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

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

#### MISCELLANY.

From the London Literary Gazette. DRYBURGH ABBEY.

-but not the ray which falls the summer benghs smong,
When besuty walks in gladness forth, with all her

When beauty walks in gradiess forth, with all her light and song; Trus more—but mist and cloud hung deep upon the loody vale. And shadow, like the wings of death, were out upon

For He whose spirit woke the dust of nations into That o'er the waste and barren earth spread flowers and fluitige rife—
Whose genius, like the sun, illumed the mighty

Hed fed forever from the fame, love, friendship of

To great a wreath in glory wrought his spirit swept shr, and the souring wing of thought, the light of

moon or star; to drink immortal waters, free from every taint of To breathe before the shrine of life, the source

There was wailing on the early breeze, and darkness in the sky, Then, with sable plume, and closk, and pall, a func-

whence worlds had birth!

neral train swept by!

Methought—St. Mary, shield us well!—that other
forms moved there,

Than those of mortal brotherhood, the noble, young

Was it a dream?-how oft, in sleep, we ask, 'Can

Whilst warm imagination paints her marvels to our view;-Linh's glory seems a tarnish'd crown to that which

we behold, When dresms enchant our sight with things whose meanest garb is gold!

Was it a dream'-methought the 'dauntless Harold' passed me by-The proud 'Fitz James,' with martial step, and dark

intrepid eyet
That 'Marmion's' haughty crest was there, a mourner for his sake; And she, the bold, the beautiful, sweet 'Lady of the

The 'Minstrel,' whose last lay was o'er, whose broken harp lay low, And with him glorious 'Waverly,' with glance and

step of wot the 'Stuart's' voice rose there, as when, 'midst fate's disastrous war, He led the wild, ambitious, proud and brave 'ich lan Vohr.'

Next, marvelling at his sable suit, the 'Dominie' stalk'd past, With 'Bertram,' 'Julia' by his side, whose tears

were flowing fast,

'Guy Manering,' too, moved there, o'erpower'd by that afflicting sight;
And 'Merrilies,' as when she wept on Ellangowan's

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 'Melntyre,' whilst 'Lovel' mused alone;
For once 'Miss Wardour's' image left that bosom's once Miss Ward

With coronach and arms reversed, forth came 'Mac

Gregor's' clan—

kel 'Douges' cry peal'd brill and wild—'Rob Roy's'
beld brow look'd wan;
The fair 'Diana' kissed her cross, and bless'd its saint.

ed ray; And 'Wae is me!' the 'Bailie' sighed, 'that I should see this day!' in melancholy guise, with sombre vest

and scarf, fir Edward, Laird of Ellicslaw, the far renowned Black Dwarf, 'Upon his left, in bonnet blue, and white locks flow-

The pious sculptor of the grave-stood Old Mor-Ballour of Burley,' 'Claverhouse,' the 'Lord of E.

vandale,'
And stately 'Lady Margaret,' whose we might nought

Pierce 'flothwell' on his charger black, as from the conflict won; And pale 'Habakkuk Mucklewrath,' who cried 'God's

will be done!

And like a rose, a young white rose, that blooms mid wildest scenes,

And like a rose, a young white rose, that blooms mid wildest scenes,

And the modest, eloquent, and virtuous Jeans Denne,

And 'Dumbledites,' that silent laird, with love too deep to smile,

And 'Effic,' with her noble friend, the good 'Duke of Argyle.'

With lofty keep.

With lofty brow, and bearing high, dark Ravens

with lofty brow, and bearing high, dark 'Ravenswood' advanced.
Who on the false 'Lord Keeper's' mien with eye indignant glanchdsWhilst graceful and lonely fawn, 'neath covert close
and sure.
Approached the beauty of all hearts—the 'Bride of
Lammermoor'?
Then 'Annot Lyle,' the fairy queen of light and song,
stepped near.
The 'Knight of Ardenyohr,' and &s., the gifted Hieland Seer.

'Balgetty,' 'Duncan,' 'Lord Monteith,' and 'Ronald'
met my viewThe hapless 'Children of the Mist,' and bold 'MhichConnel-Dhu!'
Ob swept 'Bold Guitbert'—Front de Bent?'—'De

A sound thrilled through that lenghtening host! me-thought the vault was closed.

Where in his glory and renown fair Scotia's bard re-

A sound thrilled through that length sing bost! and forth my vision fled!—
But ah!—that mournful dream proved true,—the im-

A SOUTH SEA ROOKERY.

mortal Scott was dead! C. SWAIN.

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 Seas and 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 fifly or more of them their tails; and when they appear at a distance like a company of juvenile soldiers. They carry their heads high, with their wings drooping 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 distance to a company of children with white 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, tishes 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 albatross. 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 evinced in many remarkable instances; indeed it seems as firm as any that can be formed by 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 palateable 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 teet 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 beautiful 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 be the most valuable down ever brought to this country; and I believe that their feathers night be made equally as valuable as geese

feathers The teal is likewise found here, and surpassing in beauty those of this country. Their bills and feet are blue, their wings of a golden 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 resembles our tame greene. The males are of 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 alling water, and the remainder were employed in gathering eggs from the rookeries on the back of the island. As the latter process is not destitute of interest I shall take this opportunity to make the reader better acquainted with a South Sea rookery, which is certainly a great curiosity. Indeed I know of few peculiarities in the history of sumated nature, that are better calculated to lead a reflecting mind to Connol Dhu!

On swept 'Rols Guilbert'—Front de Beuf'—De Ducy's plone of we;
And 'Caur de Lion's exest show near the valiant 'I vantos.'

While seft as glides a summer cloud, 'Rowens' oloser drew.'

With hexatiful 'Babecos'—peerless daughter of the Jawi.

Bull cawing the the suffering state water of the Constideration.

By threins back to the fateralist state water the same of the constideration.

By threins back to the fateralists the same of the constideration.

Where'er the eager gase might reach, in noble ranks were seen.

Dark plome, and glittering mail and crest, and woman's beauteous mien!

A sound thrilled through that lenghtening host! me.

When a sufficient number of penguins, ale-

batross, &c. are assembled on the shore, after a deliberate consultation on the subject, they proceed to the execution of the grand purpose for which they left their favourite element. In the first place they carefully se-lect a piece of ground, of suitable extent, often comprising four or five acres, and as near the water as practicable; always preferstones, 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 parallelogram, of sufficient magnitude to accommodate the whole fraternity, say from one to five acres. 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, picking 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 amouth as any of the 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 sizes, formed by narrow paths which cross each other at right angles, and which are also very smooth. At each intersection of these paths an albatross constructs her nest, while in the centre of each little square is a penguin's nest; so that each albatross is surrounded by 4 penguins; and each penguin has an albatross for its neighbour, in four directions.

In this regular manner is the whole area occupied by these feathered sojourners, of different species; leaving, at convenient distan-ces, accommodations for some other kinds of oceanic birds, such as the shag, or green cor-morant, and another which the scamen 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 very different manner, but the penguin will even rob her friend's nest whenever she has an opportanity. The penguin's nest is merely a slight excavation in the earth, just deep cnough to prevent her single egg rolling from its primative position; while the albatross throws up a little mound of earth, grass and shelf, eight or ten inches high, and about the which she forms her nest, and thus looks down upon her nearest neighbours and best anguish with which the erring sons of Jacob

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 see in search of food until his hunger is appeased; he then promptly returns ed to divest it of that disagreeable fishy o and affectionately takes the place of his mate dour peculiar to all oceanic birds, it would 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 his return from the sea, while be nestles in by her side until the eggs are completely covered by his fea-

By this precaution they prevent their eggs 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 whenever viey 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 different kinds of birds in one mest. 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 encampment in the outside path, or public promenade, in pairs, or in squads of four, six or eight, forcibly reminding you of officers and enbalteres on a parade day. At the same time, the camp, or rookery is in continual mo-"Sahor," she soft as glides a summet cloud, 'Rowens' closer the soft as glides a summet cloud, 'Rowens' closer the soft as glides a summet cloud, 'Rowens' closer the soft as glides a summet cloud, 'Rowens' closer the soft as glides a summet cloud, 'Rowens' closer the soft as glides a summet cloud, 'Rowens' closer the soft as glides a summet cloud, 'Rowens' closer the soft as glides a summet cloud, 'Rowens' closer the soft as glides a summet cloud the soft as glides a summet cloud, 'Rowens' closer the soft as glides a summet cloud, 'Rowens' closer the soft as glides a summet cloud, 'Rowens' closer the soft as glides a summet cloud, 'Rowens' closer the summet consumptation in the government of the oreatures to which he formy paths, or alleys, on their return from an aquatic excursion, eager to cares the summet consultant of the summet consultant of the summet consultant or the summet cloud, 'Rowens' closer the summet consultant or the

the rookery like a dense cloud, some conti-mently 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 element; 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 sympathe-

#### TEMPERANCE.

From the Temperance Recorder. Thoughts on Temperance, addressed to Femules, by a Lady.

"We are verily guilty concerning our brother."
[Genesis, 43 and 21.

When to expunge a foul blot from national character, the great, and wise, and benevolent 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 scancely be admitted in their defence, since the politicians of our own day have asserted that no vice can obtain great predominance in society, without the permission of females.

The cause of temperance, which has already 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 conjugal and maternal relations, should be peculiarly and painfully watchful against whatever 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 sensible that scarcely an agent save the voice of Him who raiseth the dead, is available to break their bondage. But they, who with regard to the insidious poison of intemperance, fiterally 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 blameaole 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 soul? Do we, to the teaching of example, add the whole weight of that influence which the courtesy of an enlightened age, and the condescension of the religion of Jesus have in these latter days accorded us? If we are conscious of remissness, let the words of a roet admonish us,

"Lo! our not-doing is 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 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 preside 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,

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 uay, and hour after hour, as you watched its fearful ravages, were you vigilant, not to upbraid, not to argue reproachfully, but to repress your own sorrows, to render home desirable, to revivify 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 barvest of your toils may have perished-though the disruption of your hopes nothing earthly can supply, still you will have escaped the deeper torture of reflecting that you are "verily guilty concerning" him who was once your more than brother, your next to Goa.

Mother! whose duties are laid deeper than any vow of the lips, even in the immutable strength of a love that cannot awerve, have you connected your offspring in this matter, "rising up early, and late taking rest?" A-mong thuse 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 pleasures of sense, the publishess of subjugating the first to the parity Did you oppose with the first to the spirit? Did you oppose with your frown, with the force of your authority, the first aberration from these principles? Bid you fully set before them the infirmity of sheir nature, the dangers that surround them, thoir need to seek help from above? At dawn and at moonday, and in the hush of midnight, was there a lifting up all your heart, that they might be "temperate in fall things?". Yet, should it be your lot, to be ald one whom you had surtured, blot the berings of his amestors, and by 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 conduct you might not have been able to influence; 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 unsuffied waz, that you might stamp it with the seal of flea-L. H. 8.

HARTFORD, Conn. Sept. 1832.

DESCRIPTION OF SIR WALTER (By Allen Cunningham.)

In person Sir Walter Scott was nearly six feet high, well formed, strongly knit, and compactly built; his arms were long and sinewy; 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 humogrous story; his lower 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 humourous 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 appearance. He delighted in manly 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 trowsers, on a little stout galloway, and the steep-est hill did not stop him, nor the deepest wa-ters daunt him; it was his pleasure, moreover, to walk out frequently among his plantations, with a small hatchet and handsaw, with which he lopped off superfluors 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,

"I have been to Canton, the celestial city of Wan-suy-yoy, "the father of ten thousand 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 reminded that I could go no farther, and consequently had to make a retrogade movement, or very soon would have been squeezed out of a few hundred, or more probably, a few thousand: as these villainous Chinese go entirely 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 instance, been in the commodores'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, partaking of the kind and unwearied hospitality of the American merchants, purchasing silks, ivory, and a thousand other little things, together 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 bave seen women's feet so perfectly small, that it is impossible for them to walk without leaning upon a stick or servant

"Lintin, I mentioned in my former letter. s a harbour where the Opium ships lay for the purpose of rotailing their cargoes to the Chinese, who smuggle it into Canton, it beng a contraband article by an edict of his Imperial Majesty, to prevent immorality, sethem-this is the manner in which I was fortonate enough to become once again associa-ted with females. We have not visited Macao, which is situated at the mouth of Canton river; but there is a probability of our getting under weigh this evening, and before proceeding to sea, give not only us, but the ladies at that place, who have went almost a petition 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 respec-table, all the families of the China East India table, all the families of the China East India Company's members being residents there, not being permitted to approach Canton nearfer than our present anchorage, for, as the Chinaman say, "the women talk too much," and "trasks plenty hoberry."

"In going up to Canton the prospect is truly heautiful, and the nearer you approach the more gratified are your feelings from the thousand little villages on each side of you, and the many infly pagedas that you are constantly passings as you get abreast of the city.

# Margiand Wagette.

# ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, December 6, 1832.

NOTICE.

L FAIR for the benefit of the Female Or prin Society of the city of Annapolis, will held some time in the ensuing winter at e usual place. The Managers of said Soare interested in the prosperity thereof may commence their operations. The Manaers solicit the continued patronage of the

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. A cests Nent and Causin were prevented by indisonstion from attending. After organizing they proceeded to Ballot-which resulted as fol

HENRY CLAY, as President, JOHN SERGEANT, V. P. ANDREW JACKSON. MARTIN VAN BUREN,

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, Jackson ticket,

\$6,290

43,614

Clay majority,

COURT OF APPEALS-Adjourned June Term, 1839.

Thorsday, Nov. 29 .- The argument of the above case was concluded by Maver, for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application, Ezekiel Hughes, Esq. Annapulis, was admitted as an attorney of

No. 220, William Gwynn, vs. Dorsey, Ad'r. of George Howard, of Brice. The ar-gument 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, surviv-ing executor of Darnall. This case was ar-gued by Alexander for the Appellant, and Brewer for the Appellee. Saturday, Dec. I .- Nos. 1 and 2. State,

use Charlotte Hall School, vs. Philip Greenwell, (cross appeals.) These cases were ar v Alexander, and Stonestreet, for the Appellant. No Counsel argued for the Ap

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

December Term.

Monday, Dec. 5d .- Present, Buchman, Ch. J. and Edrle, Archer, and Dorrey, 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, Adm'r. of Llewellen, use of Moran, Adm'r, of Boothe. Argued by Brewer and Stonestreet, for the Appellant, and Y. fl. Dorsey, for the Appellee.

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

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

Nos. 18, 19. Gardiner, Ex'r. of Edelen, vs. Mary Wills; and Wilfred Suit vs. The same. These cases were argued by Stonestreet, for the Appellants, and A. C. Magruder, and V Ha 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. II. Dorsey for the Appellant, and Brewer, for the Ap pellee.

Tuesday, Dec. 4th.—Present as yesterday. ing that body that the Senate having met. and Martin, Judge. The argument of the a. formed a quorum and elected the Hon. Hugh bove case was concluded by Brewer, and Stonestreet, for the Appellee, and V. H. Dor-

sey for the Appellant. No. 28. Williams vs. Robert Marshall. Argued by V. H. Dorsey, and Boyle, for the Appellants, and Stone-atreet for the Appelles. No. 24. Barch & Mundell vs. State, ose

No. 26. Thomas Berry vs. Samuel Harper.

GOLD MINES IN EGYPT. A letter from Alexandria, in Egypt, dated August 12, states that M. Lauant, a French traveller, has discovered a rich mine of gold in the mountains that turn along the Isthmus of Sucz. He conveyed nine chests of the ore to Cairo, some of which on being smelt-ed, 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 Schate was called to order by Mr. Secretary Lowrie, when the following Senators (constituting a quorum) appeared in their scats, to wit:

Maine -Mr. Holmes.

New Hampshire. Messrs, Bell and Hill. Massachusetts. Mr. Silsbee. Connecticut. Messrs. Foote and Tomlin-

Vermont .- Mr Prentiss. Rhode Island .- Messrs. Knight and Rob-

New-Jersey .- Messrs. Dickerson and Fre-

nghayaen. Del mare. -Mr. Naudain.

New York - Messia. Dudley and Marcy. Pennsylvania .- Messrs. Dallas and Wil-

Maryland. - Mr. Smith.

l'irginia .- Mr. Tyler. North Carolina .- Messes. Brown and Man-

Alabama -Messrs. King and Moore.

Mississippi. - Mr. Poindexter. 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. Rencher, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Mr. Smith of Maryland moved to proceed to and Speight. the election of President pro tem. which was agreed to. Mr. Poindexter 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 Sere tor of the people of Mississip-pi, would require his particular attention on the floor of the Senste. It would, therefore, 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 Sena-

to: as presiding officer.

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

	FIRST	DALLO	1.			
ir.	White,				14	
	Fante,				8	
	Tyter.				3	
	Smith,				3	
	Bell,				2	
	King.			1	2	

There being no choice, the Senate proceed ed to a second ballot, which resulted as ful-

Ir. White,	1'5
Tyler,	9
Smith,	4
Foote,	3
D-H	

There still being no choice, the Senate proreeded to ballot the third time, which result-

OWS:	
. White,	16
Tyler,	12
Smith.	3
Posts	

A fourth ballot was then had with the folowing result: Mr. White.

Tyler, Smith,		15			
			. 4	2	
The senate proceeded which resulted as follows:	to	a	fifth	ballot	

Mr. White, Tyler, 14 Smith. The Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee,

naving 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, inform-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 Presi-dent of the United States, that in the absence

Robert Marshall. Argued by V. H. Dorsey, and Boyle, for the Appellants, and Stone-street for the Appellants, and Stone-street for the Appellants, and Stone-No. 24. Barch & Mundell vs. State, ose M. Phorson and Wife. The argument of this case was communeed by Stonestreet, for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellac.

Wednesday, Dec. 5th.—Present as yesterday. The argument of the Appellac, and A. C. Magrader, for the Appellant.

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

On motion of Mr. Knight, the usual resolution for furnishing the scaletors with newstrange was adopted.

A message was received from the House of Papellant, and Johnson, for the Appellac, and a guorum, and were ready to proceed to business; also, that the house had assembled, proceed to business; also, that the house had assembled, or resolution for the graphoment of a joint in this case affirmed nio.

On motion of Mr. Knight, the usual resolution for furnishing the scaletors with newstrange was adopted.

A message was received from the House of Papellant, announcing that the house had assembled, proceed to business; also, that the house had assembled, proceed to business; also, that the house had assembled was resolution for the graphoment of a joint to obtain the state, and information must and formed a quorum, and were ready to proceed to business; also, that the house had assembled, proceed to business; also, that the house had assembled, or resolution for the graphoment of the Joint had been assembled, the message was received from the House of Papellant, and Johnson for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellan

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

The resolution was adopted, and Messra-Grandy and Frelingbuyses, were appointed a committee on the part of the Schate.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, it was Ordered, that when the Schate adjourn, they will attend to the Schate adjourn.

ourn to meet from day to day, at 12 o'clock antil otherwise ordered

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate ad-2 S. Kent

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

Maine.—Messrs. Anderson, Bates, Evans, Holland, Jarvis, Kavanagh, and Mcfatire. New Hampshire.—Messrs. Brodhead, Chandler, Hammons, Harper, and Hubbard. Vermont. - Messrs. Allen, Cahoon, Everett, and Slade.

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

Rhode Island .- Mr. Pearce. Connecticut.- Messrs. Barber, Ellsworth,

Huntingdon, Ingersol, Storrs and Young. New York.—Messrs. Angel, Babcock Barstow, Beardsley, Bergen, Bouck, Brod-head, Cambreieng, Collier, Cook, Dayan, Dickson, Doubleday, Hoffman, King, Lan-sing, Lent, Penaleton, Pierson, Pitcher, Reed, Root, Soule, Taylor, Trac Verplanck, Ward, Wardwell, Wheeler, White, Whittlesey, and Wilkins.

New Jersey -Messrs. I. 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, Suther-

land and Watmough.

Delaware. -Mr. Milligan.

Maryland .- Messrs. Howard, Jenifer, Kerr, Sence, Thomas, Washington, and

Firginia. - Messrs. Alexander, Archer, Armstrong, Chinn, Claiborne, Coke, Davenpart, Gordon, Mason, Maxwell, McCoy, Mercer, Newton, Patton and Roane.

North Carolina .- Messrs. Barringer, Bethune. Conner, Hall, Hawkins, McKay,

South Carolina .- Messrs. Barnwell, Blair Georgia .- Messrs. Foster. Newnan.

Thompson, and Wilde. Alabman. - Messrs. Clay and Mardis. Mississippi. - Mr. Plummer.

Louisiana. Messes. Bullard and Thomas. Tennessee .- Messra. Arnold, Bell, Blair, itzgerald, Hall, Johnson, Polk and Standi-

Kentucky .- Messrs. Adair, Allen, Daniel. Gnither, 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 or ganized and was ready to proceed to business which was agreed to.

Mr. Mercer rose and said, the melancholy luty 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 Represenand to the country at large.

memory, Mr. M. moved a resolution that the members of the flouse wear the usual badge of mourning one month-which was unaninously agreed to. On motion of Mr. Boon, it was resolved, that when the house adjourns, it will adjourn

of the House relative to the respect due to his

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 or nized, 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 appoint ment of a Joint Committee to wait on the President and inform him that both Houses o Congress had assembled and were ready to receive such communications as be thought proper to make: when

The House adjourned.

BLACK HAWK AND THE PROPRET. 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 e-leven 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 in nearly six feet high, 68 years, old, has a piercing countenance, looks pleasant but imperions. The Prophet looks more savage and perions. The Prophet looks more savage and warlike, and is more full faced. Black Hawk it has two sons, as well built more as you over eaw, tall and handsomes one 22 and the other 25 years old. All of them look like great warriors, and tell many stories of their exploits. One may be has killed three white men, and would have killed more if he could.

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

Vessels belonging to each Foreign Station. MEDITERANEAN. Prigates-United States, Brandywine, and

Constellation. Sloops-John Adams, Boston, and Con-WEST INDIES

Sloops-Vandalis, and St. Louis. Schooners-Grampus, Shark, and Purpoise COAST OF BRAZIL Sloops-Warren, Lexington, and Peacock.

PACIFIC. Frigate Potomac, Sloop Falmouth, and schr. Dolphin. NOTICES.

Schooners-Enterprize, and Boxer.

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

Frigate Brandywine, and sloops Concord and Boston, were at Mahon on the 25th August;—the first named having sailed from Na-ples the 18th;—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 Vi In. tosh, sailed from Norfolk for the Azoresdies, 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 sta-

Sloop Lexington, Capt. McKeever, and schr. Boxer, Lieut Commanding Page, at Rio the 11th September. Schr. Experiment, Lieut Commanding Mer-vine was at Baltimore 12th, Annapolis the

18th, and Philadelphia 25th November-to sail next day on a cruise: To return to Nor-Mails to the squadrons can be sent by the

to Rio de Janeiro and the Brazilian squadron, by the barque Superior, from New York the 8th December.

Ship Liberty to Gibraltar and Mediteranean.

