85 did not know the Alphabet, and 200 were able to read only in easy lessons, and by spelling some of the words.

Of 236 convicts in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass. 64 could not write, and 20 did not know the alphabet.

Of 93 in the Boston School of Reformation, in the year 1831, 25 could not read when they were received, and 53 had been truants from the schools.

It is not to be doubted, that the like results will be found on every similar examination.

The links in the chain of causes and effects, which have been traced in this paper, are somewhat numerous, and it requires a little reflection to put them together; but they lead, with unerring certainty, to the conclusion that the traffic in spirituous liquors, by debasing the mind, and fostering stupidity and ignorance, is deeply injurious to the safety of our institutions, and to the wealth and happiness of the nation.

From the London Magazine.

THE HERO OF THE PLAGUE.

When the plague raged violently at Marseilles every link of education was broken; the father turned from the child,—the child from the father: cowardice and ingratitude no longer excited indignation. Misery is at its height when it thus destroys every generous feeling, thus dissolves every tie of humanity! The city became a desert, the grass grew in the streets,—a funeral met you at every step.

The physicians assembled in a body at the Hotel de Ville, to hold a consultation on the dreadful disease, for which no remedy had yet been discovered. After a long consultation, they decided, unanimously, that the malady had a peculiar and mysterious character, which opening a corpse might develop;—an operation which it was impossible to attempt unless the operator must infallibly become a victim in a few hours, beyond the power of human art to save him, as the violence of the attack would preclude their administering the customary remedies. A dead pause succeeded this fatal declaration. Suddenly a surgeon

CHIEF CITIES OF THE WORLD.

A very ingenious calculation is given in a late German publication of the hundred most populous cities in the world. These are Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hanks Ischen, 1,000,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 840,000; Congo Ischen 800,000; Paris, 717,000; West China, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,000; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,000; Sa Ischen, 500,000; Hwang Ischen, 500,000 &c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin containing 193,000, and the last is St. Petersburg, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain 1,500,000, two upwards of 1,000,000, nine from 500,000 to 1,000,000; twenty three from 200,000 to 500,000; fifty six from 100,000 to 200,000; and six from 87,000 to 100,000. Of these one hundred cities, fifty eight are in Asia; and thirty-two in Europe, of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

Take a small slice of raw, lean, fresh beef, about the thickness of a dollar, and bind it on the cornea do this three or four successive nights, and the cure is said to be certain—try it.

A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

And why not a school of agriculture as well as a school of medicine, or law or of divinity? The objects of education should be, not only to qualify youth for the discharge of civil and social duties, but to facilitate their knowledge in the particular business which is to form their employment in manhood. Agriculture is as necessary to the wants and comforts of life, as are the learned professions, and mainly contributes to our wealth and prosperity. It gives employment to the mass of our population, and is the great business of our state. Politically and morally, it is the conservative organ of the body politic. The interests of all are consequently identified with its prosperity and improvement. Its pursuits are interwoven with the whole range of natural sciences; and are susceptible of being as much benefited by their study and application, as are any of the civil employments of life. Why not extend, then, to this great branch of industry that sort of education which is so eminently calculated to multiply its produce, and, at the same time, to raise the moral and intellectual standard of that class of our citizens, who, from their numbers, must continue to control our political destinies, and give the impress to our character as a people.

It will not be said, I trust, that manual labour is incompatible with mental improvement. The exercise which labour gives, is as essential to the development and energy of the mind, as it is to the health and muscular strength of the body. It stimulates the head to plan, and the hands to execute. Among those who truly deserve the appellation of public benefactors, by their successful exertions to render the arts and sciences beneficial to society, our country can boast of a Franklin, a Rittenhouse, a Fulton, a Whitney, and others who blended labour with sta-

The Ontario arrived at New York from London, with papers of the 2d of November. The following are the only extracts furnished by the New-York papers; the evening journals not having been published, as the day was that set apart by the Governor, as one of thanksgiving;—

Considerable excitement had prevailed at Bristol during the seven days which were occupied in the trial of C. Pinney, Esq. for his conduct during the late riot in that city. Mr. Justice Littledale was two hours and a quarter in delivering his charge. The jury was absent about 25 minutes, when

The Foreman delivered the following verdict:—‘We unanimously find Charles Pinney, Esq., late Mayor of Bristol, NOT GUILTY of the misdemeanor charged against him in the information.’—(This was received by the spectators with mingled expressions of applause and disapprobation, which the officers immediately repressed.) After a pause the Foreman added—‘And we are of opinion that circumstances as he was—menaced—and opposed by an infuriated and reckless mob; unsupported by any force civil or military, and deserted in those quarters where he might reasonably have expected assistance, the late Mayor of Bristol acted to the best of his judgment, with the greatest zeal and personal courage.’