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 136 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 cept 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 sich a change be effected in the councils of the nation, that all the citizens of this confederacy shall participate equally in the benefits and 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 il lustrious 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 sene-rate, 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 detentation you have for servitude-by all the abiding memorials of your past glories by the proud association of your exalted and your common triumphs in the first and greatest of revolu-tions—by the force of all those spolime truths which that event has inculcated amongst the nations—by the noble flame of republican enthusiasm which warms your be conjure you in this mighty struggle to give jured 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 which none cas gainsay. We demand it by that allegiance, which is reciprocal, with the protection you have received from the State. We admit of no chedience 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 summedicate allegiance between the citizens of South Carolina and the Federal Government. The estation between them is through the state.—South Carolina having entered into the constitutional compact, as a separale, independent, political community, as had already been stated, has the right to declare an unconstitutional act of Congress, null and soid—after her apvereign declaration, that this Peren, Tobolsk, Irkutzk, to inkutzk on the

noder the displacative 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 splemn duty, to which we have been summoned, in a crisis big with important results to the liberties, peace, safety, and happiness of this ooce harmodious but now distracted confederacy, we commend our cause to that great disposer of events, who (if he has not already, for some inscrutible purpose of his own, decreed otherwise), will smile on 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 posity of our motives, and the honour of our ends. we make this appeal with all the confidence, which in times of trial and difficulty, night to inspire the breast of the patriot and the Christian. Fellow-citizens, do your duty to your country, and leave the consequences to

From the Boston Courier. NEW ENGLAND ASYLUM FOR THE

"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 floor mats, made of Manilla grass, by the scholars, from New York the 10th of December, and

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, ri-vers, 4c, 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 ren-dering 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 clear sighted persons .- Mons. Trencheri, the principal teacher, who was brought out from Prance, 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 ca-pable 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

and total of the devastation.

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

From the 24th to about the Soth of July. the sun smote down on deserted looking streets. The hum of Broadway and its butterfly crowd was no more. As we walked cach and day up this arena of pride and lashion, we felt the loneliness of a solitude depreasing 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 salemn days the thought would often arise must we all by?

DISTR We have seld Micting circuit ble number of a through Breadwa

day afternoon,
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County adjourn ter a most labor most important the Commonw Hoghes, indicte Crogan.-We h most, which ap the constable and was. on the the service of a by Robert Spea John Kelly. C took place, en the bed of the i Columbia and went up along place where C pointed him au went forward's rescended the purpose of arre large hammer h wielded it back with much vio! he had no busi he would let hi approach him v led for him to not, that he w sisted in his in the hammer Highes repeate the affray, his gire up, he wo coffle between the right hand tol from his po his death in al The testimony

> the uplifted | over a stone fall, and fired upon him. It laghes after hand were me Much testir good general excellent con malice, gave by him some that he foun on the public ress to execu was to resist

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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 Crogan.—We have been Jurished with the facts of this case, as dr. cloped by the testimes, 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 peb ic works, and was, at the time the affair. took place, engaged in dressing Stone near of the United States, was ever conducted the bed of the Pennsylvania Canal, between with so little expense, so few accidents, and Columbia and Marietta. Kelly and Hughes so much general satisfaction. place where Crogan was at work. Kelly pointed him out to Hughes, who minediately went forward with a stick in the hand, and descended the bank of the Canal for the purpose of arresting him. Crogan raised the arge 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 hammer in the manner described.

s death is about three quarters of an hour. The testimony was conclusive to show that Crogan knew Hughes to be the Constable, and know 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 sta-ted, 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 Grogati was advancing upon him. It was proved by persons who saw Hughes after the aftray, 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 affair happened, with the found great trouble of the 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 longly the windpipe was morely severed, passengers of the latter, who alone required down as he would a bull."

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

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

One of the greatest operations, perhaps, aver attempted upon a living human being, was performed a few, days since by Professor Gibson, of the University of Remaylvanic, on a boy named G. Washington Egynolds, sixteen years of age, from the State of Delaware.—A tunour of saled countries boy massed. Washington Beyandts, sixteen from the Atsigner of Section of the neet, special states of Delaware.

A tangar, of soil complexity the side of the meet, were spread over the surface of the neet, special states of the neet, were spread over the surface of the neet, special states of the neet, were spread over the surface of the neet, were spread over the surface of the neet, special states and the special states of the neet, special states and the special states of the neet, special states and the special states of the neet, special states of the neether of

finalizer of Chinas. That there will be die red communication by land from the former of the final plant from the final plant from the former of the final plant from the The distance travelled was upware of 400

When I think that in this place three and miles. Nearly two thirds of the emigrants were women and children—many of the former were old and decrepid. Ten public and tions rush through my memory.—for which twelve Indian wagons; seventy-five public your own sympathics will find a language that and about 500 Indian barres were employed by tungue seeks in vain. The very theatre that no emigration of Indians, from any part

The distance to be travelled beyond the mally and eternally farewell. It is a high Mississippi was about 500 miles. The weath- satisfaction to me that my adieu to the stage.

ATROCIO! S MURDER.
On the 21st instant our village variousled by one of the most atrocious, in barous are as follows:

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 hereas a peaceable, harmless, fectionate and industrious woman, we 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 of the little domestic duties. There have been many she had been many she had been many she had a city, in whose farmand gallant acts, hourly I tives for exulting that it we have been born her son.

FROM KEY W.

The Charleston Mercury ed with a letter from Key W. 14th, from which the following that had been boiling clothes, was in the act of putting of the control of boiling clother, 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 herd, and with a razor deliberately cut her throat from car to ear. The neighbour felt the blood spirt upon her hand, and supposing that he had struck his wife, without suspecting the enormity of his crime, ran out for assistance.

though the windpipe was mearly severed, and several of the minor arteries were out off, it is believed that he will speedily re-

over.

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 lyington a bed in the same room with his murdered wife) we have no aympaths.

Five small elildren, the oldest about eight

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 the around,—and though I am upon the same were supplied with an abundance of the best of provisions and all necessary comforts. Extended the supplied with a supplied with an abundance of the charms and promises of a buy arrayed in all the character of my ambition is changed; no marmuring nor discontent. It is believed then the character of my ambition is changed; yet I can remember such things were and were most precious;' end the retrospect becomes the more inuching to myself, now that I appear on it for the last time, and bid it forer, since the crossing has been favourable, 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, and unnatural murders that has ever fallen toil on and not despair, for the time will he would let him know he had; continued to under our observation—the myrder of a wife approach him with his cane uplifted, and calby her own husband! The chuse, if indeed For myself, I do not acquiesce in the testing the world short him. Crosse Por Crosse Por Market him would short him. Crosse Por Crosse Por Crosse Por Market him would short him. not, thes he would shoot him. Crogan per cumstances attending this herrible affair, as garding my own claims, which can mislead as sisted in his resistance, and continued using far as they have come to our knowledge, to its real incentive; but I have deep sense Oran Riley, an Irishman of intemperate unprecedented kindness; and believe me, my Highes repeated once or twice more during the affray, his declaration that if he did not give up, he would shoot him, and after some sculle between them, changed the stick from the right hand to the left, took a loaded pisted from his pocket, and discharged it at Croed from his pocket, countries. 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

FROM KEY WEST.

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

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 Glas-gow'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, malogany, and some fifty in ferior Spanish paintings; which last were brought to Key. West and ald. The wet part of the Pulaski's goods and been all

passengers of the latter, who alone required aid, the others having assistance already.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in Prince George's county, on Thornday tast, by the Ber. Mr. Mackenheim-er, Buannon W. Manatorr, Esq. of this city. to Miss Catherine Warens, of Prince George's county.

**АВАДАВАДАВАДА** OBITUARY.

Died, at Carlisle, Pa. in the 30th alt. Mrs.

ported by Gerard N Causin, trustee, he rati fied and confirmed, unless cause be shewn 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. est-RAMSAY WATERS. Reg. Cur. Can

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, both obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Greenwell, (F. B.) late of the county aforesaid, deceased. all persons having claims against the said de ceased, 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 be neht of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of November 1852. ELIZA. A. ABELL, Ex'x.

Her. 6

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel Country, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 8th day of Isnuary next, for the purpose of settling with he Inspectors, at the several Tobacco Inspec-tion Warehouses, hearing appeals and making life, to render inviself worthy of the present transfers, and transacting the ordinary businement, and of a country of which I was eness of the L. vy Court. All persons having ver proud, and now, since I have seen other suppeals or transfers to nake, are hereby notifl d, that on that day the books of the commissioners will be closed for the year 1832. By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Cik. Commr's. A. A. C. IN CHANCERY.

26th N.w. 1832.

ORDERED. That the sale of the Real Es tate of Robert Welsh, deceased, made and reported by the trustee, Louis Gassaway. ne ratified and confirmed, unless cause be snewn 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 suc cossive weeks in some news-paper, before the 26th day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$1158 00.

RAMSAY WATERS. Reg. Cur. Can.

Lowest Prize 86-Tickets 85.

#### MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 19, for 1832. Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J S. Welliams, Commissioners. To be drawn at Baltimore,

On SATURDAY 8th of Dec. 1832, AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Bixty Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Hallots.

SCHEME. 820,000 ··· 1 prize of 1 prize of 5,000 1 prize of 2,000 1 prize of 1,500 1 prize of 1,372 1,000 5 prizes of h. 10 prizes of ... . 500

PUBLIC SALES
Y virtue of an order from the Orphana?
Court of Anne Arandel County, the subther will offer at public and an Tuesday.
18th day of December next, at the late re-

of Joseph Morton, ucceased, competing of ac-

NEGROES,
Boys and Girls, Horses, Cattle Hogs, Park,
Corn and Hay, Household and Kitchen Fornis

TERMS OF SALE, -A credit of six months for all sums of Ten Dollars, and up-wards, the purchaser giving bond, with accu-rity, with interest from the date, under that amount the Cash, to be paid. Sale to com-

mence at 10 p'clock,

OPORGE MORTON, Adm'r.

At the same time will be uffered for sale, if not previously disposed of a Tract of Land. Dec 6

A NEW CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL, SSTITLED TER

#### SELECT CIRULATING LIBBARTS

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 emacalities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental
food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Rooks
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 emphasically is, to make good
reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring
it to every mun's door
Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select
Girculating Library" may be received at the most dis-

Girculating 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 nations.

their parlours.

To rlucidate the advantages of the "Select Circus lating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications.—
Take the Waverly novels for examples the "Chronicles of the Ganongate" occupy two solumes, which are sold as \$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—Divant 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 clapse 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 mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the select stream of the periodical literature of Great Britain. heir parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circus.

ther in that mart 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 seience, literature and novelty. 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 co-

print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of fa
milies, that they need have no dread of introducing
the "Select Circulating Library" into thele domestic
circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary teste and habits side a due
sense to the responsibility he assumes in extering for
an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will fallow the
classemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental sliment. His situation and 'engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of
hooks. These, with the additional channels created
by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh,
warrant the proprietor in guarant ing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogated to that on the general
advantages and conseniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever
located, but more particularly to those who reside in
retired situations—they are so obvious that the first

retired situations—they are so obvious that the first

"The Select Circulating Library" will be printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper innertay form, with three columns on a pager and mailed with great care so as to carry safely to the most discount of the control of the most discount of the carry safely to the carry safely to the most discount of the carry safely to the carry safely sa

with great card so as to carry salely to the most untant post office.

It will be grinted and finished with the same card
and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two
numbers, will farm a volume, well worth preservaifon, of 872 pages, trust in quentity to 1200 pages,
on three volumes of Rees's Cyclopadia. Each volume will be accompanied with a title page and Indea
The price is 8the Dollars for fifty-two numbers of
sixteen page each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless cateasively patronieds. (Trayment
at all times in advance.

at all times in advance.

Agents who procure fire subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportiousts, compensation for a larger number.—
This arrangement is made to inclease the circulation to an extent which will make it we object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4 by unking, in their remittances.

procure the work for \$6 by usining in their remittances.
Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to themsethose otherwise situated may require the amount to the subscriber at his expense.

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

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

ADAM WAYDE.

G. A specimen of the Wark may be seen at the office of the Maryland Caractle, where Subscriptions will be received. zetto, where Au-

be a cae believe he pablic naure for ronage of York City the City d dollars yew of the ion which em in the

reets, and me in its ried home e fact, that breathings g the sick cart pass. o the most Ricar ciof July. ed looking nd its but we walked

the death. ently seen stances all we all fly? will reim lars would see in con-ity; loss of sion of pemger-

deal bas litude de-

ETWEEN wagons in wagons in communica-ree of next off, Kassas, exik on the TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AVING made Daniel Harr my sole Agent in Annapolis, he is fully authorised
to collect all debts due me, rent all property
belonging to me, and, as all my property
the long in for sale, to sell on such terms as
he in his judgment, and my interest may think
heat. Therefore all persons indubted to me he is his judgment, and my interest may think them. Therefore all persons indebted to me are fully authorised 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.

John Chew Thomas

HE bill filed in this case alleges, that the defendant being indebted to the complainants in the sum of eighteen hundred and righty dollars, on a note, did on the 24th day November 1828, duly execute, acknowthe complamants, conveying to them, and their successors, all the right, title and interest, of the defendant, in and to a tract or par cel of land lying in Washington county, of the state of Maryland, patented in the name of the defendant, and containing, exclusive of three small parties sold to Jacob W. I r, and others, about three thousand acres of land. mbre or less, and called Golden Firere, toge ther with all its buildings, improvements and advantages, in order the better to secure to the complainants he payment of the said debt de on the said note, or any other or others tha may be given in renewal thereof, or of any part thereof, according to the tenor and effice of the same, with all the interest and cost that may accrue thereon—tha the defend ats. for the purposes aforesaid, did on the thirtieth day of Janua y 1830, duly execute, acknow ledge, and have record d, another deed of mortgage, conveying the above land and pre mises to the complainants, and their success ors, and also did. on the twelfth day of Marco. in the year last aformad, for the purposes a foresaid, duly execute, acknowledge, and have recorded, another deed of mortgage, conveying the said land and premises to the complainaute, and their successors. The bill refers for particulars to the saul deeds of mortgage filed therewith, as exhibits and parts of said bill. The bill further states, that the complainants are informed hat the said I ho Chew Thomas did, on the 6th day of May 1820, 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 bath not been renewed or paid in a lole 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 complai nants. The will then prays a decree for 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 at order for a notice of publication may issue a gamet the said defendant, Thomas, who is nonresident, being a resident in the state of Pennsylvania, and a sub mena may be directed President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, that they a I may be and appear in this court, and answer the said oill, and show cause, if any they have, why a de cree should not pass in the premises according to the prayer of the complamants, and that the complainants may have other and turther relief, and so forth. It is thereup in adjudged and ordered, that the comprainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper three su cessive weeks before the 20th day of December next, give notice to the and of the object and substance of the bit. that he may be warned to appear in this court, day of i pril pest, to shew 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

#### COUNCIL CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS. Nov. 26, 1852

N 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 farnishing the Stationary, &c. mentioned in the annexed tist, for the use of the Legislature and Executive Departments of the government of this state, for the year 1853 of the Council.

List of Articles Wanted.

20 reams Rolio Post Peper, different quali ties Polin Post Poolscap do do Demi 4 do Cartridgo do
5000 Quills de
10 gallons lak, in bottles
6 lhs. Red Scaling Wax
6 lbs. Red Wafers
2 groce Red Tape
1 groce Bebbin, half round and half flat
1 groce Paper Follons
1 groce Paper Follons
2 de Letter Scali

20 lbs. black Sand.
To be outsiated once a week for three weeks, the Maryland Republican and Sezetts, An in hirs three world; the Patriot, Chronicle and Gezetts, distance can himself and for the Sevenia.

PERIODICAL,

SELECT CHULATING RIBBARTS

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.

Nov. 29.

IN CHANCERY.

27th November, 1832.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers Bank of Marriand,

28th Marriand,

The President of Marriand,

The Presi they cannot be procured as soon as published, no out considerable expense. To supply this desiderstum is the design of the present updertaking, the chief object of which emphatically in 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 dia tant 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, be-fore a bock could be bound in Philadelphia, our sub-scribers in Ohio, or Vermont may be perusing it in

To chridate the advantages of the "Select Circu lating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications.— Take the Maveris novels for example, the "Chroni eles of the C nongate" occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.23 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 quality of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by a matter can be supplied for the same money by a dopting 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— Div an subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Pifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars. This may not take fifty two weeks to accomplish; for the not longer than one week will elapse between the isvery interesting matter, or when two or more num-bers are required to contain a whole work, the proprictor will feel himself at liberty to publish at shorter intervals-fifty-two numbers being the equivalent

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that must of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the period cal literature of Great the former we shall select the best No Tales, Frevels, Sketcher, Biography, & Cland publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such hierary intelligence will occasionally be culled. as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our co-The publisher-confidently assures the heads of fa

the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic rirele, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Edi-orial duties, to literary taste and habita adds a due sense to the responsibility he assumes in extering for extended and moral community, and of prences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the issemination of obnoxious or who esome mental aliment. His situation on engagements afford him pendiar advantages and facilities for the selection of mooks. 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 tion presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired attuations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility TERMS.

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

It will be printed and finished with the and accuracy as book work. The worle fifty-two tion, of 83. pages, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes of Rees's Cyclopædis. Each votime will be accompanied with a title page and Index intern pages carli-s price at which it cannot be af-forded unless extensively patronised. Payment

at all times in advance. Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$29, 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 a-genta liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4, by uniting in their remit-

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their sub-scriptions to them; those otherwise situated may re mit the amount to the subscriber at his expense.

Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment o

our part of the contract. Subscribers names should be immediately forward-ed, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the future numbers ADAM WALDIE.

A specimen of the Workimay be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be re-

THE subscribers of the city of Agrapolic, having obtained from the Urbbins Court of Anne Arundel county, letters estamentary on the Personal Batate of James Williamson, late of the said county deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims agricult the said deceased, to present them properly authenticated, and thase indebted to the claim for requested to make immediate payor at the either of the subscribers. subscriberay CLI MSON, YEA'T BARA

ISAA NOTICE. THE subscriber wishes to perchase four of five men hands, for a tests of years; also to hirs these or four bands, for which beyond to hirs these or four bands, for which beyond

JACOB H. SLEMAKER.

NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR! STATE OF MARYELIND SC.

at. Administrates De Soule Nee of Henry E. Mayer, tote 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 pace of all succession Annapolis.
SAWL. BROWN, June.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Baltimore county, halb obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis nob on the personal es tate 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 un Nov. 136w CHARLES P. MAYER, der my hand this 24th thay of October, 1832.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne trundel County Orphans Court, October 26th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Joseph G. Barrison, administrator with the will an exed of Thomas T. Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that e give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said decease ed, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in some one of the newspapers printed in An napolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Junt. Reg. Wills A. A county.

Adm'r. D. B. N.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber of Anne Arunde

ounty, 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 per sons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be fore the 26th day of April next, they may o herwise by law be excluded from all benefi of the said estate. Given under my hand this

24th day of October, 1852. JUS. J. HARRISON, Adm'r. W. A. Nov. 1

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

November 6th, 1832. ON application by petition of Samuel May tament of Lewis Neth, late of Anne-Arunde 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.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arondel 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 exathit the same, with the rouchers 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, Ext.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of BALTIMORE, EASTON, CAM-BRIDGE, CHESTERTOWN and CENTREVILLE.

The steamboat MARY LAND leaves Annapolis on every Monday, Wednesilay, and Saturday, at 1 o'clock for Baltimore

and leaves Baltimore for Annapolis every Sun-day 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 Eastern at half past 10 o'clock. and leaves Annapolis on every Sunday morn ing at half past 11, o'cleck for Centrevillo and Chestertown. Passage to Baltimore B1 50; to Baston or Cambridge, B2 00; to Chestertown or Centreville, B2 00. Children under 12 years of age, half price. LEMURL G. TAYLOR, Capt.

N. B. All baggage at the rick of the owner OF 11 1850 6 11 12

BANK OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1881.5 By a resolution of the board wing scale and a resolution of the Board of Directors of rates have been adopted for the government of

the officers thereof in receiving desposits of money subject to interest, viz:— For desposites payattle in intery days after demand, certifi-cates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per augus

of harrivous 5 per cent. For deposites payable thirty days

after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per about of On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, futerest shall be allowed at the present of the depositor, 4 per cent. the rate of the rate of 3 per cents

By order R! W4LSON, Oashier, IN OHARD

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 re medy was in equity—that Ayres has since tak-on 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 rents and profits of the said land since 1814. 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 appoint ment 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 shew cause, if any he has, why a decree shall not passars prayed.

THEODORICK BLAND, Chan.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of he 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 Chirles 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 first quality Sherry Wine, and one demijohn French Brandy.

THE TERMS OF SALE— are six months credit, the purchaser giving notes, with ap polis, on Tuesdy the eleventh day of De

credit, the purchaser giving notes, with ap proved security, on interest from day of

sale. JOS. HARRIS, dm'r.

CEVID YCERED OF ESIGOR THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphana 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 sgainst 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 ex cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given winder my hand this 7th day of November 1852. VILLIAM THOMAS, Adm'r. Nov. 23

BASK SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

III AS just arrived with a handsome and well selected automment of

CLOTHS, Consisting of Blue, Back, Brown, Green and Olives - Asso.

Stripes, Checks and other Pancy Coldurs.
VESTINGS, GLOVES, STOCKS, and SUSPENDERS.

Persons are requested to call and examine is assortment. PRESE PALL GOODS

George M'nefr. MERCHANT TAILOR HAS just received his suppl CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, 4 VESTING

Of all colours and qualities, elected from the tatest importations, and which in regard to fa shion and style, he thinks tained be surpassed.—He requests his friends and the public, to whom he is much indebted by former favours, to call and examine his assertment:

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, SUS-PENDERS &

1 Gw BENTING Neatly executed at this

Uthe Scott, Trustee of Thomas Ayres, an insolvent dictors, and Borredest Meada.

THE bill in this case states, that the complainants, at August Term of Harford county court, 2819, recovered a judgment against Thomas Ayres on a single bill given by the said Ayres to them—that the said bill, be fore suit was brought on it, had been pledged to Beredict. 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 ap injunction on said judgment—that he fited a bond to the complainants and Meads, generally—that the injunction was afterwards dissolved—that suit was brought on said bond, and a judgment ob tained, in Harford county court, at August term 1830, in the names of the complainants, and and Meads—that execution issued on the judgment, but none of the money was levied. 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 irjury to the owners.

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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 commons whereupon it is ordered that the said complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be in-serted once a week for three successive weeks in some news-paper before the 20th day of December next, give notice to the absent defend. ant to appear in this court on or before the 20th day of March pext, to shew 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, Sct.

O N 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 pro-perty of the said insolvent debtor, and the said John W. Baker having also given bond with security approved by me, for his personal ap pearance before the Judges of Asse 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 debters," and the several supplements thereto, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his croditors and the saul John W. Baker baying 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. Haker, Given under my hand this sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

GIDRON WHITE. Nov. 22 INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED BY. THE COURT, That the creditors of Jushua Neale, a petitioner for the benefit of the insulvent laws of this state, the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonard-town, St. Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent frustee.

By order,

JO. HARRIS, Clk.

True copy.

JO. HARRIS, Clk. Saint-Mary's County Court-

STOREGIE OF BERNEVE GIVES THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arandel county. letters of administration on the personal estate of John III Persons, late of and county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and these indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

OHN HAMMOND, Adm'r.

Nov. 22.

OATH TOR MINGROUS.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES

Of both sexes from 12 to 25 years of age;

field hillds

also, mechanics
of every! do

seription. Persons stables to self, will do we
to give int a call, as I am determined to gl
HIBHER PRIORS for SLAVES, that a
purchase who is now or may be becauter in o
merker. Any communication in writing
be promptly attended to. It am at all the
found at Williamson's Hotel Amapalia,
RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October A, 1832.

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y. on the first Monday JO HARRIS, CIL. O. HARRIS, Clerk Mary's County Court-COUVED YOUR

has obtained from the n on the personal estate having claims against ed to present them. le. te payment.

MIGROUS. PURCHASE V NEGROES, s to est and a self, will do well a self a self, will do well a self a s to the Milliams of the Milliam



ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, PROEMBER 18, 1832.

NO. 50.