The expressions of applause and disapprobation were here again renewed, but again instantly suppressed by the officers.

The following rather extraordinary scene then took place—

Sir James Scarlett rose and said that before the Jury should retire, he was very desirous of saying in their presence, and in the presence of their Lordships, that, in conducting this important case, he could solemnly declare that he had not introduced, nor intended to introduce, any topic or observation that was not immediately connected with the case. He said that he had not in any manner, the most distant, any feeling of a personal nature; and when the Attorney General thought proper in his address yesterday evening to insinuate as he did—

Mr. Justice J. Parks here interfered to prevent Sir James from proceeding.

Sir James Scarlett—My Lords, I say that whoever gave the information to the Attorney General, upon which he insinuated that, in conducting this case, I have been actuated by personal considerations, gave me information which is utterly false and malicious. I am ready at all times to defend my conduct, and I have no doubt, if not on trial, I shall receive a verdict as honorable as the late

The Attorney General—My Lords, as you have heard one side, I trust you will in fairness hear the other. I trust I shall be permitted to say a few words. The proceedings of Sir James Scarlett in this case are irregular and I confess I was quite unprepared for no representation at all. I have avoided, in the conducting of this case throughout, all unnecessary observations, and I declare, on my honour as a gentleman, and I appeal to the judgment of the Jury—that, in conducting this cause, I have introduced no topic but such as I considered to be necessary for the proper elucidation of the case. And as to what Sir James says about information having been conveyed to me, solemnly declare that no such information he alleges to have been given to me in any way or manner. Indeed I have studied to avoid marks of a personal nature.

Mr. Justice Littledale said that it would have been better if the names of individuals unconnected with these proceedings had not been introduced.

Mr. Justice J. Parke—I wish to stop this at once. It would have been much better if what has been stated on both sides had been omitted.

This singular discussion here terminated.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS.

The Portsmouth Herald of the 2d of November contains the following:

The naval flags of England and France are now hoisted together at Spithead. The Union Jack floats in the same breeze with the tricolour in a British port. This concord between the most powerful nations of the world, nations that had for ages been violently opposed to each other during the long periods of hostility, is variously viewed by the people here, according as they happen to be influenced by the spirit of adverse politics. The Tories regard it with jealousy and distrust; their opponents hail it with satisfaction and confidence, and are ready to exclaim *Est neperitula*. The French vessels that have already arrived, are Admiral Villeneuve's flagship Suffren, the Medine, Calypso, Resolute, and Ariadne. The first is the only line-of-battle ship of the number; the Medine is double-deck frigate carrying 55 guns; the Calypso and Resolute are rated at 50 each, and the Ariadne, of which I had occasion to speak in a former letter, is one of the smartest frigates in the French service, though only rated as a schooner.

The Suffren is a superb two-decker, with three tiers of guns, and nothing can exceed the minute regularity of all her equipments. She is rated only as a 74, but she mounts 90 pieces of cannon, and she is acknowledged to have as active and efficient a crew as a ship in the French navy. Most of them are very young men, but they have been so well drilled and disciplined that they are already prepared to vie with all the veteran tars of the world, except those of England and the United States.

One o'clock, P. M.—I am at this moment informed that a special messenger from the Admiralty arrived at an early hour this morning with orders for the Castor and Vernon frigates to proceed forthwith to the Downs. They are to be joined by the French frigates Medine and Calypso, and will sail this evening, should the wind prove favourable. The second part of the French squadron is here expected from Brest, consisting of two line-of-battle ships, three frigates and two sloops. It is now understood that Sir Pulteney Malcolm will set out this evening for London, in order to receive his final instructions from the Admiralty, and he will immediately afterwards join his ship, the Danegall, in the Downs. The Nimrod arrived this morning from Plymouth to join the squadron. The greatest possible exertions are made in fitting out the *Spartiate* 74, so that she may be ready to leave the harbour in the course of next week. The Volage and the Conway are employed in expediting her repairs. The *Labar* 74, now lying at Plymouth, is also ordered for the Scheldt expedition, and women are employed both day and night in fitting her in a fit state for service. Admiral Villeneuve and his officers dined yesterday with the British Port Admiral, Sir Thomas Foley, and this day the same gallant general is to partake of a sumptuous entertainment given by Sir Colin Campbell, the lieutenant-governor of the garrison.