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

PRICE-TRRES DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANY List of IDLE WORDS. An all their had

My God!" the beauty off exclaimed With deep impassioned tone. The High and Roly one,
The High and Roly one,
Two not upon the banded knee,
With soul uponised to beaven
Pleading with heartfelt agony.
That she might be forgiven.

ries not in beaverly strains to raise To be great source of good Her day offering of praise.— Her song of gratitude.

But in the gay and thoughtless crowd,
And in the festive half,
'mid scenes of mirth and mockety 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 idlest thing that flattery knew,
The most unmeaning join.
From those secret lips profuncly drew

Names of the Holiest.

I thought how aweet that roice 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, tinging with the redder hue the dark stains 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 brazeu helm and the pale crescent gave back their double flood of sunlight-and where chivalrous lances of Christendom borne down the infidel seimetar, ley silent beneath the darkness-save when some stifled groan, or muttered prayer of the dying, told that the work of death was yet

Bravely had Rupert Merton and his bosom friend, the young Knight of Anselm, borne themseres in the terrible strife of that day. But, in the last struggle-just as the vast sea of turbans and scimeters rolled backwards from the fierce onset of the christian chivalry, they had been separated from each other; and Rupert, with a boding heart, discovered that his friend was not among the weary and warspent 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 pained the senses of Rupert Merton, as he stole watchfully among the ghastly wrecks of the flerce death grappie. On one hand lay the tall and graceful form of the Moslein, with his brazen belimet and light armour, and on the other, the stalwart Knight of Christendom, girded in his cumbrous armour, like a thrown down statue of Iron, with his crosshandled sword still grasped in a hand which might never more lift its heavy gauntlet.— The writhing forms of the dying were around him—their ghastly countenances turned up-wards to the dim twilight—with here and there a friend bending anxiously over them. Rupert hurried onward. A low mean at his side at length, arrested his attention. He passed, and by the dim light he saw the familiar countenance of his friend. The hel met 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— in lips moved—the ear of Rupert listened in

Peace to thee, valiant knight!' said Rupert Merton, as he rose from bending over the manimate 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 calivened with the griety and splendour of a merry bridal. It was the bridal of Rupert Merton to the lady-love of Robert of Anselm—the knight who feld with his good sword in hand, and is armour on, in the wars of Palestine. Marvol not, reader, that the betrothed of Anselm should so soon yield herself to the addresses of another. Did she forget her lover—this good knight who had borne her name on his helmet through the reduces fields of Palestine. Did she cease to remember him, had that ald at her feet the wested sword and this conquered band the feet the wested sword and this conquered band thereof face are and the sweeting in company with another years defended by the findings, from a cedar thicket, which skirted the road.—Similar band although he himself was unburt, yet his borse 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 violance to the ground. Before he could recover his feet; the Indians sprung upon his an approach of the forty but from their great inferiority in numbers, he regarded the was now within a mile of the fort; but from their great inferiority in numbers, he regarded the street which skirted the road.—Similar band although he himself was unburt, yet his borse 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 violance to the ground. Before he fold; but he and it will recover his feet; the Indians sprung upon his an approach of the fort but from their great inferiority in numbers, he regarded the sound was unburt, yet his borse was now within a mile of the fort; but from their great inferiority in numbers, he regarded the result of the fold in the policy but from the evening, as the hour which was to deliver him from the power of the Indians. In the Aftername on him, and overpowering his resistance, see the finding promoter of the indians promote on him,

of love? Mover! She had wept hadly at the story of his fall—clurious as it was—she had offered at many a brille, prayers for the suble spirit which had pasted away to ever.—But tears may but always flow—the fountains which have been unsealed by the rude hand of affiction may close again. So it was with the larty Eleabor. The tide of agony settled down into the crim melanchely of a spirit sanctified and made better by the trial of grief. And, when she know that there still remained strong in its bosom, early love of Rupert Merton—a tove which his friendship for Robert had checked in its first revelations—she listened to his words of affectionate she listened to his words of affectionate consolation and sympathy. And she gave her plighted troth to the dearest friend of her warmest love: warmest love:

They stood up together before the village church altar, and the multitude gazed on them with gratified eagerness. Both were palethere was a me ancholy on their features, which told how deeply they had both tasted of the hitter fountains of existence. But in the noble bearing of Rupert, and in the chast-ened beauty of his lovely partner, those who looked on them found much to admire; and a whisper of delight ran round the assembly for ope 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 load 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 bot blood rushed up to his pale forehead, at another time thou shalt be fitly answered, if it so prove that thou art worthy of knightly dealings.' And he turned again to the riest 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 voicelet 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,

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. 'Unnelm the stranger, said the priest, as with 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 captiviloved England, the home of his betrothedto 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 Bleanor 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 man from the frontiers of Pennsylvania, who advanced in frontof Braddock' army, for the purpose of opening a road over the mountain. When within a few miles of the mountain. When within a few miles of rear, to hasten the progress of some wagons loaded with provisions and stores for the use of the road cutters. Having delivered his orlers, he was returning, in company with an-

of provisions was given to the prisoner, and in other respects, although strictly granical, he was treated with great kinduss. On the evening of the next day, after a rapid walk of fifty miles, through coder thickets, and over very locky ground, they reached the westers side of the faurel mountain, and beheld, at a little distance, the smoke of an indian one ampment. His capture now fired their guns, and raised the scale halfoul. This is a long yell for every scale that has been taken, followed by a rapid succession of shrill, quick, piercing shricks—abricks 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 hand, as they crowded around him; but, to his surprise, no crowded around him; but, to his surprise, no one offered him any violence. Phey belonged to another tribe, and entertained the party in their camp with great hespitality, 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 Quesnonow 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 rao 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 ceremons 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 o ver. 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 spurito greater ex-ertions, and he had almost reached the extremity of the line, when a talk chief struck him a furious blow with a club apon 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 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 wiffit he had done to merit such barbarity. The Indian replier', that he had done nothing, but that it was the English thow 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. 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 clo-e together)-and that the Indians would be able

> 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

to shoot them down like pigeons.'

trievable in the power of the savages, and could look forward to nothing but forture or endless captivity. He waited anxiously for forther intelligence, still hoping that the fortune of the day might change. But about sunset, he heard at a distance the well known soulp hallon, followed by wild, quick, joyful shriets, and accompanied by long continued firing. This too surely announced the fate of the day. About dask, the party returned to the fort, driving before them twelve British regulars, stripped naked, and with their faces painted thick! an evidence that the unhappy wretches were devoted to death. Next happy wretches were devoted to death. Next came the Indians, displaying their bloody scalps, of which they had unmense numbers, and sleessed in the scarlet coats, anshes, 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 lischarge of the rifles without, he says, that it looked as if H-II had given a holiday, and turning loose its inhabitants upon the upper The most melancholy spectacle 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 casily 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 diagrace 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 shricks 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 perished. 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 spec tacle, 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 Travel

A family circle of about 20, gradually assembled, and at 7. the ceremony was performed in the drawing room, with considera-ble sal-mnity. I was glad to find the bridemaids very agreeable, and that one, of whom I was to have the especial charge, was very handsome. Our duties began immediately af ter tea, as it is the strange custom in Boston to see company the same evening; it is the office of the groomsman to meet the ladies on customary greeting of the Indians to their office of the groomsman to meet the ladies on prisoners—that it was something like the 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 to casy 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 bridemaids, and groomsmen, we disappeared also."

From the New York Gazette.
A FISHING PARTY.

On Friday the 2d ult. four young men start. d from New York in a small boat on a fishing excursion, and nothing was heard of them by their friends until Baturday 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 frown ed on the preceding day. The name of the young man drowned was Samuel Jones, and he three saved are Grorge Pointer, William Williams, and David Ford.

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA., EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

The 'African Repository' gives an account of the recent emigration to Liberia, of a company of slaves from the Yalley of the Mississippi. A majority of them—'slaves of remarkable good character,'—were manualited for the purpose, including eleven belonging to Mr. Breekeuridge, of Kantucky, 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 the accompanying remarks, who vessel unwith interest.
When, says Mr. Finley, the vessel unloosed 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 garly at the prospect before them. A hymn was sung, in which the officers and crew, emigrants, and visitors, mingled their voices in unfelged solemnity. After which, Rev. Mr. Donans made an afdectionate and perfinent address, and invoked on them the blessings of Aimighty 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, accompanions the second burst into tears. ed by the sympathics and prayers of the pa-triot 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 breath away lingering life in the vales 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 tabbatree of his own hamlet. When war compels him to leave the de-

lightful 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 philan-

thropist 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 spred 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 las 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

A letter, post marked New-Orleans was lately received at the New York Post Office, the postage on which was 8288; 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 asince the establishment of the New York Post Office. The postage on the Newport letter exceeded 8400, 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.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

A gentleman of this city, with a rifle, hit the mze of a six cent piece, at a distance of thirty yards, thirty-one times in thirty-six 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 pasthe accomplished sixteen hits in succession, and eight of the number carried away the centre of the object shot at .- . Y. Courier. -020-

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 Jaw's harp, the tune of Fanker 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 auditors."

# Margiand Gazette.

#### ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, December 18, 1882.

NOTICE.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Female Or phan 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 gers solicit the continued patronage of the may commence their operations. The Mana-

COURT OF APPEALS-December Term

1839. Thursday Dec. 6th .- Nos. 60, 61. Philips and Shipley vs. Shipley and Mornton, and same vs. Shipley, use of Latrobe and Dea-The decrees in these cases were affirmed by the court with costs.

No. 82. Francis McFadon vs. David Clark. The Court affirmed the decree in this case. with costs.

No. 36. Lanham use Withers and Wash ington vs. Jeffries.

No. 37. Semmes et al. vs. State use Tyler No. 43. Zadock Sasscer, vs. Walker'

The Judgment in these cases affirmed nisi No. 46, Edward Jones vs. Wm. E. Hun gerford. This case was argued by Brewer and Stonestreet for the Appellant, and V

H. Dorses and Gill for the Appellee. No. 52 William Scott vs. Butt adm'r. o George. This case was argued by A. C Magrader for the Appellant, and Johnson for

the Appellee. Appeal dismissed.
No. 55 Richard B. Dorsey vs. State use
Pannel. The argument of this case was commenced by V. H., Dursey and Johnson for the Appellant, and Gill for the Appellee.

Friday Dec. 7th .- The argument of No 53 was concluded by Johnson for the Appel

No. 17. Gardiner, Ex'r. of Edelen, vs. Mary Wills.

No. 18. Wilfred Suit et al. vs. same. The court affirmed the Judgments in these

On application, Alonzo W. Manning Esq. of Baltimore, was admitted as an Attorney o this court.

No. 134. John C. Pawson's adm'rs. vs Goddard, use of Campbell. The argument of this case was concluded by Taney, (Atty Genl. U. S.) for the Appellants.

No. 59. Chambers' Exr's. vs. Chalmers e al. The argument of this case was commenced by Dulany for the Appellants.

Saturday Dec. 8th.—On application Wal admitted as an Attorney of this court.

No. 59. Chambers' Exr's. vs. Chalmers e This case was further argued by Dulan for the Appellants, and Tauey (Atty. Genl.

for the Appellees.

Montay Dec. 10th.—The argument of No. 59 was concluded by Mayer for the Appel lees, and Johnson for the Appellants.

Tuesday Dec. 11th .- No. 62. Steiger Adm's. of Steiger vs. Thos. Hillen. This case was argued by Mayer for the Appellant, and T. P. Scott for the Appellee.

No. 69. Waltermyer and Wife vs. Pierpoint et al. This case was opened by Kennedy for the Appellants.

# PROCLAMATION.

BY ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas a Convention assembled in the State of South Carolina have passed an Ordinance, by which they declire "That the of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on in the United States, and more especially" two acts, for the same purposes, passed on the 29th of May, 1828, and on the 14th of July, 1852, "are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void, and no law," nor binding on the citizens of that State or its officers: and by the said Ordinance it is further declared to be unlawful for any of the constituted authorities of the State, or of the United States, to enforce the payment of the duties imposed by the said acts within the same State, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as may be necessary to give full effect to the said Ordinance:

And whereas, by the said Ordinance it is further ordained, that, in no case of law or equity, decided in the courts of said State. wherein shall be drawn in question the validity of the said Ordinance, or of the acts of the Legislature that may be passed to give it effect, or of the said laws of the United States. no appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, nor shall any copy of the record be permitted or allowed for that purpose; and that any person attempting to take such appeal shall be punished as for

a contempt of court.

tain the said Urdinance at every hazard and that they will consider the passage of any act by Congress abolishing or closing the ports of the said State, er otherwise obstructing the fire ingress or egress of vessels to and from the said State, er otherwise obstructing the fire ingress or egress of vessels to and from the said of the said state, and one of these States discovered that they had the right now claimed by South Carolina. The was not with the water forced, the said state otherwise than through the said state otherwise than through the said state of the said state otherwise than through the said state of the said state otherwise than through the said state of states and disconnection to said the said state of states and disconnection to said the said state of states and disconnection to said the said state of states and disconnection that they said to said the said state of the said sta And, finally, the said Ordinance declares

all other acts and thing all other acts and thing and independent States and

And whereas the said Ordinance prescribes to the people of South Carolina a course of conduct, in direct violation of their duty as citizens of the United States, contrary to the flws of their country, subversive of its constitution, and having for its object the destruction of the Union—that Union, which, coeval with our political existence, led our of the united and accountry to the constitution of the Union—that Union, which, coeval with our political existence, led our fathers, without any other ties to unite them than those of patriotism and a common cause through a sanguinary struggle to a glorious independence—that sacred Union, hitherto inviolate, which, perfected by our happy Constitution, has brought us, by the favour of Heaven, to a state of prospertiy at home, and high consideration abroad rarely, if ever, equalled in the history of nations. To preserve this bond of our political existence from destruction, to maintain inviolate this state of national honour and prosperity, and to justify the confidence my fellow-citizens have eposed in me, I, Indrew Jackson, President my views of the Constitution and laws applicable to the measures adopted by the Convenion of South Carolina, and to the reasons they have put forth to sustain them, declaring be course which duty will require me to pursue, and, appealing to the understanding and pa distism of the people, warn them of the consequ nces that must inevitably result from an observance of the dictates of the Conven

Strict duty would require of me nothing more toan the exercise of those powers with which I am now, or may hereafter, be, invested, for preserving the peace of the Union and for the execution of the laws. But the imposing aspect which opposition has assumed in this case, by clothing itself with state authority, and the deep interest which the people of the United States must all feel in preventing a resort to stronger measures, while there is a hope that any thing will be yielded to reasoning and fremonstrance, perhaps demand, and will certainly justify, a full exposition to South Carolina and the nation, of was formed; but formed in vain, if this fatal the views I entertain of this important question, as well as a distinct enunciation of the course which my sense of duty will require

The Ordinance is founded, not on the indefeasible right of resisting acts which are plainly unconstitutional, and too oppressive jects, that which is placed first in rank, on to be endu ed, but on the strange position that any one State may not only declare an act of Con ress soid, but prohibit its execuinn-that they may do this consistently with . Constitution-that the true construction of that in-trument permits a State to retain its place in the Union, and yet be bound by no other of i . laws than those it may choose to consider as constitutional. It is true, they add, that, to justify this abrogation of a law, t must be palpably contrary to the Constitu tion; but it is evident, that to give the right of existence on the local interest, the party spiresisting laws of that descripts a coupled with the uncontrolled right to decide what laws deserve that character, is to give the power of resisting all laws. For, as by the theory there is no appeal, the reasons alleged by the State, good or bad, must prevail. If it should be said that public opinion is a sufficient check against the abuse of its power, it may be asked why is it not de ned a sufficient guard against the passage of on unconstitutional act by Congress. There ... however, a restraint in this last case, which makes the assumed power of a State more indefensible, and which does not exist in the other There are two appeals from an unconstitutional act passed by Congress-one to the Judiciary, the other to the people and the States. There is no several acts and parts of acts of the Congress appeal from the State decision in theory, and the practical illustration shows that the courts buth judges and jurors being sworn to decide cation of it which is made in the ordinance. which is the constitutional disposition—that voters of a single State. Here is a provision the importation of foreign commodities, and both judges and jurors being eworn to decide now having actual operation and effect with- in its favour. But reasoning on this subject is superfluous when our social compact in express terms declares, that the laws of the United States, its Constitution, and treaties for raising revenue, were in reality intended made under it, are the Supreme law of the land; and, for greater caution, adds, "that the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding " And it may be asserted, without fear of refutation, that no Federative Government could plied to objects unauthorized by the Consti-exist without a similar provision. Look for tution. These are the only causes alleged to moment to the consequence. If South Carolina considers the revenue laws unconstitutional, and has a right to prevent their exe-cution in the port of Charleston, there would be a clear constitutional objection to their collection in every other port, and no revenue could be collected any where; for all imposts must be equal. It is no answer to repeat that an unconstitutional law is no law, so long as the question of its legality is to be decided by the State itself; for every law opera-ting injuriously upon any local interest will be perhaps thought, and certainly represented, as unconstitutional, and, as has been

shown, there is no appeal. If this destrine had been established at an earlier day, the Union would have been dissolved in he infancy. The excise law in Pennsylvania, the embargo and non-inter-course law in the Eastern States, the carriage

n the citizens of that

laws of the Union carries with it internal e-vidence of its impracticable absurdity, our constitutional history will also afford abundant proof that it would have been repudiated with indignation, had it been proposed to form

a feature in our Government. In our colonial state, although dependent on another power, we very early coasidered ourselves as connected by common interest with each other. Leagues were formed for common defence, and before the declaration of Independence we were known in our aggregate character as the smited colonics of America. That decisive and important step was taken jointly. We declare ourselves a nation by a joint, not by several acts; and when the terms of our confederation were reof the United States, have thought proper to duced to form, it was in that of a solemn issue this my PROCLAMATION, stating league of sexural States, by which they agreed that they would, collectively, form one nation, for the purpose of conducting some ter of this great instrument is free from this certain domestic concerns, and all foreign relations. In the instrument forming that Union, is found an article which declares that "every State shall abide by the determinations of Congress on all questions which by that confederation should be submitted to them.

Under the confederation, then, no State could legally annul a decision of the Congress, or refuse to submit to its execution; but no provision was made to enforce these decisions. Congress made requisitions, but they were not complied with. The Government could not perate on individuals. They had no judi-But the defects of the confederation need

not be detailed. Under its operation, we could scarcely be called a nation. neither prosperity at home nor consideration abroad. This state of things could not be endured, and our present happy constitution doctrine prevails. It was formed for important objects that are announced in the pream ble made in the name and by the authority of the people of the United States, whose delegates framed, and whose conventions approved it. The most important among these obwhich all the others rest, is, "to form a more perfect Union," Now, is it possible that, even if there were no express provision giving supremacy to the constitution and laws of the United States over those of the States, can it be conceived, that an instrument made for the purpose of 'forming a mose perfect Union." than that of the confederation, could be so constructed by the assembled wisdom of our country as to substitute for that confederation a form of Government dependent for its rit of a State, or of a prevailing faction in a State? Every man of plain unsophisticated understanding, who hears the question, will give such an answer as will preserve the U. nion. Metaphysical subtlety, in pursuit of an impracticable theory, could alone have deised one that is calculated to destroy it.

I consider, then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE EXIS-TENCE OF THE UNION, CONTRA-DICTED EXPRESSLY BY THE LETTER OF THE CONSTITUTION, UNAUTHOR-IZED BY ITS SPIRIT, INCONSISTENT WITH EVERY PRINCIPLE ON WHICH IT WAS FOUNDED, AND DESTRUC-TIVE OF THE GREAT OBJECT FOR WHICH IT WAS FORMED.

After this general view of the leading prin

The preamble rests its justification on these grounds: It assumes as a fact, that the obnoxious laws, although they purport to be laws for the protection of manufactures, which pur-pose it asserts to be unconstitutional;—that the operation of these laws is unequals-that the amount rai-ed by them is greater than is required by the wants of the Government;and, finally, that the proceeds are to be ap justify an open opposition to the laws of the country, and a threat of seceding from the Union, if any attempt should be made to enforce them. The first virtually acknowledges that the law in question was passed under a power expressly given by the Constitution, to ay and collect imposts, but its constitution- ever any law of the United States displeased ality is drawn in question from the motives of any of the States, and that we should soon those who passed it. However apparent this purpose may be in the present case, nothing can be more dangerous than to admit the position that an unconstitutional purpose, entertained by the members who assent to a law enacted ander a constitutional power, shall make that law void; for how is that purpose to be ascertained? Who is to make the ecrutiny? How often may bad purposes be false-but surely cannot be urged against the laws ly imputed? in how many cases are they con-levying the duty.

Cealed by false professions? in how many is These are the allegations contained in the

ile foe. We have looked to it with sacred awe as the patialism of our liberties, and, with all the salemnitus of raigion, have pledged to each other our lives; and fortunes here; and our hopes of happiness hereafter, in its defence and support. Were we mistaken, my countrymen, in attaching this importance to the Constitution of our country? Was our devotion paid to the wretched, inefficient, clumsy contrivance, which this new doctrine would make it? Did we pledge our selves to the support of an airy nothing—a doctrine would make it? Did we pledge our-selves to the support of an airy nothing—a bubble that must be blown away by the first breath of disaffection? Was this self-destroy-ing, visionary theory, the work of the pro-found statesmen, the exalted patriots, to whom the task of constitutional reform was entrust-ed? Did the name of Washington sanction, did the States deliberately ratify, such an a-nomaly in the history of fundamental legislanomaly in the history of fundamental legislation? No. We were not mistaken! The letradical fault; its language directly contradicts the imputation, its spirit-its evident intent contradicts it. No, we did not err! Our Constitution does not contain the absurdity of giving power to make laws, and another power to resist them. The sages, whose memory will always be reverenced, have given us a practical, and, as they hoped, a permanent constitutional compact. The Pather of his country did not affix his revered name to so palpable an absurdity. Nor did the States when they severally ratified it, do so under the impression that a veto on the laws of the United States was reserved to them, or that they could exercise it by implication. Search the debates in all their Conventions-examine the speeches of the most zealous opposers of Federal authority-look at the amendments that were proposed. They are all silent-not a syllable uttered, not a vote given, not a motion made, to correct the explicit supremacy given to the laws of the Union over those of the States-or to show that implication, as is now contended, could defeat it. No, have not erred! The Constitution is still the object of our reverence, the bond of our U nion, our defence in danger, the source of our prosperity in peace. It shall descend, as we have received it, uncorrupted by sophistical and from the disposition which we presume construction, to our posterity; and the sacrifices of local interest, of State prejudices, of personal animosities, that were made to bring it into existence, will again be patriotically offered for its support. The two remaining objections made by the

Ordinance to these laws are, that the sums intended to be raised by them are greater than are required, and that the proceeds will be unconstitutionaly employed. The Constitution has given expressly to Congress the right of raising revenue, and of determining the sum the public exigencies will require. The States have no control over the exercise of this right, other than that which results from the power of changing the representa-tives who abuse it, and thus procure redress. Congress may undoubtedly abuse this discretionary power, but the same may be said of others with which they are vested. Yet the discretion must exist somewhere. The Constitution has given it to the Representatives ratercapacity, nor the Chief Magistrate elect- revenue laws within its limits. ed by the people, have any representation Which is the most discreet disposition of the understood. But if you were assembled in general convention, which would you think On such expositions and reasonings, the the safest depository of this discretionary power in the last resort? Would you add a the right to annul the laws of which it complemes giving it to each of the States, or plains, but to enforce it by a threat of secondwould you sanction the wise provisions already made by your Constitution? If this to execute them. should be the result of your deliberations when providing for the future, are you-can you-be ready to risk all that we hold dear, to establish, for a temperary and a local purpose, that which you must acknowledge to be destructive, and even absurd, as a general provision? Carry out the consequences of this right vested in the different States, and you must perceive that the crisis your conduct presents at this day would recur when-

cease to be a nation.

The Ordinance, with the same knowledge of the future that characterizes a former objection, tells you that the proceeds of the tax will be unconstitutionally applied. If this could be ascertained with certainty, the objection would, with more propriety, be re-served for the law so applying the proceeds,

to carry those powers into ex those laws and that Constitution supreme law of the land; and that the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary nutwithstanding. In value have the people of the several States solemnly sanctioned these provisions, made them their paramount law, and individually sworn to support them whenever they were called on to execute any office. Vain provisions! ineffectual restrictions! vile profunction of onthe! miserable mackery of legislation! If a bare majority of the voters in any one State may, on a real or supposed knowledge of the intent with which a law has been passed, declare themselves free from its operation say here it gives too little, there its much, and operates unequally-here it suffers articles to be free that ought to be taxed, there it taxes those that ought to be free in this case the proceeds are intended to be applied to purposes which we do not approve, in that the amount raised is more than is wanted. Congress, it is true, are invested by the Coustitution with the right of deciding these questions according to their sound discretion. Congress is composed of the Representatives of all the States and of all the people of all the States; but WE, part of the people of one State, to whom Constitution has given no power on the subject, from whom it has expressly taken it away we, who have solemnly agreed that this Constitution shall be our law-toe, most of whom have sworn to sujport it-we, now abrugate this law, and swear, and force others to swear, that it shall not be obeyed-and we do this, not because Congress have no right to paus such laws, this we do not allege; but because they have passed them with improper views.

They are unconstitutional from the motives of those who passed them, which we can never with certainty know, from their unequal operation; although it is impossible from the nature of things that they should be equalmay be made of their proceeds, although that disposition has not been declared. This is the plain meaning of the Ordinance in relation to lows which it alrogates for alleged unconstitutionality. But it does not stop there. It repeals, in express terms, an important part of the Constitution itself, and of laws passed to give it effect, which have never been alleged to be unconstitutional. The Constitution declares that the judicial powers of the United States extend to cases arising under the laws of the United States, and that such laws, the Constitution, and treaties, shall be paramount to the State Constitutions and laws.

The Judiciary Act prescribes the mode by which the case may be brought before a court of the United States, by appeal, when a State tribunal shall decide against this provision of the Constitution. The Ordinance declares there shall be no appeal; makes the State law paramount to the Constitution and laws of the United States; forces judges and jurous of all the People, checked by the teepresentatives of the States, and by the Executive power. The South Carolina construction gives it to the Legislature or the Convention of a single State, where neither the people of of the United States, or of that State, to endingerent states, nor the States in their sepato swear that they will disregard their provi-

Here is a law of the United States, not even pretended to be unconstitutional, repealinstrument speaks a language not to be mis- of the Constitution which is solemnly abrogat-

ed by the same authority.
On such expositions and reasonings, the ing from the Union, if any attempt is made

This right to secode is deduced from the nature of the Constitution, which, they say, is a compact between sovereign states, who have preserved their whole sovereignty, and, therefore, are subject to no superior; that, because they made the compact, they can break the they made the compact, the seen departed from by the other States. Fallacious as this course of reasoning is, it culists Etate pride, and finds advocates in the honest perjudices of those who have not studied the national states. ture of our Government salliciently to see the radical error on which it rests.

The people of the United States formed the Constitution, acting through the State Legisinteres in making the compact, to meet and discuss its provisions, and acting in separate conventions when they ratified those provisions; but the terms used in its construction, shows it to be a Government in which the people of all the States collectively are represented. We are one people in the choice of the President and Vice President. Here the

shether It be in states, or lo un-is the same. It the people are the states: they d.d not grant. B ly parted with and to joinfly with tion, cannot firright to secede, nit break a leas nation; and an o ly a breach w contravention of fence against the Union, is to say a nation; because conteed that an solve its connex their injury or Se ssion, lil may or morally oppression, bu my is confou

ad can only b to deceive thos righ , but would er ution, or a & failure. Because th mct. it is said pict nay, whe ed, depirt fro it is a compac is an agreeme may, by its te for its breach. to .A .ction. i cor sequence unction, then ted or implied tion other tha cuatrin a peni periar, it can

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if States solemndividually sworn hey were called Vain provisions! of profanation of of legislation! If s in any one State knowledge of the been passed, dets operation—say e foo much and suffers articles to od, there it taxes in this case the cove, in that the ed by the Cousti-ciding these quessound discretion. he Representatives the people of all of the people of one tion has given no whom it has exwho have solemptution shall be our

nal from the motives , which we can nefrom their unequal mpossible from the which we presume declared. This is Ordinance in relation s for alleged unconues not stop there. terms, an important itself, and lef laws which have never been tional. The Consti-judicial powers of the cases arising under States, and that such and treaties, shall be onstitutions and laws. escribes the mode by rought before a court appeal, when a State ainst this provision of Ordinance declares makes the State law titution and laws of es judges and jurous disregard their provit penal in a suitor to It further declares of that State, to eaties imposed by the limits.

ave sworn to surthis law, and swear,

that it shall not be not because Cons such laws, this we they have passed

Juited States, not eonstitutional, repealsmall majority of the Here is a provision a is solemnly abrogatand reasonings, the only an assertion of ws of which it comby a threat of secedmy attempt is made

is deduced from the on, which, they say, evereign states, who ole sovereignty, and, no superior; that, bempact, they can break a, it has been depart-tates. Fallacious as is, it eulists Etale tes in the honest poreve not studied the nasalliciently to see the

t rests. ited States formed the ough the State Legis. impact, to meet and and acting in separate ratified those provid in its construction, roment in which the collectively are repre-copis in the choice of President. Here the gency than to direct votes shall be given. the majority of all the electors of a majorigiven their votes for another may be che-, and not the States, Executive branch. recentive branch, presentatives there is a people of one state f President and Viet-the same officers, attes do not vote for hete election only its let this creater to ma-

Because the Union was formul by com-act, it is said that the parties to that com-pet may, when they feel themselves aggreevoct nay, when they feel themselves aggreeved, depurt from it; but it is precisely because territories of the west, recall the grantiit is a compact that they cannot. A compact Will the inhabitants of the inland states as a agreement or binding obligation. It gree to pay the futies that may be imposed may, by its terms, have a sanction or penalty without their assent by those on the Atlantic for its breach, or it may not. If it contains or the Gulf, for their own benefit? Shall so a ction, it may be broken with no other there be a free port in one state, and onerous corsequence than moral guilt: if it have a sanction, then the breach incurs the designa ted or implied penalty. A league between inde endent nations, generally, has no sanccontain a penalty, as there is no common superig, it cannot be enforced. A government, on the contrary, always has a sanction, ex press or implied; and, in our case, it is both secessarily implied and expressly given. An attempt by force of arms, to destroy a goverment, is an offence, by whatever means the constitutional compact may have been the first was proposed, it was known that it formed; and such government has the right, by the law of self defence, to pass acts for punishing the offender, unless that right is pose the execution of the laws, that it must be the content of the laws, that it must be considered by force—that Congress could be considered. modified, restrained, or resumed, by the con-be repelled by force—that Congress could stitutional act. In our system, although it is not, without involving itself in disgrace and modified in the case of treason, yet authority is expressly given to pass all laws necessary to carry its powers into effect, and, under this grant provision has been made for punishing acts which obstruct the due administration of the Lines. The impority of a Continue of the Lines.

distinctly drawn as to a- | concurred, must

casential parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties—declare was—is a taxes—exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powrers all of them functions of sovereign pewei. The states, then, for all these important purposes, were no longe sovereign. This then, is the position in which we stand. A small majority of the cilizens of one state in the United States must be executed—that he was not considered to the United States in the Constitution of the United States—they became American cilizens, and even observe the Constitution of the United States—they became American cilizens, and even observe the constitution of the United States, and to the laws made in conformity with the powers it vested in the state of the surface to vessely in the state of the state. So and conformity with the powers it vested in the state of the six to state over the surface, when there can that a state of the six to state over the state over the state of the st

side they come the second that the case of the common that the control of the con

nefit of all It was produced by mutual sa-crifices of interests and opinions. Can those sacrifices be recalled?—Can the states who duties in anothern. No one believes that any right exists in a single state to involve all the others in these and countless other evils, contrary to engagements solemnly made. -self defence, must or pose it at all hazards.

These are the alternatives that are present-

ed by the Convention! A repeal of all the acts for raising revenue, leaving the government without the means of support; or an acinch has not been so distinctly drawn as to avoid doubts it some cases of the exercise of power. Men of the best intentions and soundest views may differ in their construction of some parts of the Constitution; but there are others, on which dispassionate reflection can leave no doubt. Of this nature appears to be the assumed right of secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the alleged undivided sovereignty of the states, and on their having formed, in this sovereign capacity, a compact which is called the Constitution, from which, because they made it, they have the right to secede. Both of these positions are erronead some of the arguments to prove them to becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league, they surreadered many of their controlled the Constitution of a league, they surreadered many of their controlled they controlled the constitution of a league, they surreadered many of their controlled they controlled the constitution of the rest and the functional remedy had been sought and refused. If the legislature of South Carolina, anxiously desire a gueral convention will be accorded to them, must have known that neither Congress nor any functionaries of the general government has authority to call such a Convention will be accorded to them, must have known that neither Congress nor any functionaries of the general government has authority to call such a Convention, unless it be demanded by two thirds of the states. This suggestion, then, is another institute of the reckless inattention to the provision of the constitution with which this crisis has been madly hurried on; or of the attempt to persuade the people that a constitutional remedy had been sought and refused. If the legislature of South Carolina anxiously desire a gueral convention to consider their complaints, why have they not made application of a league, they surreadered many of their controlled the constitution points out? The assertion they carnestly seek it, in the way that the Constitution of sovereign powers. The states, then, f

sheen fels are to be born he of impreptions and it reasons on which you's said in managed by a service of the value of your said in amounts, it is been fell as the counter of the value of oppress you. You have indeed let the inequal operation of laws which may have been unwisely, not unconstitutionally passed; but that inequality must necessarily be removed. At the very moment when you were madly urged on to the unfortunate course you have begin, a change in public opinion has commenced. The nearly approaching payment o commenced. The nearly approaching payment of the public debt, and the consequent necessity of a the public deet, and the consequent necessity of a domination of duties, had already produced a consi-derable reduction, and that too on some articles of general consumption in your State. The importance of this change was understed, and you were authoritatively told, that no further alleviation of your borcondition of the country imperiously demanded such a just and equitable scale. But, as if apprehensive of the effect of this change in allaying your discontents, you were precipitated into the fearful state in

ing acts which obstruct the due administration of the laws.

It would seem superfluous to add any thing to show the nature of that Union which connects us; but as erroneous opinions on this subject are the foundation of doctrines the some tarther developement to my views on this subject. No one, fellow citizens, has a higher reverence for the reserved rights of the states, than the Magistrate who now addresses you. No one ould make greater personal sacrifices, or ob citizeris, has a betaken to prevent on their part, an improper interference with, or resumption of the fine has not been so distinctly drawn as to arrowed to the states of the submission the other states; and Congress, a sufficient number of them in part, and the states in the same to arrow the same to arrow the same to arrow the same to arrow the same to a concurred, must have called it. But the first work of the submission of their griterian states and general protection so many different States, giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of discretary in the construction of the states; which he saws the rented which you still swinch they never be perspected in the laws, which persons which purpose have dictived to construct of the position you have were used to hurry you on to toke position of the position you have were used to hurry you on to the position you have used to hurry you on to toke that dealth you to look back to the means that they have used to hurry you on to the position you find yourselves.

It have urged you to look back to the means that they they saw used to hurry you on to the position of the governor of the were used to hurry you on to the position of the governor of the same state, in the nation of the treatmy state speaks of the submission of their grids and constitution of that country you do have were used to hurry you on to the position you have used to hurry you on to the position you have used to hurry you on to the position you have used to hurry you on to the construction of their grids and constitution of that which you find yourselves. pressed find a refuge and support! Look on the picture of happiness and hommir, and say—we, \*\*\*o, are citizens of America: Carolina is one of these proud States; her arms have defended, her best blood has cemented this happy Union! And then add, if you can, without horrogand remorse, this happy Union we will dissolve—this picture of peace and prosperi-ty we will deface; this free intercourse we will interty we will deface; this free intercourse we will interrupt—these fertile, fields we will deluge with blood
—the protection of that glorious flag we renounce;
the very name of Americans we discard. And for
what, mistaken men!—for what do you throw away
these inestimable blessings—for what would you eachange your share in the advantages and honour of
the Union? For the dream of a separate independence—a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with
your neighbours, and a vite dependence on a foreign
power. If your leaders could succeed in establishing a separation, what would be your situation? Are ing a separation, what would be your situation? Are you united at home—are you free from the apprelication of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Do our neighbouring republics, every day suffering some new revolution, or contending with some new insurrection -do they excite your envy! But the dictates of a high duty oblige me selemnly to an nonce that you cannot succeed.

the signal blessings with which he has favoured ourse may not, by the madness of party or personal ambition, be disregarded and lost: and may His wise Providence bring those who have preduced this crisis, to see the folly, hey feel the misery of civil strife, and inspire a returning veneration for that Union which, if we may dare to penetrate His designs, he has chosen as the only means of attaining the high destines to which we may reasonably aspire. In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal

United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, and of the Independence of

the United States the fifty seventh. ANDREW JACKSON. By the President:

> EWD. LIVINGSTON. Secretary of State. OBITUARY.

Dixo, on Sanday night last, at the residence of Mr. C. Jackson, at South River Bridge, in the 19th year of her age, Miss Leonord Atkinson.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Students in this Institution, will commence on Friday the 18th inst and be continued through the three following days. The friends of Lite rature and Science, are repectfully invited to attend—Hours of Examination, from 9 o'cock, till twelve, in the morning, and from 3 o'clock, till 5, in the Figermon.

MICC FOR HUMPHREYS.

President of St. John's College.

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OF PAZIONOS \$25,000—\$10,000,

UNION CANAL LOFTERY OF PENN. Class No. 26, for 1832. To be darwn, in-the City of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY NEXT.

66 Number Lottery-fp Drawn Ballots. SCHEME Prize of \$25,000 prize of 10.000 prize of 5,000 prize of 4.000 prizes of prizes of 300 prizes of 200 prizes of 56 prizes of 100 prizes of 56 prizes of NO NO 112 prizes of prizes of 2240 prizes of 10400

Tickets 86-Halves 25-Quarters \$1 50.

Tickets for sale at DUBOIS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

fler. 13.

CATIFICA

THE subscriber having sustained considers.

The injury from Garners, and other persons trespossing on the Farm (flora Point) near Annepolis, is constrained to forward all persons from hunting, gunning, or its any other way trespossing thereon. Offenders will be rigidly dealt with, not the faw enforced spanist all who may subscribe bite.

Dec. 15. GEORGE BARBER. A NEW CHEAP AND POPULAR

WALDIES SPILECT CIRULATING LIBBABY.

PERIODICAL.

THE striking features of this periodical are, that sonable, 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, velections 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, uninjured.

This periodical commenced in October, with the popular novel of Waldstein, or the dwedes 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 I wenty-five cents. This was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lavallette.

tire in two numbers and a half of the Circulating Library costing subscribers less than I wenty-five centa. This was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lavallette, 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 puplisher 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 to have so far been, it is his intention to lay before in American public in this form all the best books which issue from the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 nambers, which will contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three volumes, of flees's Cyclopadia. his volume will comprise at lesst 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 labrary. The publisher feed confident in staffer, that the

cach, well worthy of preservation for reference, and a valuable addition to every public and private library. The publisher feel 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 togener in their remittance. Thenty dollars will be received in full for the subscriber of five individuals. This deduction will pay all postage.

Those who design to patronize this need 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

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 saids 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 introduce. as work which they need have no fear of introduc-

as a work which they need have no lear 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, unfor the Apprentices' Library, back of the waste, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Cr A specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be re-

> MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Pughes and J S. Williams, Commissioners. To be drawn at Baltimore, On SATURDAY 22d of Dec. 1832,

AT FOUR O'CLUCK, P. M. Pifty-four Number Lottery, Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME \$10,000 1 prize of 2,500 prize of 2,000 1 prize of 1 prize of 1,200 1 prize of 1,022 1,000 2 prizes of 4 prizes of 300 5 prizes of 10 prizes of 200 150 10 prizes of 20 prizes of 100 46 prizes of 40 46 prizes of 30 25 46 prizes of 1,150 prizes of 8,280 prizes of 9,624 prizes.

Tickets & -- Halves 82-Quarter 81.

Tickets, to be had at DUBOIS? OF PIOB;

A German centleman having made a pur-chase of a thousand bags of coffee, directed the Irish porter of the mercantile house to the Irish porter of the mercantile house to which he was consigned, to mark the coffee with the initial of his paternal name (B.) The pronunciation, however, was unfortunate for the supercargor 'mark him,' said he, 'mid a Tee.' 'Yes your hopour,' replied Pat, and immediately stamped every bag of the precious product of the South with the letter T. The irritated German host all his wonted good humour at seeing the blumber, and as the lookers on were convolved with laughter, the followers ers on were convalsed with laughter, the fol-

lowing dialogue took place:
D. Mr. Padrick!-Mr. Padrick! did I not dolt you for mark him mid a Tee? Paddy. Plase your honour, and is nt that

a Tae?

D. No! Mr. Patrick, I dolt you mark him mid a Tee!
Paddy. By my shoul, sir, and there's not never a mother's non upon this spothers, barrin it be Mister O'Flanagan, and he's gone home till Ireland, that can make a better l'ac. with a hair brush, than you ones, and bad luck to yourself and all your kin-folks, take

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

#### PUBLIC SALE.

BY sirtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, the sub scriber will offer at public sale on Tuesday the 18th day of December text, at the late i sidence of Joseph Morton, on West River,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE of Joseph Morton, deceased, consisting of se veral young likely

# NEGROES,

Boys and Girls, Hyrses, Cattle, Hogs, Pork, Corn and Hay, Household and Kitchen Furni-

TERMS OF SALE .- A credit of six months for a I sums of I'en Dollars and up wirds, 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 one time will be offered for sale, if no previouslay disposed of, a Fract of Land. ing the said land and premises to be complain and, and their successors. The all refers for

#### IN MANCERY. 26th Nov. 1832.

ORDERED. That the sale of the Real Es tate of Robert Welsh, decrased, onde and reported by the frister, Louis Gassaway, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause or shewn to the contrary of or before the 26th day of January next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of torce successive weeks in some news piper before the 26th day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$115800 Frue copy .- Test

RAMSAY WATERS.

# IN CHANCERY,

1at December. 1852. ORDERED. That the sale of the Real Es tate of Matthew Dement, made and reported by Gerard N. Cansin, trustee, be rati fied and confirmed, unless cause be shewn 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 pext. The Report states, the amount of sales to be \$150 00.

Dec. 6. 2 RAMS V WATERS,

# WANTED TO HIRE. Y the year, Ten or theire Good Stay "

They would be employed at the Fornace at CURTIS'S CREEK; for suitable hands, of liberal compensation will be given. Also wanted at the same place fifty or sixty Wood Cut. ters. Inquire of JOHN BARKER, at the Formace, or

JOHN BARKER & SON. JOHN BARKER & SON.
Iron Hunders, North Calvert st. Baltimore.
December 6. 40

## SZO REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Anna-Acundet coun ty, a negro man named J!M, 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 sulten look, his clothing is not recollected-he was recently purchased out of ber next, for furnisaing the estate of William C. Davis, where he has mentioned in the appre been seen since he absconded. The above re ward will be given by delivering him to me, or Dec. 6 Jail, so that I get him again.

MARY DUVAL L

## REVISION OF THE LAWS OF

MARYLAND. PRISONS wishing to be supplied with co-pies of the report made by the gentlemen appointed to Revise the Laws of this State, preparatory the legislative action thereon, will please forward their orders, ( post-paid.) AT PURTHEST BY THE LAST MORDAY OF THIS MONTH to he Editor of the Maryland Republican-at which office the work in 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 pe

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

PRINTING Neatly executed at this

to collect all debiasing the collect all debiasing to me, and, as all my property in Annapilis is for aale, to sell on such terms its he in his judgment, and my interest may think best. Therefore all persons indebted to me are fully authorised to make payment to him, and his receipt shall be good and as fully legat as if given by myself. Given under my hand this 25d day of November, 1852.

THOS. B. ANDERSON.

Nov. 29.

#### IN CHANCERY.

tuer with all to building

that may acceus the con-that he defendants.

for the purposes aloresaid, oil on the thirtteth

day of January 1830, duty execute, acknowledge, and have recorded, another deed of

m rigize, conveying the above land and pre-

mars to the complements, and their success ors, and also did, on the twelf I day of March,

in the year tast aforesaid, for the purposes a

fore-aid, only execute, acknowledge, and have

recorded, another deed of mort age, convey-

particulars to the said deeds of martgage filed therewith, as exhibits and parts of said hill

The pill further states, that the companions are informed that the said John Chew Thomas did, on

the 6th day of May 1820, mortgage the said tract

of land to the President and Directors of the

Union Bank of Maryland, to secure the payment of seven numbers and fifty storars, and

that the said debt is still due. The complain

ands 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 nonpsyment, and that he prin-

cipal and interest from the 7th of November

832, with three dollars and ninety cests cost

of protest, are now due thereon to the complat-

nants. The bill then prays a decree for the

interest and costs, unless the same be paid by

I tone to be invited by the Chancellos; that an

nonresident, being a resident in the state of

Pennsylvani: and a sub zena may be directed

Bank of Maryland, that they all my be and

appear in this court, and answer the said will.

erce 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 thereup madjudger

and ordered, that the complamants, ty causing

copy of this order to be inserted in some

newspaper three successive weeks before the

20th day of December next, give notice to the

aid nonresident detendant 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 officitor, on or before the 27th.

day of April next, theshew cause, if any they

nave, why a decree should not pass as prayed

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

ANNAPOLIS

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 Decem-

the Legislature and Efecutive Departments of

List of Articles Wanted.

Follo Post

Poliscap Demi

10 gallor Ink, in bottles 6 lbs Led Sealing Way

Red Wafers

e Red Tape

oce Paper Folders Letter Seals

artridge

20 reams Folis Post Paper, different quali-

ce Bobbin, half round and half flat

see of Sail Needles, large size

e published once a week for three weeks Maryland Republican and Gazette, An in: the Patriot, Chronicle and Gazette,

more, and to the Examiner and Herald.

RAMSAY WATERS.

Reg. Cur Can.

Nov. 26, 1832.

on of the general

the Stationary, &c.

of the Council

ted list, for the use of

do

delte camere

of this state, for the year 1833. THO: CULBRISTH, Clerk

for in the said bill.

True copy - Test

IN pursuance of a resoluti

the government of the

do

ilo

5000 Quills

6 lbs

the President and Directors of the Union

he debt

sale of the moregaged premises to pay

order for a notice of publication may

gaust the said defendant, Thomas,

and show cause, if my they have, y

27th November, 1832. The President, Directors and Company of the Rarmers Bank of Maryland.

NOTICE IS MEREBY DIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Batimore county, hath obtained from the Orphan. Court of Anne Arandel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonia nop in the perional estate of thenry E. Mayer, in enf Anne Arandel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are nereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of A pril next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all briefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October 1852.