BRISTOL, Oct. 22.—In consequence of pleasant news from Paris, great activity is observed in the Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. It is said that the French Ministry persists in its intentions to French troops enter Belgium, and to take the citadel of Antwerp by force, and that it issued a declaration to that effect. The other continental powers, which have no reference to pay to ambitious Chambers, and on the dispute between Holland and Belgium in a point of view very different from that which it is considered by France, refuse we hear, to allow this; and in case of extremity, will oppose force to prevent it. French Ministry, it is true, is said to have made proposals which manifest the distorted views of France. It will give to other members of the Conference, especially to Prussia, certain guarantees in case the citadel of Antwerp should not be quickly reduced, but require a siege.

The *Federal* of Geneva, of the 26th contains the following:—The Government of the town of Basle is making great military preparations. The garrison is to be increased to 1000 men; and the enlistment is going actively. Sixty men from Neuchâtel, have quitted the service of Prussia, and have been engaged. All the citizens,

member of the Confederation, and as such, claims the good will and fraternal protection of the Nation. It acknowledges the difficulties of its situation, and the efforts that are required to erect a civil, or, occasionally, military organization.

after that it will faithfully discharge all its duties towards each of the States singly, as well as towards the whole country. It expresses full hope on their intention of maintaining the decrees of the Diet by every means required for the honour and safety of the Confederation, and concludes with expressing a wish that the enmity existing between the town and country of Basle may terminate, together with the prejudices prevailing among part of the Swiss against the new States.

The Federal Commissioners in the Canton of Basle have written to the Government of Zurich to say that, in consequence of the extraordinary military measures taken by the town of Basle, and in order to prevent a new civil war, they find themselves under the necessity of calling upon the Canton of Zurich to keep in readiness for marching a battalion of infantry and a company of carabiniers.

The Queen Regent of Spain, has issued a decree granting amnesty to all political delinquents, except those who voted for the deposition of Ferdinand in 1823. This measure, says a Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald, will diffuse universal joy amongst those poor exiles, who now for nine or ten years have been pining in misery and poverty in foreign lands. Passports are to be provided for their immediate return, but it is required that they sink all the distinctions which they acquired under the revolutionary government, and, on their return, to confine themselves to the condition in which they were upon the 7th of March, 1820.

The following is an exact copy of the decree which appears in the Madrid Gazette of the 20th October.

Nothing so well becomes a magnanimous and religious Prince, who loves his people &c. In making use of the powers wherewith my dear and beloved husband has invested me, and in compliance with his wishes, hereby grant the most general and the most plenary amnesty which can be given to those who have been prosecuted as State criminals, whatsoever be their names, save and except those who have had the misfortune to vote for the deposition of the King at Seville, and also those leaders who placed themselves at the head of the armed force in hostility to the Sovereign. You shall, therefore so understand it.

(Signed by the Royal hand of the Queen.)
Don Jose de Cansanga,
St. Ildefonso, Oct. 17, 1833

The Paris Messenger of Oct. 31st, has a mysterious story of King Leopold, and his Queen coming to Compiegne in the strictest incognito, on Wednesday, in the previous week. The Duke of Orleans, it is stated, set out in the middle of the night to receive them, and the whole of the visit and reception passed in the greatest mystery. Leopold set out on his return at five o'clock the next morning, and the Queen followed at noon.

It is added, as a report, that Leopold had urged the difficulties attendant upon the entrance of French troops into Belgium, as it would bring with it the intervention of Prussia.

THE CRISIS.

It is now admitted that the people of the North and Middle States have been culpable ignorance of the state of public feeling in the south. This has been done by suppression of all the arguments raised by the people of the south. The attitude assumed by South Carolina, and the proclamation of the President, makes it the imperative duty of every citizen to examine for himself that he make up an earnest opinion. With a view to place the arguments within their reach, we propose to publish.

Mr. Calhoun's two letters.
The Ordinances of South Carolina.
The report of her committee who submitted that ordinance.
The address to the people of South Carolina.
The address to the people of the U. States.
The Proclamation of the President.
And the reply to that proclamation, whose one be published.

As an extra to the United States Telegraph making a pamphlet of sixty four pages, at rate of five dollars for seventy-five copies, it will be published on one of our colored sheets, the postage will be at the rate charged for an ordinary newspaper, or one cent if copy if within 100 miles, or 12 cents if it is greater distance.

Will editors of newspapers with whom exchange, do us the favour to give this notice an insertion? When they take into consideration the expense which we incur to furnish them the proceedings of Congress, they not, we trust, consider the request unreasonable.