CHARLES F. MAYER. John Chew Thomas. THE billfiled in this case alleges, that the plamants in the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty dollars, on a note, did on the 24th day of November 1828. duly execute, acknow-ledge, and have recorded, a deed of mortgage to the complanance, conveying to them, and their successors, at the right, title and interest, of the defendant, in and to a tractor parcet of hard tying in Washington county, of the defendant, magnited in the name of October 26th, 132. CHARLES F. MAYER. state of Maryland, parented in the name of the defendant, and containing, exclusive of the extend spacers add to Jacob Weder, and ON application by petition of Joseph G. Harrison, administrator with the vill an

others, when three thousand acres of land, more or less and called Golden Fleece, togenexed of Thomas f. Simmons, late of Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors improvements and advantages, in order the bitter to secure to the complaints is the payment of the said debt due on the said note, or any older or others that may be given in renewal thereof, or of any some one of the newspapers printed in An week for the space of six successive feeks, in some one of the newspapers printed in An part increal, according to the tenor and effect of the same, with all the interest and costs napolis.

wspapers printed in Annapolis. SAM'L. BROY Reg. Wills,

NOTICE IS HEREBY DIVEN,

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr. Reg. Wills A. A county

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber of Ause Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal ratate of Thomas T. Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, sons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subjectiber, at or be fore the 26th day of April next, they may o therwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the aid estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1832.

11.S. G. HARRISON, Adm?c. W. A. 1987.

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

November 6th, 1832. ON application by petition of Samuel May-nard, Executor of the last Will and Tea tament 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 hat 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, Jun.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arunde 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 Arunder equaty. deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to ex hibit 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, 1852.

BALTIMORE, EASTON, CAM-

ing 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, 82 00. Children under

12 years of age, half price.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR. Capt. N B. All baggage at the risk of the owner. Oct 11, 1832.

## BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1881. BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving desposits of money subject to interest, viz:-For desporites payable in ninety

days after demand, certifiinterest at the rate pen antium

5 per cent. For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of On current accounts, or depos-ities ambiect to be checked for 4 per cent.

at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 

aver importations, and which in regard in its frion and style, he thinks easant be assumed. —He requests his friends and the public, to whom he is much indebted for former favours, to call and examine his assuriment.

Gentlemen's Gloves, Sus-PENDERS, &c. Octo 18

BASIL SHEPPARD. MERCHANT MAILOR. AS just serived with a handsome and well selected assortmen of CLOTHS.

Consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and ALSO Olives CASSIMERES.

OF THE MOST PASHIONABLE KINDS! Stripes, Check and other Pancy Colours. ESTINGS GLOVES, STOCKS, and SUSPENDERS.

requested to call and examine Persons : us assortm

CHANCERY, 13th November, 183 James Huggins and Wife

Otho Scott, Trustee of Thomas Ayres an in solvent debtor, and Benedict Meg

THE bill in this case states, that the com plainants, at August Term q Harford county court, 1819, recovered a idegment a gainst Thomas Avres 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 the complainant owed him—that said debt was fully paid to Meads before sait was brought; but that said suit was errongously entered to the use of Meads-that Ayes obtained from the High Court of Chancery an injunction on said judgineut—that he field a bond to the complaments and Meads, generally—that the injunction was afterwards dissolved—that sure was brought on said bond, and a judgment obtained, in Harford county court, at August and said Meads-that efecution issued on the judgment, but none of the money was levied—
that application was made to Harford counts
court, sitting as a court of law, by the complainants, for relief against Meads, grounded
on affidavits shewing hat said Meads had not. in fact, any interest in said judgment though he appeared as a legal plaintiff; this relief warefused by the court n the ground that the re medy was in equity—that Ayres has since tak en the benefit of the insolvent laws, and that Othe Scott has been appointed his trustee-that Reg. Wills, A. A. County. there are funds enough en said trustee's hands for the payment 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 appoint ment of a received. Whereupon it is ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three suc cessive weeks in some newspapers before the 20th day of December next, give notice to the said absent defermant to appear in this court, on or before the 20th day of March next, to shew cause, if ally he has, why a decree shall

THEODORICK BLAND, Chan. NO. 22.

BALTIMORE, EASTON, CAMBRIDGE, CHESTERTOWN and CENTREVILLE.

The steambout MARY LAND leaves Admapolis on every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 clock for Baltimore, and leaves Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday at 8 o'clock, and every Tuesday and Friday for Cambridge and Easton, at half past 10 o'clock, Cambridge and Easton, at half past 10 o'clo

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel Coun City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors, at the several Tobacco Inspec tion Warehouses, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary busi ness of the Levy Court. All persons having appeals or transfers to make, are hereby notified, that on that day the books of the com-missioners will be closed for the year 1852. By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Cik. Commr's. A. A. C. Dec. 6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

MA I the subscriber of Saint Mary's coun ty, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamenof said county, in Maryland, lefters testamentary on the personal estate of John Greenwell, (F. B.) late of the county aforesaid, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vonehers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 24th day of October sext, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of November 1632.

ELIZA. A. ABELLA, EST.

October 4, 1832.

Ann Pierpoint, a Charles, and a Debuts Read and Nicholak Wells, have been in the exclusive enjoyment of the use and cents and profits since 1814, and that the said

cept by sale, without it jury to the owners.

The bill pays 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 preportions of the rents and cruits of the said charles rents and cruits of the said lead since 1814, whereupon it is ordered that the said complain-ants, by fausing a copy of this order to be ince a week for three successive weeks serted in some news-paper before the 20th day of December next, give notice to the ab-ent defendant to oppear in this courron or before the 20th day of March next, to shew cause if any he has, way a decree should not pass as prayed.
True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS.

Reg. Cur Can.

Anne-Grundel County, Stt.

Arundel county, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, a Judge of the tleplans 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 outh, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed o 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 he 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 ap pearance before the Judges of Anne Arandel 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 Aprilenest, for the final bearing of his application, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled. "Au act relating to insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his crelitors and the said John W. Baker having before me taken the oath directed to be taken by the said insolvent laws for the delivery ap 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 band this sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight lundred and thirty two.

мония на пистипа става? THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Ocphana court of Aune Arnoidel county. letters of administration on he personal estate of John H. Dorsey, late of said county decrased. All persons laving claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are de-

sired to make immediate payment.

JOHN HAMMOND, Adm'r.

Nov. 22.

Canondak alda becac I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,



The thunder While mid From th

THE In a lone! coast of Sc was designal ed him, the truth, a sing years he had ion alone. appalled the

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Ann, by deed dated the undivided interest Read, who now resides its state—that the said

a state—that the said a Read and Nicholas exclusive enjoyment profits since 1914, and spable of division, expery to the said te for a safe of the said

reeds may be divided

s and the said Charles

tenants in common;

or the payment to the rat prepartions of the said land since 1814,

that the said complain-

of this order to be in-

hree successive weeks

ire the 20th day of De.

rean or before the 20th

shew cause if any he

Reg. Cur Can.

ohn W. Baker of Anne-

y petition in writing to Judge of the Orphans

county, stating that

ent for debt, and pray

ate, a schedule of his

his creditors, on outh.

them, being annesed

said John W. Baker

competent testimony

years next preceding

appointed a trustee for

titors of the said John

d trustee having given

proved by me, for the

his said trust, and the

ossession of all the pro-

vent debtor, and the said

ne, for his personal ap

dges of Anne Arandel

third Monday of April

terrogatories as may be

ny of his creditors, and

appearance before said

urd day of Aprilment,

his application, agreea-

bly, entitled, "An act

btors," and the several

answer such allegations

him by any of his cre-y W. Baker having be-brected to be taken by

for the delivery ap of

berefore to certify, that

Given under my band

invember, in the year

red and thirty two.

HOEON WHITE.

NOTICE.

COURT, That the

ent laws of this state.

he court at Leonard-

on the first Monday

legations, if any they

o. HARRIS, Clk.

J. HARRIS. Clerk

dary's County Court.

as obtained from the time Arendel county, on the personal estate county de-

aving claims sgainst

to present them, le-hose indebted are de-

payment. MMOND, Adw'r.

TEGROES.

URCHASE

the benefit of the

id not pass as prayed.

ISAY WATERS.

untp, Stt.

e to the ab-ent defend-

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

MICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUA

THE SEA.

#### MISCELLANY.

THE SEA.
The Sea, the Sea, the summer Seal
No tempests o'er is sweep;
But, cam us childhood's gentle rest,
The placid waters sleep.
The haulius, in mimic pride,
The balmy breezes greet;
Lal water it aprents its purple sail,
And steer its falty fleet.
The sumer cloud, the crescent moon,
The rock, the tower, the ther,
Mim'd in magic beauty seem.
The Sea, the Summer Seal

The Ses, the Ses, the Winter Seal When storm-clouds are alread, and respects howl and billows rise, And Nature's self is awed, The thunder rolls, the lighthings flash, The skies in anger frown, While mid the elemental strife, The shattered ship goes down. For 'tis, indeed, an awful hour

Of dread solemnity, When death with shadowy footstep, treads The Ses, the Winter Sen! Brandreth's "Minstrel Melodies."

From the London Literary Magnet. THE PHANTOM HAND.

I see a hand ye cannot see, Which beckons me away. Id a lonely part of the bleak and rocky coast of Scotland, there dwelt a being who ed him, the Warlock Fisher. He was, in trath, a singular and fearful old man. For years he had followed his dangerous occupation alone, adventuring forth in weather which appalled the stoutest of the stout hearts that ecasionally exchanged a word with him, in passing to and fro in their mutual employment. Of his name, birth, or descent, nothing was known, but the fecundity of consecture had supplied an unfailing stock of materials on these points. Some said he was the devil incarnate; others said he was a Cutchman, or some other 'far away foreigner,' who had fled to these comparative solitudes for a shelter from the retribution due to some grievous crime; and all agreed that he was neither a Scot nor a true man. In outward form, however, he was still 'a model of a man,' tall and well mader though, in years, his natural strength was fac from being abuted. His matted black hair, hanging in elf locks about his ears and shoulders, together with the perpetual sullenness which seemed native in the apression of his features, neither regular nor easing, gave him an appearance unendurably disgusting. He lived alone, in a hovel of its own construction, partially scooped out of the rock—was never known to have suffered a visiter within his walls-to have spoken a kind word, or have done a kind action.— Once, indeed, he performed an act which, in a less ominous being, would have been laud-ed as the extreme of heroism. In a dreadful ed as the extreme of herosan. In a dreadful stormy morning a fishing boat was seen in great distress, making for the shore—there was a father and two sens in it. The danger being imminent, as they neared the rocky promontory of the fisher—and the boat upset. Women and boys were acreaming and gestionlating from the beach, in all the wild and useess energy of despuir, but assistance was no where to be seen. The father and one of the lade disappeared forever; but the younger boy clung, with extraordinary resolution, to the inverted vessel. By accident, the Warlock Pisher came to the door of his lovel, saw the drawning lad, and plunged instantaneously into the sea. For some minutes he was invisible amis the angry turmoil, but he swan like an inhabitant of that fearful element, and bore the boy in safety to the beach. From fatigue or fear, or the effects of both united, the poor lad died shortly afterwards, and his grateful relatives industriously insisted that he had been digitted in the grasp or his unballowed rescuer.

in the he had been blighted in the grasp of his unballowed rescuercy.

The arise the end of autumn, the weather irreleasity becomes so broken and dormy in these parts as to render the systematic derivous from fishing extremely precurious. As gainst this, however, the Warrock Fisher was provided fiel carring little for weather, and apparently lass for life, he went out in all sessons, and was known to be absent fordays, dering the most violent atorns, when every hope of seeing time again, was lost. Stiffs nothing harmen him; lie came drifting back assains, the mane wayward distearing, unhallmed animal. To account for this, it was anderstood that he was in connexion with amorgieve little his rive of absence were sent in their service—in recompletering for their safety and asynthe their predations.—Whenever of leath there might be in it, at we same traded to account for the lite was leaven to the control of the last was in their we had to too account the his been heard in it like any despited becomes. The his heart is a strange tonger, with all the second of an approach there is a part and the second of the last second

It was towards the close of an autumn day, that a tail young man was seen survaying the barren rocks, and apparently deserted shores, near the dwelling of the fisher. He wore the inapiring aspect of a stranger, and yet his step indicated a previous acquaintance, with the scene. The non was flinging his boldest radiance on the rolling ocean, as the youth ascended the rugged path which led to the Warlock Fisher's hut. He surveyed the door for a moment, as if to be certain of the spot, and then, with one stroke of his foot, dashed the door inwards. It was damp and temantless. The stranger set down his bundle, kindled a fire, and remained in quiet possession. In a few hours the Fisher returned. He started involuntary at the sight of the intruder, who appans to his feet ready for any altercation.

'What seek you in my hut?' said the Fisher.

What seek you in my hut?' said the Fisher. 'A shelter for the night—the hawks are out." ·Who directed you to me?' Old acquaintance."

'Old acquaintance.'
'Never saw you with my eyes—shiver me.
But never mind, you look like the breed—a
ready hand and a light beel, ha! All's right

No sooner said than done. The keg was broached, and a good brown basin of double hollands was brimming at the lips of the War-lock Pisher. The stranger did himself a similar service, and they grew friendly. The Fisher could not avoid placing his hand before his eyes once or twice, as it wishful to avoid the keen gaze of the atranger, who still plied the fire with fuel, and his host with holands. Reserve was at length annihilated and the Fisher jocularly said.
"Well, so we're old acquaintance, ha!"

'Ay,' said the young man, with another searching glance, 'I was in doubt at first, but now I am ceetain.

'And what's to be done?' said the Fisher. 'An hour after midnight you must put me on board — 's boat; she'll be abroad.— They'll run a light to the mast head, for which you'll steer. You are a good hand at the helm in a dark and rough sea.

·How, if I will not? 'Then your life or mine!'

They sprang to their feet simultaneously; and an immediate encounter seemed inevita-

Pshaw!' said the Fisher, sinking on his seat, 'what madness this ise It was a thought warm with the liquor, and the recollections of past times were rising on my memory. -Think nothing of it. I heard those words nce before; and he ground his teeth in rage Yes, once; but in a shriller voice than yours Sometimes, too, the being rises to my view; and then I smite him so-bah! give us another basin full.' He struck short at vacancy. snatched the beverage from the stranger, and drank it off. 'An hour after midnight, said

'Ay-you'll see no recreants then.' Worse-may be-worse!' muttered the

wildly into the flickering embers before him.
'Why, how's this? are your senses playing po-peep with the ghost of some pigeon livered coast captain, eh? Come, take another pull at the keg, and clear your head lights, and tell us a bit of your ditty.'

The Fisher took another draught, and proeeded-

'About five and twenty years ago, a stranger came to this but-may the curse of God annihilate him!

'Amen to that,' said the young man.

"He brought with him a boy and a girl, a purse of gold, and the architend's tongue, to tempt me. Well, it was to take these children out to sea upset the boat, and lose them !

them?

And did you so? interrupted the stranger, I tried—but listen: on a fine evening I took them out; the sun sank rapidly, and I knew by the freshness of the breeze, there would be a storm. I was not mistaken. It came on even faster than I wished. The children were alarmed; the boy in particular grew auspictous; he misted that I had an object in going out so far at sun-set. This irritated me—and I rose up to smitching, when the fair girl interposed her fragile form between us. She screamed for mercy, and clung to my arm with the desperation of despair. I could not shake her off. The buy and the spirit of a man—be seized a piece of spar, and struck me on the temples. How, you willain! and pe, your life or mine sit! At that moment the bunt upset, and we were all adrift. The boy I never saw again—a tremendous are bothe between us; but the wretched girl clong to me like take—her dying scream is ringing in my ears like maduels. I struck her forehead, and she sunk—all but her hand, one little white hand, would he sink: I throw myself on my back, and struck at it with both my feet, and then I thought it sank forever. I made the shore with difficulty, for I was stunted and senseless, and the occan heaved as if it would have washed away the mortal world; and the lightings blazed as if all left had come to fight the scene of warfare. I have never since been on the sea at midnight, but that hand has followed on orscaed mes. I have never —— There is sank down from his seat, and rolles himself in agany apont the floor.

Poor wretsh, muitered the atrasper, what hinders now my long sought vengeance? Even with my fnot—hus thou shalt ahare my mindored sister's grave.

eA shot is fired—look out for the fight, House of acid the young man.

The Fisher went to the store, but, enddenly stortes hack, clasping his house before his bidding a with fig., the cried.

Accread.

What? said his companion, leaking coolly around him.

That informal hand. Elektning blast it! but that's impossible, he added in a fearful under tone, which sounded an if home of the sternal rocks around him were adding a response to his imprecations—that's impossible! It is a part of them—it has been so for years—darkness could not shring it—distance could not separate it from by burning eveballs!—awake, it was there—asleep, it flickered and blazed before not it has been my rock ahead through life, and it will herald me to hell.' So saying, he pressed his sinewy hands upon his face, and buried his head believed his knees, till the rock beneath him tween his knees, till the rock beneath him seemed to shake with uncontrollable agony.

'Again it beckons me!' said he, starting up: ten thousand fires are blazing in my heartand in my brain; where, where, can I be were? Fiend, I defy thee.

'I see nothing,' sald his companion, with unalterable composure.

'You see nothing,' thundered the Fisher with mingling sarcasm and fury, dook there! He snatched his hand and pointing steadily into the gloom, again murmared, look there,

look there." ... 'At that moment the lightning blazed a round with appalling brilliancy; and the stranger saw a small white hand pointing tremu lous Dopwards.

'I saw it there, said he but it is not hers. Infatuated abandoned villain!' he continued, with irreparable energy, 'it is not my sister's hand!-no, it is the insarnate fiends who tempted you to perdition-begone together.'

fle aimed a dreadful blow at the astonish ed Fisher, who instinctively avoided the stroke. Mutually would up to the highest pitch of anger, they grappled each other's throats, set their feet, and straightened for the throw, which was inevitably to bury both in the wild waves beneath. A faint shrick was heard, and a gibbering, as of many voices, came flutter ing around them.

Chatter on!' said the Fisher, the joins you now!

"Together-it will be together!" said the stranger, as with a last desperate effort he bent his adversary backward from the beating cliff. The voice of the Fisher sounded hoursely in execration, as they dashed into the sea together; but what he said was drowned in the hoarse murmur of the splashing surge. The body of the stranger was found on the next morning, flung far upon the rocky shore; but that of the murderer was gone forever.

The superstitious peasantry of the neigh-bourhood still consider the spot as haunted; at midnight, when the waves dash fitfully a gainst the persious crags, and the bleak winds sweep their long and angry mean around them, they still hear the gibbering of the fiend and the mortal execuations of the Warlock Fisher; but after that fearful night, no man ever saw the phantom hand.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY, Nov. 22d. 1832.

To the writer in the Richmond Enquirer, under the Signature of a Friend to Truth." Sir: Perceiving that in your strictures upon the public conduct of Mr. Calhoun, you he court of public opinion before which have summoned me.

In the course of that debate I did explicitly, and more than once, impute to the doctrines maintained by Mr. Calhoun, an irreconcileable hostility to the very existence of the State governments. And whilst I admitted that, from his ignorance and incapacity, Mr. Clay might not be aware of the inevitable tendency of the system which he supported, had too much respect for the understanding of Mr. Calhoun to believe it possible that he could be blind to the consequences. And I forwarded both him and Mr. Lowndes, that this was but the commencement of a scheme rights of the States generally; and of rebbery and oppression of the slave holding portion of the Union, which it would be impossible for

the Union, which it would no impossing them to submit to.

I told these gentlemes that five years would not clapse before we should be called upon to pay another tribute to our masters—the manufacturers; and I took the term of five years, because four is the limit of the Presidential because four is the limit of the Presidential services and I know attents approaching election a bribe would be held oct to buy up the vate and interest of the stronger portion of the Union. Experience has confirmed the truth of my calculation, and the Paritie of the Union. Experience has confirmed the practice will, in every instance, have been found rigidly to conform.

When Mr. Lawades, by his strengers opposition to the Paritie of the mass beying golden opinions from all sorts of man to Me Calhonn, the Sputhern States would be mainly indebted for the system of pillage and oppression which was them being established to ver them. In plain truth, Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhonn, Mr. Layades, all came into the Calhoun, Mr. Layades, all came into the Calhoun, Mr. Layades, all came into the Calhoun, Mr. Layades, all came into the

House of Representatives, for the first time, at the more ensuing (\$11-14) such with a single eve to the Presidency—and commenced bidding at the nection of popularity, which, with Mr. Lowedes, was terminated only with his life, and has been inventitingly followed up by the other two, down to the present hose. In this contest, Mr. Clay has decidedly the santage ground, having giving himself upontirely to the friends of the American System, of which he has, morever, the reputation of being the architect as well as the chief supporter. Although Mr. Calhoun was the father of the present Bank of the United States, yet his zeal in its support has been quickened by the hope of propitating Pentsylvania, and rallying under his standard all the friends and dependents of that colleged to the Atlantic. Accordingly, we see the stack brokers of London, following suit to the lead of the Ouarron or true West, and the arthern chanting in the very words, and in the same key note of the means at the order. hear them chanting in the very words, and in the same key note of the great author of the

AMERICAN STATEM.
The friends and admirers of Mr. Lowndes, may, and probably will, be wounded by this statement; but it is due to truth. Among the last-his admirer-I claim a place; although, from the time that he lent himself to Mr. Clay, on his motion to change the rules and order of the House, a motion levelled personally at me, and atterly regardless and subversive of the freedom of speech and of debate-I lost, never to be regained, all my respect for him, not only as a statesman, but as a man, and a gentleman. His conduct on that occasion, was the conduct of a pimp and a parasite; such as the humblest member of the S. Carolina delegation would have scorned to descend to. But such are the tempta-

tions and wages of ambition. To some it may appear, that in this address, I have departed from a rule by which my conduct has been governed ever since I came into public life; never to descend to its defence in the newspapers. But they who will give themselves the trouble to examine into the circumstances of the case, will readily perceive that the inconsistency is in appearance only, and that having been drawn before the public without being consulted, and indeed, against my own consent, it behoved me to vindicate the course which I have pursued and the motives by which I had been actuat-

I am, Sir, with much respect for the opinions which you avow, and the ability with which you sustain them, your obedient ser vant.

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Rounoke.

MADAGASCAR. Idolatry ruined by Knowledge.

On the arrival of the Missionaries at Ma dagascar, only King Radama and one of his servants could read or write at all. In 1820, after the Abolition of the Slave Trade in that island, schools were commenced; but it was very difficult to persuade the people to send their children, they believing that the white people had some designs upon the children; but, by the influence of King Radama, they A school was established in a place where

Rabehaza, the district Idel was kept; among the scholars, was the son of Rabehaza's Priest, who did not think his son would learn to despise the idol; but the boy began to cry have drawn my same into question, I avail out one day, that his father's idol was only a sayself of my right, which in this instance, I block of wood, which neither could do harm deem also to be a duty, to put myself right in ner would do good. The other boys hearing the priest's son s imitate him. The people were effended that their children should despise their gods: and their children should despise their gods: and a shower of hail happening shortly after, which did great mischief to the rice plantations, they looked upon it as a punishment from the god Rabehaza, and, surrounding the school, threw in the hail-stones and otherwise manifested their displeasure. A short time afterwards they complained to the king, who told them not to interfere with the instruction of their children, but to attend to their several occupations.

Rabehaza having a scarlet cloth which had become worm-cated, the people applied to the king for a new clock for their god. 'What!' said Radama, 'does your god want a new clock?' 'Yes,' 'Is he a god?' saked Radama. 'Yes,' 'Why thon;' said Radama, 'cannot he get a clock for himsel?' They replied, that the custom was a very old one, and that his father had never refused such a favours his father had never refused such a favoury
but Radams said that it was his husiness to
go to the god for a clock, and he was astonished that the god should come to 'him, and,
on that account, he did, not believe that he
was a god. Thus was the folly of their Idolarsy exposed.

In 1822, a little before the decesse of King
Radama, there were 500 achools established,
in which nearly 5000 children were instructod; and now there are about 10,000 able to
read.

rec' said the General, that would be end a revolution; the best plan will be to promette education among your people, and give enducation among your people, and give enducation among to the Missions; and then they will come and bring their ideas in their hands. If their news accord, to be destroyed. Idulatry is shaken to its foundations in Madagascar, and handledge is spreading. I have the pleasure of atsting, that the first Tract which was published there was composed by a Native, and has been useful in bringing many to the knowledge of the truth; and those individuals who are thus benefitted are zealously engaged in communicating to others the knowledge which they have received.—her. David Jones—at Rel. Tract So. An. knowledge which they have received David Jones at Rel. Tract So. An.

Georgia Courier—Estra.
Augusta, (Geo.) Nov. 30, 1869.
MOST DECISIVE TRIUMPH.

It is with sincere pleasure we congratulate our readers on the passage of Mr. Ryan's Resolutions, by the House of Representa-Mr. Bates offered the following additional

Resolution, which was carried by a vote of

102 to 51:

Resolved, That we abhor the doctrine of Nullification, as neither a peaceful nor con-stitutional remedy, but on the contrary, as tending to civil commotion and disunion; and while we deplore the rash and revolutionary measures recently adopted by a Convention of the people of South Carolina, we deem it a paramount daty to warn our fellow citizens against adopting her mischievous policy.'

Many who voted in the negative on this re-

solution, declared they were decidedly op-posed to the whole proceedings of the Caro-lina Convention, but thought it impolitic to say any thing in relation to them at this time. But for this consideration we are informed there would not have been 20 votes against

Mr. Ryan's resolution was passed on yes-RYAN'S RESOLUTION.

Whereas the Tariff Law of the last Session of Congress has not satisfied the just

expectation of the people of the Southern States. Whereas the recent attempts to provide a remedy for the evils which saffer from the Protective System by a Convention, not only will probably be abortive, but is likely, if persisted in, materially to disturb the public harmony and lessen the moral force of the State. And whereas, the Resolutious adopted by the Delegates of a minority of the People, and which are to be submitted to the State for ratification, are in several respects of a most objectionable character, it becomes the duty of those who are the unquestionable representatives of the people of Georgia, to interpose, for the purpose of tranquillizing the public mind, and concentrating the public will by the recommendation of a course of policy which they trust will obtain the general approbation of the community-There-

Resolved, That if a Southern Convention be desirable it is expedient for the State of Georgia to invite the States of Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi, to concur with her in electing Delegates to a Southern Convention, which shall take into consideration the Tariff System of the General Government, and dovise and recommend the most effectual and proper mode of obtaining relief from the evils of that system.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. A letter, of which, the following is an ex-tract. has been received at the Department of

Mr. J. S. Boggs, to Mr. Livingston. Columbia Mills, Nov. 8, 1832. Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Washington

Dear Sir: I have the honour to inform you of the safe arrival of the American Caravan of the United States, via the interior, from the Province of New Mexico, and beg leave to remark that the quantity of fur and coin brought into Missouri, and the quantity of gold and silver shipped from the ports of Ma-tamora and Very Cruz to the Mint at Phila-delphia, is immense,

From the Baltimore Republican. TREASURY REPORT.

We hasten to lay before our readers the an-nual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the state of our national fi-nances; and the picture it presents is such as must be highly gratifying to the mind of eve-

must be highly gratifying to the mind of every patriot.

From this report it will be seen that the estimated receipts into the national treasury during the present year amount to \$31,752, 659 51, and with the balance of \$4,502,914 45 remaining in the treasury on the lat of January tast, forming as aggregate of \$36,855, 575 96. The expenditures during the name pariod are estimated to amount to \$16,351, 408 57, independent of the public debt, and including \$18,080,057 45, paid on account of the public debt, and including \$18,080,057 45, paid on account of the public debt, and including \$18,080,057 45, paid on account of \$34,611,465 65, which will leave a balance in the transury on the 1st of January rest of \$1,044,107 95.

On the subject of the public debt it appears that fairing the year the whole amount make will be \$18,080,057 45, heliusing all the (See Jourth page.)



# ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, December 20, 1882.

NOTICE.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Remaie 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.

Doctor Wells returns his thanks to his Fellow Citizens for the promptness and despatch with which they repaired to his Dwelling House on Tuesday night last, and for their successful exertions on the occasion. Dec. 20.

The Carnolics of Annapolis are informed that the Rev. Mr. Woonley, intends to visit them on Saturday, the 22d inst and remain with them until after Christmas day.

The Executive Council of this State will meet on Wednesday the 26 instant. TH. CULBRETH, Clk.

For the Maryland Gazette.

We have already seen what answer Mr. Carroll of Carrollton had to give to the various arguments urged against the Colleges .-Later attempts having been made to withdraw the funds which had been granted to the Colleges, a call was made by a committee of the senate upon the Visiters and Governors for information with respect to the institutions under their charge. This information was promptly afforded, and in addition thereto, the trustees of St. John's College submitted to the committee some remarks upon the plan for withdrawing the funds. Another great man of that day, the late Chancellor Hanson, was the author of the argument then offered in favour of this College. It will be found to the Journal of the Senate for 1794, and a considerable portion of it will be here insert-

To the Honourable Mr. Campbell, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Smith, of the Senate of Maryland: Gentlemen.

The visitors and governors of St. John's College, having received your letter dated on the 3d instant, immediately took measures for complying with the request therein contained; and they beg leave to assure you, that they have prepared themselves to make their comraquications as early as was consistent with their indispensable engagements and public duties.

They have, in the following detail, endeavoured to give your honours full information on every subject of inquiry mentioned in your letter, and they have taken the liberty of communicating further what appeared to them proper for the consideration of the senate. They had applied for leave to be heard by counsel at the bar, but they now request, that the senate, instead of hearing counsel, will be pleased to consider the following comounication, to give it a place on their jourthe people.

They beg leave, in the first place, to remark, that, as individuals, they are no further interested than members of either branch of the legislature in the preservation of St. John's college. From a conviction that it might afford most important advantages to the state, as well as to individuals, they first accepted their trust, and have since bestowed a great portion of their time, attention and labour, to effectuate the intentions of its founders. Should the legislature, by its flat, at once dissolve their powers, and expel professors, masters and students, from the twice illfated walls, the trustees will be discharged from an office, invidious to many of their fel- ner whatever, consulted their rights and inlow citizens, productive of much care and terests. It might with equal propriety be con-benefits of education only to the rich-sup-anxiety, but yielding neither honour, emolu-tended, that as the poor contribute little or pose what the following detail will disprove ment, nor profit of any kind. As, however, they conceive, that on the preservation of this institution depends, in no slight degree, the honour and welfare of their country, they cannot otherwise than feel themselves deeply concerned for its fate. And they trust, that on this consideration the senate will excuse the freedom of their remarks, and the warmth of a language which proceeds immediately from the heart.

Permit them, for a moment, to anticipate
the reflections of the impartial historian, (if

any such there may be,) who shall relate to our descendants the rise, progress and overthrow, of St. John's college. To the senate of Maryland, to those who are conscious of having deserved west of their country, it can never be a matter of indifference in what light their actions shall be contemplated by posterity. But wherefore shall we look forward to posterity? In what manner will the enlightened citizens of America of the present day speak of the state of Maryland, should the proposed act be carried into effect? Shall we bear to have it said, that at the memorable period, when the state was just emerging from the distress into which it had been thrown by the conflict with Great Britain, the thrown by the conflict with Great Britain, the legislature framed the exalted plan of establishing seminaries of learning, for perpetuating the succession of houses and able men to discharge the various offices of government, and to cherish that sacred flame which had inspired us in the defence of freedoms that to accomplish this avowed design, it appropriated some of the best and surest funds of the state, to secure forever a moderate annual design for the maintenance of professors and masters; that it appointed agents to solicit assistance from private munificances that, in every part of the state its citizens contributed with a liberality of much there has accreely

years, grew to maturity, possessed professors and masters of the first essumence; in every branch of science directed to be taught, and contained a numerous band of the most promising youths, who had been drawn thinker by its fair report, not only from distant counties of the state, but from the neighbourhood of ancient seminaries; that it bid fair to rivide and surpass those justitutions which had long been the pride and boast of one dister states; but that, just at this period, when the genera prosperity of the state had nearly kept an even pace with the condition of the college—when a-griculture and commerce were more flourishing than they had ever before been known — when no pretext could be drawn from a decangement of finances, a load of public debt, or a misapplication of the funds, an act was passed by the legislature for arresting the annual public dunation to the colleges—an act, vio-lating that public faith which had been so so lemnly pledged to various descriptions of men-to subscribers, who on that faith alone. had contributed, and who supposed they thereby secured to their descendants an opportunity of enjoying the inestimable privi ege of a liberal education-to trustees, who, on that faith, had devoted their time, labour and talents-to the professors and masters, who, on that faith, had reposed their all, had relinguished other pursuits, and had given up every other employment -- to those ardent aspir ing youths, who had chosen St. John's college. at which they might be sure, by diligence and study, to lay the foundation of future eminence as statesmen and patriots-and lastly, to those numerous virtuous citizens, whose country is the state of Maryland, whose interest as connected with their country's welfare, and who relied on that faith for a succession of men, to be supplied by these colleges, to dminister law, to enact wholesome and wise provisions, to love mercy and justice, to pro ect them from tyranny, either open, barefaced and avowed, or dark, secret and disguised.

That St. John's college is an institution belonging to the public, and that therefore its will of the majority, is an idea which can never be maintained, when it is considered that the legislature, by the same act, appropriated funds to secure the annual donation, and invited citizens to contribute their money to the work. Is there a man versed in the laws of his country, who would heaitate to declare, if the case existed between two private persons, that each of them had an interest in the whole of which he could not lawfully be deprived by the act of the other. So long then as there emains a single subscriber who withholds his onsent from the resumption, the proposed act cannot take place without a direct violation of justice. The principle on which individuals have been compelled to discharge their subscriptions, would apply to the state, if for that purpose the courts of justice possessed a cometent jurisdiction.

But if policy, or the real good of their coun ry required the resumption of the funds-or t without them, the college could be supportd agreeably to the intention of its founders, the trustees would not for a moment question the right, or in any manner withstand the measure. They have declared, and again they repeat, that as trustees, they have no private nterest whatever in preserving the institu tion; and as subscribers, or citizens, they have no concern which is not strictly compatible

as it is common in the mouths of particular classes of men, that the benefits afforded by the college are confined to the rich. It is in deed difficult to convince the poor, or their advocates, that government has, in any mannothing to the public revenue, they have little and it is still the rich man only who will not not the public revenue, they have little and it is still the rich man only who will not not the to have their will or advantage conaulted on any occasion whatever. But both positions are false. The government which neglects the poor, is a government against the natural rights of man. But in what manner, by are the youths whom St. John's college or by what measure, it can more effectually may prevent from being shipped to Europe. consult their interests, than by providing a and becoming aliens, if not in person, at least succession of honest and able men to protect in affection. It was this unhappy circumtheir rights, it is difficult to imagine. There stance which was most complained of before needs here no comment on that singular pro vision, by which five poor boys of promising genius are to be continually maintained and

No man has hitherto been hardy enoug publicly to assert, that St. John's college hath not had a tendency to answer the avoicet pur pose of its institution; although it has bee frequently said, that country schools would better promote that purpose, by more widely sliftusing the advantages of education. It is not, however, even pretended, that the erec-tion of St. John's college has rendered it more

driving plants, which, at a proper season, may be removed into a better soil and situation, there to take root, attain a foller growth, and spread abroad their branches, under whose chade the weaker plants may receive protection.

It may indeed be essential to the best interests of the community, that country schools

It may indeed be essential to the best interests of the community, that country schools be again instituted. It is not improbable that hereafter shey may better succeed. Nothing is more certain, than if they should be established they will be the more flourishing for the institution of colleges, if it were only on this account, that the colleges may supply them with masters, and be looked up to as models und examples.

On every grand occasion in life it is surely roper to take a comprehensive view of the object, to consider all its dependencies, and, possible, to penetrate into remote conse et to contemplate a magnifient edifice in the manner of the insect in the

The state of Maryland is connected by ties which we trust may never be dissolved, with The affairs of this fourteen other states. reat confederated republic are conducted by elegates from each state assembled in Con-

gress Will country schools alone prepare a youth for acting his part with glery to himself, and reputation and advantage to his country, on that august theatre, in that grand convention of statesmen and patriots? To this. question it may possibly be replied, that men f plain sense and honesty are the safest to confide in. But it never yet was known that knowledge debased the human mind, or that the union of splendid talents with integrity did not render a man more fit to discharge the

highest offices of government.
The United States, in a few years, will unquestionably be the greatest and most flouishing, as well as the most extensive nation or empire on earth, provided only that shall possess men fit for the conduct of its affairs. in every association of states there must, at times, be a clashing of interests, and of course an attempt to sacrifice the rights of one to the advantages of another. Ought not then the state of Maryland, as well as the other states, to take especial care, that in the gene ral legislature her rights and interests shall never be violated or neglected? The seat of the general government, in a short time, is to be within the present limits of this state, and on this account it will become of greater importance than ever to fulfil the intention o the founders of St. John's college, by provid ing a succession of horest and able men.

It has ever appeared to the trustees of thi college, that Annapolis, of all other places, is the best calculated for carrying that intention into effect, and hence it was that they chose Annapolis for its seat. It is a deplo rable idea of a complete education which does not comprehend in it manners, a knowledge of the world, and some training to politics. Of Annapolis, with respect to manners as well as morals, it may be invidious to make any remark. With respect to size and population it is precisely the place for a college. It is not so large as that each student may not be known to every inhabitant, and it is not so small but that the whole body of stu dents may be overawed from giots or disso lute behaviour, It enjoys that singular advantage of having the trustees always on the spot, capable of superintending its professors and masters, and the idea of excelling in the eyes of these men will ever be a powerful incentive to the students. It is here that youths may be trained to the art of government, that most useful, most puble, most difficult of all sciences. It is here that attending the pubic debates, the ingenuous ardent youth will catch the flame of patriotism, and imbibe a

Now supposing that this college affords the

inot, however, even pretended, that the erection of St. John's college has rendered it more suppressed, on whom we must bewafter principally depend, as statemen, patriots and her construction of St. John's college has rendered it more suppressed, on whom we must bewafter principally depend, as statemen, patriots and her college.

That the sending our children to other hash indeed copsolinated the greater part of its funds with the funds of the college, Dut that school was carried on in Annapolis, and every advantage it afforded, is now anjoyed, with addition, from the college.

It is impossible as soon to farget, that on the very experience of the incompetancy of such schools, the ities of establishing the college was principally founded. If it were now proposed to have a college or academy in every county, subracing assumplets system of education, if this idea could be carried in-shools, the indeed part of the college or academy in every county, subracing assumplets system of education, if this idea could be carried in-shools in ends could be carried in-shools in each county would be preferable to the rendered within the state, and continued to planning and superintending the work, then indeed might it be said, that a very rentraint on education within the state, and continued to prefer beginning as illumination within the state, and continued to prefer beginning as illumination within the state, and continued to prefer beginning as illumination within the state, and continued to prefer beginning as illumination within the state, and continued to prefer beginning as illumination within the state, and continued to prefer beginning as illumination of the continued of the continu

cause which his education is fitted to inspire, he is of more real value to the state than the donations for that time thrice three times multiplied.

The trustees have touched only on a few points for the consideration of the semate.—Points and arguments of inferior importance they have outsted. They doubt not, that they have omitted. They doubt not, that every thing they have suggested would have readily occurred to that honourable budy; but they conceived that they aboutd not faithfully discharge their sucred trust, if they did not publicly stand forth in vindication of their charter. 22

These remarks upon the necessity of Colleges, the sacredness of public faith, and the true policy of the state, ought to be well considered by every man who desires the good of the people of Maryland.

A CITIZEN.

COURT OF APPEALS-December Tern 1852

THURSDAY, Dec. 13th .- No. 64, Owings and Piet use of Owings, vs. Henderson and low .- This case was argued by Gill and Johnson for the Appellants, and Muale and Mayer for the Appellec.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14th.—Bants, Judge, de livered the opinion of the Court in No. 7 Blijah Hicks ve. Hicks and Norris. Decree Affirmed.

The same Judge delivered the Court's o pinion in No. 157, Wm, Gwynn vs. Dorsey. Adm'r. of Geo. Howard of Brice. Decree of the Orphans' Court reversed, and proceedngs remanded.

The Court affirmed the Judgment in No. Bathurst, survivor of Thompson.

The Court reversed the Judgment in No. 74. Bathurst survivor of Thompson vs. The Phonix Fire Insurance Company. The Court affirmed the Judgment in No. 75

The Maryland Insurance Company ve. Bathurst survivor of Thompson. The Court reversed the Judgment in No.

76. Bathurst survivor of Thompson, ve. The Maryland Insurance Company. ARONER, Judge, delivered the opinion the Court in No. 93, John Frey vs. Timothy

Judgment Reversed. MARTIN. Judge, delivered the opinion the Court in No. 82, Mary B. Brown et al, vs. Wallace and Mitchell. Decree Affirmed. Donany, Judge, delivered the opinion of he Court in No. 11, Turner survivos Purner, vs. Plowden, Adm'r. of Llewellin.

Judgment Affirmed,
The same Judge delivered the Court's pinion in No. 20, State use of Johnson and wife, vs. Green Ex'r. of Green. Judgment Reversed.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 24, Burch and Mandell vs. State use of M. Pherson and wife. Judg-ment reversed, and Procedendo awarded.

MARTIN, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 26, Thomas Berry, vs. Samuel Harper. Judgment Reversed.

No. 66, Charlotte C. D. Owings vs. Alexander Nesbit. This case was argued by T. P. Scott for the Appellant, and Gwynn for the Appellee.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15th .- BUCHANAN, Ch. delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 4. Zachariah Keene vs. Thomas Thompson of Judgment reversed, and Proceden-

the record for further proceedings.

The argument of No. 72, Trimble v.

The argument of No. 72, Trimble v.

Trimble and Sheppard, was concluded by
Gill and Brice for the Appellant.

No. 173. John Gibson et al. vs. William
Gibson et al. This case was argued by Boyle
for the Appellants. No council argued for
the Appelless.

In No. 123, John L. Hammond, et al. vs.
George R. Gutther, et al. The court dismissed the appeals.

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No. 96, John Lester vs. Wm. Parrish, et

al. The argument of this case was com-menced by Brewer for the Appellant.

Wednesday Dec. 19th:—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellant, and Gill for the Appellees.

The server of the mail coach between Muucy and Kaston, Penn. was arrested last week on the charge of abstracting a letter containing \$170, from the mail bag. The money was found upon his person, and, or close examination, the bag was found to have been cut near ope of the ends which doubled over so as to conceal the incision.

A case of slander was recently tried at Easton, Penn. in which the jury found a verdict for four thousand dollars damages. The plaintiff was a young woman of 20 or 21 years of age, and of good character. The defendant was a cabinet maker of little property.

#### POREIGN.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE. We extract from the New York journals of Friday, some additional items of intelligence, furnished by London papers to the 3d ult. inclusive.

It is stated that the whole of Sir Walter Scott's debts have been paid. The creditors met in Edinburgh on the 29th October, when the remaining sum of £53,000 was settled in the following manner: 223,000 life insu-rance £11,000 cash in hand for works recently sold, and £20,000 paid on the part of the family. Thus, says an English paper, in the period of six short years, this enormous sum has been actually produced by the work ings of one man's unassissisted intellectual powers -- a fact, in the history of literature, of which there is no example in past times, and probably never will be again. The sub-ject of raising a splendid monument to his memory was to be brought before Parliament. A postscript to the London Courier of the 2d November, contains advices from the Hague dated at 2 o'clock, P. M. of October

31st. Affairs are rapidly drawing to a crisis The British and French Logations have addressed to the Dutch Government a peremptory summons to surrender the Citadel of Antwerp. A Cabinet Council sat immediatepices of the deliberations of Cabinet Counils held there, and although the contents o the reply has not yet been formally resolved upon, we are assured that measures were taken into consideration at that council, of a nature to prove still more effectually the deter-

mined resolution of perseverance.

The project of law for allowing the employment of the sums efforted to the war expenditure for the month of November and December of this year (10,895,215 florins,) was adopted by the Second Chamber.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 58, Mary Thomas vs. William Catheral. Judgment reversed, and Proceedings of the British Charge d'Affaires, he was to advise them to be prepared to be controlled.

Now supposing that this college affords the abendits of education only to the rich—uppose what the following detail will disprove the state hand to be infared by its suppression. With a view to expense only, it is of no consequence to the following detail will disprove the expense only, it is of no consequence to the following the expense only, it is of no consequence to the following the expense only, it is of no consequence to the following the expense only, it is of no consequence to the following the expense only, it is of no consequence to the following the expense only, it is of no consequence to the following the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only it is of no consequence to the expense only, it is of no consequence to the expense only it is of no consequence to the expense only it is expense only it is of no consequence to the expense only it is of no consequence to the expense only it is of no consequence to the expense only its expense only its expense only its expense only it is of no consequence to the expense only its ex

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RATIONS OF THE LIBERATING ARMY.

Orders, Oct 15.

Orders and men.

Order

sees frustrated; but which they hoped on this grenth occasion to realize.

"This cannonade committeed, as has been mid, on the 18th, at aix oclock in the morning, lasted the whole of that day, the aucteding night, and the shele of the 14th, unsigne time past two o'clock in the afternoon, when the allence of the enemy's batterness announced the march of his masses upon he point of attack. During the \$3 hours of entinged bombardment, the rebets had fired nore then 3,000 balls, grenades, or bombs, munst the fortifications; but the padaunted General Torres, and the heroic garrison which the commanded, having carefully repaired the tange which the enemy's artillery necessarily producell, tranquillity awaited with resolution and coolness, and without fing a single shot, the enemy's troops, who onder the cover of the pines and the irregularities of the ground directed their march towards the fortifications.

"At a quarter after three in the afternoon

de Villa Flor, being aware of this plan of at tacked to the churches in which the Gosper de Villa Flor, being aware of this plan of at tack, ordered a part of the battalion of the tack, ordered a part of the battalion of the arbitrary charges to which they have been of the first shock being vigorously repelled.

The first shock being vigorously repelled. Malibran is engaged at Drury-lane for twenthereasy reinforced his line with fresh troops, and charged successively and in force on all the points of his attract.

The result of this was, that the enemy's fire-consisting at that time of age and the bright as directed against the frightes and the bright wenty third of July, but more particularly against the flag ship and the Portugues the act of the remaining of the standard have an all grows and fine at miller important rice.

The singular of Lanadowne, President of a Count is Empirically attracts the active of the remaining of the Sension, has acrived in Parts. The streams this personates at the present cases, accesserily attracts the active of the stream of the special parts of the remaining of the Solth, and treat Lindon are to the evening of the Lanadowne, President of the Solth, and I rest Lindon to the 18th will be seen that the Solth, and I rest Lindon to the 18th will be seen that the Signetties were a sale with great less in an attack on the seen that the stream of the stream of the solth, and the region of the stream of the stream of the solth of the Louro, began great on the stream of the solth.

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(Signed) R. J. SARTURIOUS.
Vice Admiral, and Commander in Chief of claims.
her most Faithful Majestr.

The diff

I can scarcely describe to you the juy which pervades all classes of people from the liber-al measures which have been adopted since the Queen has been intrusted with the management of affairs. Our funds have in con-sequence been affected in a most extraordina ry manner.