Dec. 27.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Thomas Tongue, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified that a final dividend of Personal Estate has been struck under the direction of the Orphan's court, which will be paid to them, or their attorneys, on Friday 18th day of January next, at the office of S. S. Pinkney, Esq. in the city of Annapolis. The subscriber will pay such dividend as may be called for, at his residence, on the above time.

THOMAS J. SALLS,
Agent.

Dec. 27. R.—law.

NOTICE.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Savannah, will be given some time in the ensuing winter at the usual place. The Managers of said Society give this notice in order that all persons desiring to attend the concert should call early.

COURT OF APPEALS—December Term 1843.

Tuesday, Dec. 20th.—The court rendered its decree of the Orphans Court of Chancery, many without prejudice, in No. 37, John Gibson et al vs. Wm. Gibson et al, and remanded the record for further proceedings.

Wednesday Ch. 1. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 100, John Bradford and wife vs. Mount Adly. of Jack. *Decree affirmed.*

No. 77. The President and Directors of the Zinc Company vs. Jos. Jamieson. This case was argued by Walsh for the Appellants, Gilt and Johnson for the Appellee.

Judgment Affirmed.

No. 70. Christopher Hughes vs. Elizabeth Young. The argument of this case, was commenced by Walsh for the Appellant, and Williams for the Appellee.

Friday, Dec. 21st.—The argument of the above cases, was concluded by Johnson for the Appellee, and Walsh for the Appellant.

Saturday, Dec. 22.—The Court reversed the decree, with costs, and remanded the record to the court of Chancery for further proceedings, in No. 72, Jno. Trimble of Wm vs. Trimble and Sheppard.

The court reversed the decree with costs, in No. 67, Skipwith H. Coats et al vs. Hannah K. Chace.

Freder J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 53, Chambers and Chalmers vs. Prudence G. Chalmers, reversing the decree with costs, and remanding the record, to the court of Chancery for further proceedings.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court, in No. 102, State vs. Charlotte Hall School vs. Philip Greenwell, (cross appeals) Reversing the Judgment, and awarding a procedendo, in the appeal of the State vs. Charlotte Hall School, and dismissing the appeal of Greenwell.

The court affirmed the decree in No. 96, John Lester vs. Wm. Parrish et al.

The court affirmed the Judgment in No. 70, Christopher Hughes vs. Elizabeth Young. The Term was then finally closed.

ADDRESS

Of the Washington Society, to the People of South Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The intentions of the leaders of the Nullification Party are now disclosed. The veil is rent asunder; the mask is thrown off; the monster is shown in all its naked deformity; and the remedy of Nullification which was presented to the people clothed in the robes of peace, stands forth openly in all the panoply of war.

None, but the deluded, ever doubted, that this contest must terminate in bloodshed and civil war—none else ever believed, that by placing this state in hostile array against the general government, Congress will be exceedingly alarmed, as to yield to all our demands, and at once abandon the protective system; that the representatives of twelve millions of freemen will be frightened into compliance with the demands of the State of South Carolina. Who else can imagine, that they will suffer us to nullify the revenue laws and to remain in the Union until a convention of all the states can be called to take into consideration our right so to act; that let even probable Congress will adopt so dilatory a proceeding, and permit the State of South Carolina to enjoy for an indefinite period, the advantages she would derive from so direct, flagrant, and palpable a violation of the constitution of the United States, as is contained in the Ordinance just passed by the convention—an Ordinance which gives a "preference to the ports of one state over another," contrary to an express provision of the constitution, which they have sworn to protect and defend. Who, but those who have been grossly deluded, can believe, that Congress will permit the State of South Carolina to secede from the Union. Congress has sacred duty to perform, and is called upon to fulfil the same.

It is well known, that the Nullification Party look forward to forming a close alliance with Great Britain, and it is notorious, that their leaders intend to implore the aid of Great Britain in the event of any contest with the Federal Government. It is believed that their hope is placed on British fleets and British arms, and our waters are to run red with American blood to gratify the passions and interests of the leaders of the Nullification party. Every one acquainted with the policy of Europe, is aware that such hopes must prove fallacious so long as the quarrel is purely a domestic one. Until South Carolina secedes, and, with the consent of all the states, becomes an independent nation, the power of Europe will take part in the contest. She will be left to fight her battles alone, handed against the power of the United States. But if she is permitted to secede, Great Britain would have it in her power to intimidate commercial and political relations with her—and in case of another war between the two countries, Great Britain will have an ally in the entire of the American—and such a war is rendered more probable than the certainty, that South Carolina will become a great mart whence the rest of America would be inundated with British goods to the injury of the revenue and the ruin of the commerce and manufactures of the

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