Further Crusades unnecessary .- The Augscha on taking possession of Jerusalam: Jerusalem possesses ancient monuments, which are visited by Christians and Jewa from all countries. But these pilottes are described by Christians and Jewa from all countries. burg Gazette of the 20th Oct. contains the "At a quarter after three in the alternoon are visited by Christians and Jews from all the enemy made his attack by a vigurous five countries. But these pilgrious have cause to food his attillery in position, and from field complain of the heavy impositions laid upon pieces which he unmasked, in the intermediate them on the road. As I am desirous of putmints of his batteries. Under the protection ting an end to this abuse, I command all Musof this fire he unfolded a strong line of sharp sommans of the pachalics of Saide as well as some was a supported by 5000 infantry, in three; of the districts of Jerusalem, Tripoli, and columns. The columns of the right was districts of Jerusalem, Tripoli, and all the provinces bordering on the Mediterrarected on the point of the Bitra. The centre dan, to suppress all impositious on every 
round and for its object the wall of the Cerroad, and every place without exception. It can be received its advance by also command that the Christian Priests, at the receiver of William Priests. the causeway of Villa Nova. General Condet tached to the churches in which the Gospel

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John VI. is not so rotten as some before posleading his titles, his
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Soft of last mouth received of for orders
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arder. As to the
sus killed in the ranks.

Madrico, Oct. 19—(Private correspondence.)
The king approached Madrid last evening at 4 o'clock.—The whole city went to meet him. The Royal Cortege was received with the greatest entausiasm, and entered the city amids the foundations of the peoples. Shouts of long live the King, and long live the Queen and the Princesses, were heard from all parts.

The difficulties with regard to the settle-training on the Stat late of the City of persons having clair archeroly required derstood that the King of Prussia is not only perly authenticated not hostile to the resolvent measures of coermidate the loudest acclamations of the peoples comment of the Dutch question, apprehended by persons having clair archeroly required derstood that the King of Prussia is not only perly authenticated and the loudest acclamations of the peoples comment of the Dutch question, apprehended by persons having clair archeroly required derstood that the King of Prussia is not only persons having clair archeroly required archeroly required so that the King of Prussia is not only persons having clair archeroly required archeroly required archeroly required to the feet of the City of persons having clair archeroly required archeroly required to the feet of the City of persons having clair archeroly required archeroly required to the feet of the City of persons having clair archeroly required arc

The convention ratified by the English and French Pleniposentiaries, has been ratified by the French Gevernment, and was returned on Saturday clothed with the necessary for-mality of an international contract. The con-ditions of the convention are drawn up with precision.

The two reval Governments were required to evacuate by the 2d instant, all the places

If the refused, or if Holland did not consail to blockade the Dutch ports; and if by the 12th of Nov. Antwerp is not surrendered, the French acmy will then enter Belgium, and commente its march towards that city on

the 15th.

Paris, Oct. 28.

The exultation of the Ministerialists is at its acme. The convention between France and England, allowing not strictly a treaty of ensire and defensive, has set the Court the Cabinet, the Campbilla, and their Cabinet, the Camadilla, and their creatures, out of their wits.

HARD FIGHTING IN PORTUGAL.

the desired only of the Mark plan of the Chinary of the Chinary of the Chinary of the State of t

YETS tuberibes of Adm's of Jan. Holland, having appointed Mr. Richard C. Hardesty or Agent, requests those indubted to the estate her late Holland to make agreemt to him he is as ther just to estite the estate.

HOOMS FOR RENT.

THE subscriber having ROOMS to his House, not necessary by his own use, during the season of the Licialature, offers for Rent the winds of the account story, consisting of FIVE ROOMS. Ith or without for niture. They can be made separate and distinct fruit the other part of the house.

HENRY S. HOLLAND.

Dec. 20.

TIIB subscriber having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County. The difficulties with regard to the settlement of the Dutch question, apprehended by the interposition of Prussia in favour of the King of Holland, are removed. It is now understood that the King of Prussia is not only not hostile to the resolven measures of coerare hereby required to produce the same properly authenticated. Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make im-J. B. WELLS, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber taving taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Ann Penrice, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby requested to being them in legally an thenticated, on or before the 21st day of June next, otherwise they may be excluded all benefit from said Estate.

nefit from said Estate.

ANN LAMDEN, Adm's.

Dec. 20. 6w.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of amorder of the Chancery Court, the subscribes will offer at Public Sale, on Monday the Lith day of January next, (if tair, if not the next fair day thereafter.) at 11

Of said James P. Soper, consisting of Negroes, (Men, Women, Boys and Children,) one Horse, and sunday Farming and Kitchen U-

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THE President and Directors of the South Bivilend of 25 cents per share for the last aix months, on the capital took of said company the same will be paid at or after the first day of January next, to Steckholders in person, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors

THOS. FRANKLIN

1 House and Lot, 7

NOTICE IS IDERBY GIVEN.

Such paid within thinty slays after the public stion of this nutlee, that the said property of such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the tax and coaris thereon, will be sufficient to pay the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the only of Annapolis, &c. pays of January next, to Steckholders in person, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors

THOS. FRANKLIN

A NEW edition of the "Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List," in pamphlet form, will be issued on the first of January, 1858 It will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, giving the names and place of location, of all the banks in the United States, together with the rates of discount on the notes of each. Prices of Gold and Silver. Also, a correct description of all Counterfeit, and Altered Notes, which are now, or have ever been in circulation, on any of the various Banking In-withtinhs. This list will embrace descriptions of more than fifty Counterfeit Notes which Have been detected since the first edition of our pamphlet was issued. The subscriber respectfully requests all who may have any information in relation to Counterleit and Altered Notes, which has not as yet been published in the "Detector," to send the same to his office without delay, as it is his wish to make the "Counterfeit Betector and Bank Note Last"

as correct as it is possible to have it.

The pampillet will be published on a royal sheet, and will contain twenty four pages. The price will remain as heretufor. 121 cents. each, one dollar per dozen, or six dollars and twenty five cents per hundred. All orders must be addressed to

RO ERT T. BICKNELL. No 6, Athenian Buildings Franklin Place, Philadel phia.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ANNE HOLLAND takes this op-M portunity of notifying her friends, and particularly the Members of the Legislature, hat the Boarding House formerly carried on by her deceased Husband, will be continued by her in the manner it was formerly conduct. I. She respectfully solicits a share of pub-Dec. 13.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IHA I' the subscriber of Saint, Mary's country, hath obtained from the srphans court and said country, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Greenwell. (F. B.) late of the county aforesaid, degenerd. All persons having claims against the said de-ceased, 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's.

Dec. 6

MARYLAND

CLASS NO. 20, for 1832.

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'CLUCK, P. M.

Pifty four Number Cottery, Eight Drawn Ballots.

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terms of contract, and tearing a balance of only \$7,061,095 \$3 to be reduced after the close of the present year. Thus it absents that had the seven millions of bank stock held by the government, been sold, agreeably to the suggestion of the Secretary contained in his previous report, the whole of the debt might have been discharged not only by the 4th of March next, as stated by him at the time, but by the 1st of January next. It also appears that within the four years of Jackson's administration the amount applied to son's administration the amount applied to the discharge of the public debt has amount-ed to about \$58,000,000. Such is the injury and rain which has been brought upon the country by the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, about which his opponents

The prospect with regard to the revenue of the year 1833, is highly favourable, and af-lords an evidence of a state of commercial operations in our country very different from what might have been supposed to exist had the statements made by the opposition been relied upon as being founded in truth. Not-withstanding the feduction in the duties which has been made during Jackson's administra tion, the revenue from customs for the year is estimated at 821,000,000, while the whale of the expenditures, including four million for revolutionary pensions, and near seven millions for various improvements, pensions, &c. are estimated at no more than \$17,638,

The Secretary again recommends such an arrangement of the tariff as shall reduce the revenue to the standard adequate only to the discharge of the expenditures of the government, under an economical management of our affairs, thus reducing the burthens of the people, and showing the full extent of the advantage arising from the extinguishment of that may accrue thereon-that the defendants, the public debt, and removing the grounds of for the purposes aforestic, did on the thirtieth those local divisions and distractions which day of January 1830, dily execute, acknowhave threatened a severance of our happy U nion. This is a result which must evidently be produced; and however men from personal interest, local preferences and party objects, may condemn the proposition or oppose its a doption, if they suffer their reason to exert its proper influence, they must be convinced pursue; and indeed is the only one which i can long continue to pursue. On this subject the reasoning of the Secretary is very strong. and should, we think, satisfy every candle mind of the correctness of his views, and th propriety of adopting the course he proposes

Had the Bank stock, held by the government, been sold agreeably to the suggestion of the Secretary, there would have been an increase upon the par value of it, upon the amount of that stock, of \$1,540,000; but in consequence of the course which has been pursued by the Bank it is now reduced to but a trifle above its par value, and in a short time it is more than probable that it will be down to par at least. Consequently there will be a loss to the government, by the omission to dispose of the stock, of at least 81,

If other evidences were wanting to prove the fact, it will be clearly perceived from this report, that the course pursued by the Bank has been such as greatly injured it, and has destroyed the confidence which was formerly reposed in it. Had its frieds watted until the proper time for the making of an application for a renewal of its charter, and had its funds been properly applied, it might in all probability have accomplished its object, and, would have stood upon a much more solid bawould have stood upon a much more solid basis than it now does; out by pressing that ap plication prematurely, and applying its lunds with the view to affect the elections, it has a roused a general indignation against it, and deprived itself of the ability to discharge its engagements; in consequence of which it has adopted measures which are well calculated to destroy all confidence in its stability or purity, and upon these grounds the Secretary recammends an enquiry into the security of the bank, as the depositor of the public funds. The course pursued we the bank as decrees which are well calculated to destroy all confidence in its stability or purity, and upon these grounds the Secretary recammends an enquiry into the security of the bank, as the depositor of the public funds. The course pursued we the bank as decrees hould not complainants, and that the the complainants, and further relief, and so forth. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, and further relief, and so forth. It is thereupon adjudged the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of May next, that the complainants, and the subscriber, at or referre the subscriber, at or referre the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of May next, the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of May next, the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of May next, the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of May next, the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of May next, the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of May next, the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of May next, the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of May next, the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of May next, the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of May next, the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of May next, the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of May next, the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of the subscriber, at or referre the 6th day of the subscriber, at frie funds. The course pursued by the bank or its agent, in pacting with the certificates of the stock which the government had proposed to pay off, is certainly very extraordinary, and such as merits general disapproba-tion. — The triends of the bank pretend to allege that as the bank has taken upon itself the lege that as the bank has taken upon itself the payment of the stock, the government is relieved from any further charge or responsibility; but it must be obvious to every intelligent mind, that such is not the fact.—The bank, it is true, has agreed to pay the interest upon the debt, and to take up, at a future time, the certificaters and if it performs the contract, there will be in charge upon the government; but until the government becomes possessed of the certificates of the governments but until the government becumes possessed of the christactes of the stock, it is liable, in case of any future upon the part of the bank, to be called upon for payments and as the Bank has possession of government funds for the payment of that debt, it had no right, nor wis therefore propriety in the making use of the cartificates as collateral security for any at its engagement. The fact of its having done so, is well-calculated to impair confidence in its stability, and the Secretary, with these facts perfect him, has certainly done well to suggest the propriety of making the proposed angues.

In adverting to the course passessed by the pullifless of South Carolins, the Secretary remarks that if the course they have proposed be fully carried out, the present laws will be insufficient to colorce the collection of the covene; but until their makings what additional payments that is impossible to determine what additional payments of the research in the case; therein his attention has been directed to be gone to the requisite remaining. comes possessed of the certificates of the

are fully authoris and his receipt shall be go THOS. B. ANDBRSON.

IN CHANCERY 27th November, 1833, tors and Company of the The President, Dis

nk of Maryland, John Chew Thomas,

I defendant beilg indebted this case alleges, that the defendant being indebted to the com-planants in the sun of eighteen had feed and eighty dollars, on a note, did on the lifth day of November 1828, duly execute, a knowledge, and have recorded, a deed of mortgage the complainants, conveying to them, and their successors, all the right, title and interest, of the defendant in and to a tract or par-cel of land lying in Wishington county, of the state of Maryland, parented in the name of the defendant, and containing, exclusive of three small parcels sold to Jacobs Weiler, and others, about three thousand arres of land, more or less, and called Golden Fleece, together with all its buildings, improvement, 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 offect of the same, with all the interest and costs ledge, and have recorded, another deed of mortgage, conveying the above land and premises to the complainant, and their successors, and also did, on the twelfth day of March, in the year last aforesaid for the purposes a foresaid, duly execute, acknowledge, and have recorded, another deed of mortgage, conveyis the proper course for this government to ing the said land and prem ses to the complain oursues and indeed is the only one which it auts, and their successors. The bill refers for ants, and their successors. The bill refers for particulars to the said deels of mortgage filed therewith, as exhibits and parts of said bill. The bill further states, that the complainants are informed that the said shift hew Thomas did, on the 6th day of May 1820, mertgage 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 complain ants then charge, that the said note due to them hath not been renewed or paid in whole or in nath 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 882, with three dollars and pinety cents costs of protest, are now the french to the second nants. The bill then prays decree for the sale of the mortgaged premis s to pay the debt, interest and costs, unless the same be paid by a time to be limited by the Chancellor; that an a time to be timited by the cancellor; that an order for a notice of publication may issue a gainst the said defendant, Thomas, who is a nonresident, being a resident in the state of Pennsylvania, and a subject may be directed a the President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, that they all may be and appear in this court, and answer the said bill, ree should not pass in the premises according to the prayer of the companions, and that

> have, why a decree should not pass as prayed for in the said bill.

True copy-Test, RAMSAT WATERS, Reg. Our Can. Nov. 29 officials will be the

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

ANKAPOLIS Nov. 26, 4852. AMAZOLIC Nov. 26, 4832.

IN pursuance of a resolution of the general II. a sembly, passed at December usation 1850. Notice is hereby given. I have been proposals, with accompanying asamples will be received at this office until the last anonday in December next, for breashing the Stationary. &c. mentiumed is the annexed last, for the use of the Legislature and Executive Departments of the government of this state, for the year 1855, has been supported by the Council.

Eist of Afticle, Wanted. de Pello Post da Psoiscap do Demi do Cartridge

using tration de honismon on the personal es-tate of Henry E. Maret, latest Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the anne with the wonders thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 24th day of A pril next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said eatate. Given under my hand thir 24th day of October. 1832.

Adm'c. D. B. N. STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Hrundel, Co nty Orphans Court,

October 26th, 1832. ON application by petition of Joseph G. Harrison, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas I Simpons, 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 deceas ed, and that the same by published once in each week for the space of ax successive weeks, in napolis.

SAM'A. BROWN, Junr. Reg. Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HERBBY GIVEN. THAT the subscriber if Aque Arundel county, hath obtained from the tirphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of Anne Arandel county, in paryland, letters of administration with the wil annexed on the personal estate of Thomas I 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 be fore the 26th day of April next they may o therwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1832.

JOS. G. HARRISON, Admer. W. A.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC. Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court November 6th 1852.

ON application by petition of Samiel Maynard, Executor of the last Will and Teatament of Lewis Neth, late of Anno-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same he published once it each week that the same be published once it each week for the space of six successive reeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Amapulis.

BAMUEL BROWN, Jun.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREDY GIVEN, THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphaus' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letter's testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Neth, late of Anne Arundel county,

The steamboat MARY
LAND leaves Annapolis
on every Monday, Wedresiday and Saturday, at
1 o'clock for Baltimore,
and leaves Baltimore for Annapolis every Sund
ay at 8 o'clock, and every Toesday and Fristay at 8 o'clock for Annapolis She leaves
Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday for
Cambridge and Easton, at helf part 10 o'clock
and leaves Annapolis an every Sunday morn
ing at half past 11 o'clock for Centreville and
Chestertown. Passage to Baltimore St. 56;
lo Easton or Cambridge, 88 Oil; to Chesterlown or Centreville, 83 00. Ohildren under
18 years of six half price.
LEMURI G. TAYLOR, CapN. S. Ali laggage at the risk of the owners
Oct. 11, 1852.

BANK OF MARYLAND.

The steamboat MARY very only in its black, and about twenty nine years of age, and supposed to be five feet over or eight inches high of the supposed of age.

In Anne-Arundel Countreville, B. 10 o'clock, and leaves of Anna-Arundel Country, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Thresday the 8th day of language at the risk of the owners

Annapolis of Thresday the 8th day of language of the part of the part of the part of the supposed in making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

BANK OF MARYLAND.

BANK OF MARYLAND

At Hallimore, Doc. 24th 4884. S

BY a frequency of the Burtl of Directors of this destriction, she following scale and ratio able been adopted for the government of the officered bleeter in featuring desposits of money orbites payable in about other desposits of the desposite payable in about organ after demand, joint and proceeding interest at the rate per annual officered about the second of the second

tire in two numbers and a half of the Circuisting Library, costing subscribers less than tarenty-five cents. This was succeeded by the Meynoire of Lavallette, 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 the 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 he 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 The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Reea's Cyclopedia. 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 415 pages each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and a saluable addition to every public and private library. The publisher feels confident in stating, that the entire 52 numbers, when bound, will tell for more than the subscription price, a fler a few more purpose. 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 clubato join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars will be received in full for the subscription of five individuals. This deduction will pay all 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 acquisintance 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 he publisher has added another inducement for club

periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from his situation, facilities for knowing what is populat and of high reputation possessed by few, to this he adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has as sumed 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 cusuing number will contain a highly popula

The cusuing number will contain a highly popul norel, by the English Opium Eater.

Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the Appear tices' Library, back of the Arcade, where sub-scriptions will be gratefully received. Dec. 13

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

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED. That the sale of the Real Estate of Matthew Dement, made and re-

IN OH NORBY.

Consisting of Blue, Black, B ( ) V 3 E 1 ( ) ( ) 2 E ( ) 2

vestings, Gloves, Stocks and SUSPENDERS.

mons are requested to call and exam

PARSE PALL GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR. MERCHANT TAILOR received his supply of PALL CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Of all colours and qualities, selected from the or all colours and quantities, selected from the latest importations, and which in regard to firshion and style, to thinks cannot be surpassed.

—He requests in friends and the public, to whom he is much indebted for former favours, to call and examina his assertment.

GENTLEMENS GLOVES, SUS.

PENDERS, &c.

WANTED TO HIRE. the year. Ten or twelve Good Sh They would be employed at the Farnes at CURTIS'S CREEK; for suitable hands, liberal compensation will be given. Also w ed at the same place fifty or sixty Wood Oat ters. Inquire of

JOHN BARKER, at the Furnace, or JOHN BARKER & SON, IrangFounders, North Calvert st. Baltimore, December, 6.

Anne-Arundel County, Set.

ON application of John W. Baker of AnneArundel county, by petition in writing to
me the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans
Court of Anna Arundel county, atating 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 oathas far as he can ascertain them, being annexed
to his petition, and the said John W. flater
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 she, for the County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letter's testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Neth, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons naving claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or fefore the 6th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the solid estate in each of the solid estate, the solid estate is a solid estate. Given under my hand the solid estate is a solid estate. Given under my hand the solid estate is and truste and the solid estate. Belief under m as may be filed against him be any of his of ditors, and the said John W. Baker having fore me taken the oath directed to be taken the said insolvent laws for the delivery up his property. There are therefore to certify, I have this disc granted a personal discharge the said John W. Baker. Given under my in this sigteenth they of November, in the years thousand cight hundred and thirty two.

GEDEON WHITE. GIDEON WHITE.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. CASIN TO THE GOURT, That the creditions of Joshus Neates are similar to the insolvent laws of marries be soil appear liefers the curt at Leonistons, St. Marris constrons the first States of March next, to the athypatrons, if any figures, and to recommend a permanent fraction by order, JO. HARRIS, Chr. Thurs copy.

10. HARRIS, Chr. Thurs copy.

Saint-Mary's County Court.

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EXECUTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CABIET.

[Elect.]

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ABLE EINDS: Pancy Colours. ES, STOCKS, DERS. o call and exami

GOODS. PNEIR. TAILOR s supply of PALL

MERES, & vas. es, selected from the which in regard to fa-cannot be surpassed; ssortment. LOVES, SUS

TO HIRE. twelve Good 2 oyed at the Furnite for suitable hands, a l be given. Also wast-ty or sixty Wood Ost

S, &c,

BARKER & SON, Calvert st. Baltimo

unty, Set.

ohn W. Baker of Anneby petition in writing to Judge of the Orphana el county, stating that ment for debt, and praythe benefit of the Inhis creditors, on oath. ain them, being annexed ne said John W. flaker by competent testimeny ro years next preceding g appointed a trustee for editors of the said John id trustee having given persent by the, for the frie and trust, and the prosession of all the provent debter, and the said g also given bond with me, for his personal apudges of Anne Arandel third Monday of April sectrogatories as may be any of his creditors, and appearance before and third day of Apit next, I his application, agreeambly, entitled, "An act lebtors," and the several o answer such allegations of his credit M. Baker having beautiful to be taken by directed to be taken by in directed to be taken by

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f November, in the year

undred and thirty two.

GEDEON WHITE.

NT NOTICE THE COURT, Plus the New York of the Court is the Court of Leonard of the Court of the Cou

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DY TO

NEW ADVENTURE TO THE NGATH

WEST COAST.

The friends of Capt. Hase have, with the amount of Capt. Franklin, and it will proceed the affection, government, litted up an appelition to go in search of that commander, the saling every public inquiry for Capt. Ross, it will finish to proceed the way of Capada to the posts of the liver Bay company. After making every public inquiry for Capt. Ross, it will finish to expedition of the north west coast, west In Paint Tornages.

President.

Secretary of State,

Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Was, Secretary of Navy, Post Master General,

Attorney General U.S.

of ic

Vice-President.

And a dweller on the shore.

And a dweller on the shore.

My voice is heard in the balmy, bynesse,
in the midnight tempest a roat.

If you have each through the air.

I walk on the each with they. The With the tiger in his den.

My tones are in the running brooks Mybreath in the perfumed spring?

Through the ayes of the dove my spirit
In the nightingale's voice I sing, My alvar burns in the mother's breast, With a pure, unsulfied flame. And spumed by bate, or by love caresaed, Eternally the same.

The lightning of Heaven Liftsch within-And melt the alamant of sin. Like snow in the summer air. And when the moon is in the sky,

And the dee upon the grass, And gentle sounds are floating by As the evening shadows post. I whispered a tale of passion te love, in the maiden's averted ear. 'Till she attres way like an untamed dove, As if afraid to hear.

My name is LOVE, and Heaven my home, Yet my spirit to certh will sometimes come, In the light of a lovely star; To dwell in the bugh 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 By B. E. Butler, Esq. of Albany, N. V.

Li The traffie diendrantagrous to the public because 5 It dehases the mind and fosters ignorance. (I shall not dwell in proof of the assertion just

nucle, on the condition of the habitual drunkard. His mind, all will almit, is, to all use-

ful purposes, utterly destroyed.

The violence done to the physical system, and the uppatural excitement to which the mind is subjected, by the use of strong drink, are always followed by a season of duliness and mental languor. When the quantity taken has been considerable, this duliness 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 gradualty increased-and this is usually the case-the understanding will have been proportionably debased. At length it loses the purces 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 aneducated 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 men-tal improvement of others; and if a parent, the education of his children is neglected. and their settlement in life its-directed; or

Among the labouring classes, the eldlifen of intemperate parents are peculiarly expos-ed.—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. Thus much for the fact asserted. Let us now look at its bearing on public prosperity.

Our institutions are supported by what, so 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

ike ours.
Almost every drupkard in this (and other states) is a voter; and his vote counts as much as that of the most virtuous member of society. In come 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 thand solems occasions have too often beet principal into scenes of contention and rint.

riot.
The male children of intemperate parents, or rather such of them as escale the peniten-

privileges.

But, independently of the peculiar structure of our government, the diffusion of knowledge, and the suppression of those causes which are calculated to foster ignorance and barbarism, are, with us, objects of primary importances for, in my judgment, at least, they are intimately connected with the production and accumulation of national wealth.

Without reference to any other advantage, consider how important it is to every man who is obliged to labour for his subsistence, to be enabled to make himself acquainted with whatever has been written on the histowith whatever has been written on the history, theory and practice of his particular call-

Within the last fifty years, many releasely works have been written on agriculture; and the newspapers and other journals are countries. stantly spreading before the public, useful instruction on this important topic. Every farmor should be sufficiently instructed to avail himself of these modes of acquiring informa-

The same remark may be applied to many of the mechanic arts.
Again, our territory is so extensive, and so

many opportunities are afforded for the suc-cessful employment of industry and know-ledge, that every man among us, who has re-ceived a tolerable education, may, by dilt gence, economy, and good conduct, not only secure a comfortable subsistence; but, in a fair proportion of cases, acquire a respectable estate. There is another, and still more important

Every oue understands that pauperism and ice are extensively injurious to the public interest. But from the apathy with which frequently regarded, it would seem that every one did not understand, that ignorance is

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

Of 144 young convicts received during the rear 1830, into the School of the New York

House of Refuge, 71 could not read. The Superintendant 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

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 easyelfssons, and by spelling

some of the words.
Of 256 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 trants

It is not to be doubted, that the like results will be found on every similar examination. The lipks 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 togethers but they lead, with uncering certainty, to the conclusion that the traffic in spirituous liquors, by debas ing the mind, and fostering stupidity and ignorance, is deeply injurious to the safety of our institutions, and to the wealth and happlitess of the nation.

From the London Magazine.

THE HERO OF THE PLAGUE.

When the plague raged violently at Mar-seilles every link of affection was broken; the father turned from the child—the child from the father: cowardice and ingratitude eq. lon-ger excited indignation. Misery is at its height when it thus destroys every generous feeling, thus dissolves every the ad-humanity! The city became a desert, the geas graw in the streets—a functal met you at every step.

The physicians assembled in a body at the Hutel de Mile, to hold a consultation on the fearful diseases for which no remedy had you have discovered. After a long consultation

been discovered. After a long consultation, they decided, unanimously, that the maledy had a peculiar and mysterious character, which opening a cornse might develope;—an operation which it was impossible its attempt must the operator must infallibly become a victim as a few hours, beyond the power of human art to save him, mathe violence of the attack would preclude their administration the attack would precipe their administering the customary remedies. A dead passe succeed. Franklin, a Bittenhouse, a Fulton, a Whited this fetal declaration. Suddenly a surgeon new, and others who blended labour with sta-

the second secon

A man had died in his house within four and twenty hours. Guyon, at day-break, shut himself up in the same rount he took with him ink, paper, and a little crucifix.—Full of enthersam, never had he felt more firm or collected. Kneeling beside the corpor he wrote.—'Munidering tenement of an immortal soul, not only can I gaze on thee without lerror, 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 same salutary remedy; thou wilt reader 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 runn; -threw the papers into a vase of vinegar, and immediately sought the Lazzaretto, where he died in twelve hours,—a death ten times more glo-rious than the warrior, who to save his counry, rushes on the enemy's ranks since he advances with hope, at least, and sustained, admired, and secondell by a whole army.

Physicians who remain firm in the disc argo 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 susto matter.

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 Jed-de, in Japan, 1 680 000 inhabitants; Pekin 1,-500,000; London, 1.300,000; Hans Ischen, 1,000,000; Calcutta. 900,000; Madras, 817, -000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo Ischen; 800 000; Paris, 717,000; Werst Chans, 600,000, Constantinople, 597,000; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 530,000; Sa Ischen, 500,000; Houng Ischen, 300,000 &c. The fortieth in the list is Ber-lin containing 193,000, and the last Bostol, 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. Uf these one limitred cities, fifty eight are in Asia; and thirty-two in Burope; 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 coras do this three or four successive nights, and the cure is said to be certain-try

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 westli-and grosperity. 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 poli-

identified with its prosperity and improvements. Its pursuits are interwoven with the whole range of natural sciences; and are susstudy and application, as are any of the civil employments of life. Why not extend, then, to this great branch of industry that surt 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 controul 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 mus-cular strength of the body. It stimulates the head to plan, and the hands to execute. A-mong those who truly deserve the appellation of public brackactors, by their successful ex-

power calling the pub-jects and I propose to have heard one side, point out, through the medium of your papers. Editor, some of the bearings which so a school is entoplated to bare upon the charter, prosperity and happiness of the state.

The bounties, like the burtlens of the state.

The bounties, like the burthens of the state, should be shired proportionally by all classes of its population. This is not now our ease in regird to education. The benefits of the common school system, it is true, are dispensed with an equality ceases. Those destined to toil for a livelihood, to clothe, to feel and, to curied us by their labour, are carned off to shift for themselves, like the younger sons of an English Baron, without patrimothy while the public purse continues open to those who seem destined by chance, rather than we merit, to enjoy peculiar distinctions in actiety. Our chileges and academies, which share liberally of the public bounty, are vestibules to the learnest, not to the laborious employments—to the few, not to the many. The ments to the few, not to the many. The studies which they offer are not adapted to the agricultural student; because he should learn in youth that which he is to practise in These schools teach nothing practically in husbamlry, nor are their scientific instructions adequately adapted to its uses. The interests of productive labour these but an incidental and precarious place among the studies of a college. The state has expended I term professiof al schools, but not a cent to directly the knowledge of the agrireliuries, the artizan or the manufacturer, beyond their common school instructions. Thus, on the score of justice and impartiality, the labouring classes have a right to claim, and the state are bound to grant them, an equivalent for these professional schools. .

The business of husbandry may be likened to the healing art. The farmer, as well as the physician, may plot on mechanically, without the aid of study, or of science, happy, if you please, in his conceits and in his gnorance. Both may have tolerable success by adopting the example of enlightened neighbours, or following the impulse of their own discriminating minds; yet both would do better were they to understand perfectly the organization and properties of the subjects upon which they are to operate, or are to employ be these subjects animals, plants or earthsmedicine or manure. Generations have been engaged in investigating the business of both professions, and have handed down to us the result of their study and experience. These lessons of wisdom are considered indispensable to the student of medicine. They are no less beneficial to the student of Agriculture. And what that is useful, it may be-asked, is to be learned, in an agricultural school, which cannot be acquired in our existing seminaries. or with a good farmer? This question I propose to answer in another number. Nov. 1839. Genesee Farmer.

#### FOREIGN.

The Ontario arrived at New York from Loudon, with papers of the ad of Nevember. 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 on cupied 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 Poreman delivered the following ver dictr-We unanimously find Charles Bin-ney, Esq., late Mayor of Bristol. NOT GUILTY of the misdemeanor charged against to leave the harbour in the course of next 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 circumstanced 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 person-

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

The following rather extraordinary scene then took placer-

Sir James Searlett rose and said that before the Jury should retire, he was very desirous of asying 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 in a point of view very different from that in introduce, any topic or observation that was which it is considered by France, refuse, as not immediately connected with the case. He we hear, to allow this and in case of extresaid that he had not in any manner, the most distant, any fealing of a personal nature; and when the Attorney General thought proper in

Juced no tipic but such as I considered to be necessary for the proper electration of the case. And as to what fir James says about he alludes to was given to me in any way or manner. Indeed I have studied to avoid re marks of a personal nature. Air. Justice Littledale said that it would have been better if the names of individuals

unconnected with these proceedings had not been infinduced.

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

This singular discussion here terminated.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS.
The Portsmonth Herild of the 2d of N
vember contains the following:

The naval flags of England and France a now heisted together at Spithead. The Union Jack floats in the same breeze with the tricolour in a British port. This concord be tween 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 hall it with satisfaction and confidence, and are ready to exclaim Esto nerpetua! The French vessels that have alreally arrived, are Admiral Villeneuve's flag ship Suffice, the Medine, Calypso, Resolu, and Arialno. The first is the only line-of-battle ship of the number; the Medine is a double deck frighte carrying 55 guns; the Caypag and Result 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

The Suffen is a saperb two decker, with three tier of guns, and nothing can exceed the minute regularity of all her equipments. She is rated only as a 74, but she mounts 90 pie-ces of cannon, and she is acknowledged to have as active and efficient a crew as any 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

One o'clock, P. M .- I'am at this moment of rined 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 ovening, should the wind prove favourable. The second part of the French squadron is hourly 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 after-wards Join his ship, the Danegal, in the Downs. The Namrod arrived this morning from Plymouth to join the squadron. The The Volage and the Conway are employed in expediting her repairs. The Malabar 74, now lying at Plymouth, is also ordered for the Scheldt expedition, and works men are employed both day and night in put-ting her in a fit state for service. Admiral Villenence and his officers dined yesterday with the British Port Admiral, Bir Thomas Foley, and this day the same gallant guests are to partake of a sumptuous entertainment given by Bir Colin Campbell, the lieutenantgovernor of the garrison,

Bentin, Oct. 22 .- In consequence of unpleasant news from Paris, great activity is observed in the Department of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is said that the French Ministry persists in its intentions to let French troops enter Belgium, and to take the cap if within 100 miles, or 1) cents if for a citadel of Antweep by force, and that it has a will redients of newspapers with whom we issued a declaration to that effect. The other continental powers, which have no defe-rence to pay to ambitious Chambers, and look on the dispute between Holland and Belgium mity, will appase force to prevent it. The French Ministry, it is true, is said to have made proposals which manifest the disinterested views of France. It will give to the

Confederations and concludes with expressing a wish that the country existing between the town and country of Basic may terminate, rase. And at to what Sir James says about the town and country to the prejudicies prevailing among information having been conveyed to me, I together with the prejudicies prevailing among salemnly declare that no such information as part of the Swiss against the new States.—

The Rederal Commissionaries in the Canton The Pederal Commissionaries in the Canton of Baslo have written to the Government of Zurich to say that, in consequence of the ex-traordinary military measures taken by the town of Basic, and in order to prevent a new civil war, they find themselves under the ne-cessity of calling upon the Canton of Zurich to keep in readiness for marching a pattalion of infantry and a company of carabineers.

The Queen Regent of Spain, has respect a decree granting amnesty to all political delinquents, except those who reted for the deposition of Ferdinand in 1823, Tills meang Herald, will diffuse universal joy amongst the poor exiles, who now for time or ten years have been pining in misery and pover v in foreign lands. Passports are to be proided for their immediate return, but it is reonired that they sink all the distinctions which hey 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 deref which appears in the Madrid Gazette of he 20th Orthber.

Nothing so well becomes a magnanimous and religious Prince, who loves his people. &c In making use of the powers wherewithmy 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 he their names, save and except times who have had the misfortune to vote for the deposition of the King at Seville, and also those lenders who placed themselves at the head of the armed force in hostility to the Sovereign. You shall, therefore so under-

(Signed by the Royal hand of the Queen.) Don Joes de Cassanga-St. Il.lefunso, Oct. 15, 1892

The Paris Messenger of Oct. 31st, has a mysterious story of King Leopold and his Queen coming to Compeigne in the strictest incognitio, on Wednesday, in the previous week. The Duko 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 a fautted that the people of North and Middle States have been kept in culpable ignorance of the state of public feel ing in the south. This has been done by the suppression of all the arguments used by the people of the south. The attitude assumed by bouth Carolina, and the proclamation of the President, makes it the imperative duty of every citizen to examine for himself that he may make up an earnest opinion. With a view to place the arguments within their reach, we pro Mr. Calhoun's two letters.

The Ordinance of South Carolina.

The report of her committee who submitted hat ordinaner,

The address to the people of South Carolina The address to the people of the U. States, The Proclamation of the President, And the rep y to that preclamation, should ne be published;

As an exira to the United States Telegraph making a pemphlet of sixty four pages, at the rate of five dollars for seventy-five copies. As

Will editors of newspapers with whom we exchange, do as 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 will not, we trust, consider the request uncertains

Drc. 27.

# NOTICE.

his address yesterday evening to insignate as the distance of the Conference, especially for Justice J. Parket here interfered to other members of the Conference, especially for Prussia, certain guarantees is case the city for Prussia, certain guarantees is case the city for Prussia, certain guarantees is case the city for Justice law been attack after the district of the Conference, especially for Prussia, certain guarantees is case the city of the Conference of the Conference, especially for Prussia, certain guarantees is case the city of the Conference of the Conference, especially for the city of the conference, especially for the conference, especially for the city of the conference, especially for the city of the conference of the conference, especially for the city of the conference of the conference THE ereditors of Thomas Tongue, late of

Williams for the Appellee.

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

Saturday, Dec. 22.—The Court reversed. the decree, with costs, and remended therecord to the court of Chancery for further pro-

ceedings, in No. 72, Jno. Trimble of Win.
vs. Trimble and Sheppard.
The court reversed the degree with coats,
in No. 67, Skipwith H. Coats et al vs. Hanhah K. Chace.

Micher J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 59, Chambers and Chalmers vs. Pradence G. Chalmers, reversing the decree with costs, and remanding the record, to the Cours of Chancery for further proceedings.
The same Judge delivered the oppoint of

the court, in No. 102, State use Charlotte Hall School vs. Philip Greenwell, (cross appeals) Reversing the Judgment, and swarding a procedends, so the appeal of the State use Charlotte Hall School, and dismissing the appeal of Greenwell. Procedure afficmed the degree in No. 26,

John Lester vs. Wm. Parrish et al. The court affirmed the Judgment in No. 70,

Christopher Hughes vs. Elizabeth Young.

#### ADDRESS

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

PELLOW CITIZENS: -The intentions of the enders of the Nullification Party are now disclosed. The veil is rent asunder; the mask s thrown off; the monster is shown in all its naked deformity; and the remedy of Nullification which was presented to the people

this contest must terminate in bloodshed and civil war - none else ever believed, that by the South Carolina could not dispense with a placing this state in hostife array against the stading army to defend her from a danger at general government. Congress will be ex- one so imminent and appalling, that it berivil war -none else ever believed, that by eqedingly alarmed, as to vield to all our demands, and at once abandon the protective system; that the representatives of twelve millions of freemen will be frightened into a compliance with the demands of the State of Grolina is attenually engaged in emanager to the will suffer us to nullify the revenue laws and the convention of all the states can be called to take in the philarthropic projects of that peoto consideration our right so to act; that it is a will be extended to us, and we shall find 

their hope is placed on British fleets and B tiel arms, and our waters are to run red w American blood to gratify the passions and terests of the leaders of the Nullification p tw. Every one acquainted with the political gray of Europe. is aware that such the political control of Europe. te. Every one acquainted with the politic of Europe, is aware that such hopes my prove fallacious so long as the quarret is a tirely a domestic one. Until Booth Carolis does secode, and, with the consent of all states, becomes an independent station, power of Europe will take part in the crises. She will be left to fight her battless is handed against the power of the Until States. But if there permitted to ascentize the Eritain would have it in her power of the Until States. But if there permitted to ascentize the Eritain would have it in her power of the Unit States. But if there permitted to ascentize the two numberies, Great firstain with have an ally in the cantire of the American semantal and political relations with the extrainty, that South Carolina will become a great mart whence the rest of American and the injury of the revenue and the middle to the injury of the revenue and the middle the commerce and manufactures of the injury of the revenue and the middle the commerce and manufactures of the injury of the revenue and the middle the commerce and manufactures of the injury of the revenue and the middle the commerce and manufactures of the injury of the revenue and the middle the commerce and manufactures of the commerce and the commerce and the commerce and manufactures of the commerce and th

oun Gibson et al vs. Wm. Gibson et al. and all their bigliance, strummer as to commit described the record for further proceedings the country from France. Before in No. 106, John Braiford and wife in Paris will under take to deliver go be court in No. 106, John Braiford and wife in Paris will under take to deliver go be court. he court in No. 106. John Brailford and wife he court in No. 106. John Brailford and wife Lundon free of duty, for 4 per cent, prent to the Lina Company vs. Jon. Jameson. This case was argued by Walsh for the Appellanta, Gill and Johnson for the Appellanta, M. 70, Christopher Hughes vs. Elizabeth Tours. The argument of this case, was commenced by Walsh for the Appellant, and the wild interests of the read of Union so concerned in preserving it entire. But it is appearent to enter the suppose that congress times yet. Union so concerned in preserving it entire.

But It is suppose that congress does yield to the reasures of the convention, and to the to the manifest excellency the governor, and maintain an army, a navy, an exe cutive lith all the various departments which the maninery of government requires, with a population of 250,000 white inhabitants, and a poluctive property incapable of susand a poinctive property incapable of ma-taining tax of more than 500,000 dullars? We will be sufficient to defray all them arpenses but do you not perceive that, if is the ependance of the Nullifiers, that no burthes from that source will be increase instead of being diminished. The army of the Usted States consisting only of 5,000 et fectivemen—there are never more aqually in serice—with an admirable organization, costs he government of the United States wanter deceitful and erroneous to calculate that ery man raised and armed, and clathed, and al, and paid by the state will cost less than I the rate of 500 dollars per annum. Are e prepared, are we able to pay either diredy or indirectly the enormous amount of taxann which such a state of things would reque. Suppose the whole amount of the s of this state to be brought back in n articles, a supposition which makes practical man smile, even then we be compelled to pay more that forty into on the imports to defray the expenthe independent State of South Co no! The ordinary expenses of the executive withts various departments and diplomatic clothed in the robes of peace, stands forth intecourse, the judiciary, the navy and the openly in all the penchy of war.

None, but the deladed, ever doubted, that pit of the country in a few short veers.

flow Citizens, it has been traly said. non. The British West Indies are abou toecome an Archipelago of free blacks. et nation which is to be the alty of Sout

diciary by exacting an oath from the Judges in direct violation of that Constitution, which they are engaged by a previous oath to protect and defand, and by which they are bound, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding—to degrive us of the right of trial by Jury—for to any, that this sprivilege is preserved to us, when a test oath is to be profered, which no conscientions man can take, it is a notemn mockery—to suspend the writ of babess compute.—to pass bills of pains and papalities and to define treasur to the State, laws which will be written in blood and which will fill the Jalis with victima and cover the country who moverning. Did they, could they have calculated the grassure of materials the fash and this cruel and infatanted ministers, which will have the citizens of Frence to only up areas and hurt that tyrant from his throner and and hard that tyrant from his the laws more tyranical than those, whi pelled the mohe Pales in appeal to it intere and in contend against feat rather than embed to thom. Laws we appeal

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to deliver go or 4 per cent. my of custom erous; but thering er there; it does not per cent. preferring it entire. I congress does yield onudepartments wh nment requires, with erty incapable of sus han 500,000 Hellarsi e imposts on imported to defray all these experceive that, if and e Nullifiers, that our hed. The army ting obly of 5,000 mirable organization of dollarsy and it d'armed, and clothed, dollars per annum. we able to pay either he enormous amount of state of things would whole amount of the to be brought back in smile, even then we rts to defray the expen State of South Caroli-penses of the executive tments and diplomatic

iary, the navy and the up all the productive caa few short veers. ould not dispense with a nd her from a danger at appalling, that it be-shrink from its exami-West Indies are about lago of free blacks. + colunies, and the mo-s under her protection. if we secone fre ic projects of that peous, and we shall find ford to pay, to preserve going on in England ted from the candidates a commencement in the tion. th Look he British West India le war and desolation on those once pescelul

fullow-citizens of the contemplated all these t commenced this strug-rymen. If when they o the Convention, they e. United States, to exto United States, to Creek the purity of the Jun oath from the Judges
that Constitution, which
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notwithstunding—to deof trial by Jury—for to potential by Jury—for to ge is preserved to use be proflered, which no a take, it is a solemn the writ of babase corpains and panulates and whith will fill the Jais over the country who is could they have your thermal to be and they have your thermal testings and the said over the country who

where all contents of the property of the prop tause, but will your name by to posterity with theirs it you'm perish to the last ditch. Who talks or writes of the thousands of brave one who fell in the battles of Marengo and Austerlitz, to elevate the fame of Napoleon; or of those who perinhed in the fatal field of Waterloo, where he lost his crown, and was forced to abandon his country to all the horcon of being overrun by an investing and conquering army. The sympathy of millions followed the hero in his exiter while the thou sinds of brave men, who perished is that con-flicture comembered only by mourning widows and beceased orphans. But they were not Republicans as you are—they ware subjects and were compelled to light the battles of their sovereign. You are freemen, you are thinking beings—responsible to God and your country for your actions. You count not to suiter yourselves to be driven to violate your

most solemn obligations to both. Fellow Citizens, if grievances did exist. there were peaceable and constitutional means of nedress - patriots would resert to none others-"These means had been to a certain extent successfully used. The tariff has been months the burthens under which you labored have been hightened no reasonable doubt remained that the would be removed altogether—wherefore then, these violent, rash and precipitate measures which close the rash and precipitate measures which close the door to all accommodition, and lead at once to war and disunjon. The remedy of Nallification is in every respect the opposite of what has been represented to you. The Exposition of Mr. Fallioun, which has been truly designated as so ingenious, but insidious preparation for var and disunion, would persuade you that the Constitution has given power to each and a cry state to suspend the execution of any law of the General Government until three for the of the states shall distance it to be conditutional. According to in doctrine, the Hartford Convontion was here in its purpose. Any state may penal an embargo law on the eve of a foreign war, may declare that war itself unconstitutional although undertaken to vindicate be honour and to preserve the dearest rights and interests of the country, and may second and join the enemy if any attempt be under to compet its acquiescence in the general will. Does not every if any attempt he usuale to compet its acquises and pain and sensible man at once perceive the utter impracticality of carrying on a Felleral Government with such a principle engratical on the Constitution. Be assured the able and intelliged mene who framed that instead the Constitution of the United States, which gives authority to Congress to collect revenue, in Government with such a principle moustrous, is to be found actified in the constitution. Notification was presented to you see peaceful remedy and to be found actified. Notification was presented to you see peaceful remedy and to be found actified and application of the United States, by enacting that goods shall be imported into the Ports of South Carolina without paying any other in the United States, by enacting that goods shall be imported into the Ports of South Carolina without paying any dutes.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to each was a sacrifice on the altar of such as a sacrifice on the altar of ambition.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to each that as a sacrific on the altar of ambition.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to each that as a sacrific on the altar of ambition.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to each that a sacrific the state guarantee for carrying on a company of the continuous and of the internal paying and the Constitution and Laws of the United States, by enacting that a sacrific the state guarantee for carrying on a company of the continuous and all discussions and the state of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, by enacting the state without paying any of the constitution and Laws of the United States, by enacting the state with any investment of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, by enacting the Constitution and Laws of the United States, by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, by the Constitution and Laws of the Un

ambition.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to each state a reputation form of government. The Convention has in fact deprived us of this incrtimable baseing, and the reign of despatism is began. It guarantees the trial by jury, and the Ordinance of the Convention deprives do of that right. It guarantees the trial by jury, and the ordinance tears from an it guarantees that the trizons of each state shull be retitled to all the privileges and immunities of civizens of the asperal States.—The members of the Union Party, 17,000 from the Ordinance of the privileges and immunities of civizens of the asperal States.—The members of the Union Party, 17,000 from the Ordinance of the privileges and immunities which they would only it any other this Ordinance. The Constitution guarantees that the

protect and defend the Constitution of this Jacq's Bisnop, State and of the Upited States.

John Bradler.

REMONSTRANCE AND PROTEST Of the Union and State Rights Party.

The Union and State Rights Party of South | W. R. Burges, Carolina, assembled in Covvention, do Remonstrate and Solemaly Protest against the Charles R. Carroll,
Ordinance passed by the State Couvent in on
the 24th day of November last.

1st. Because the People of South Cartina
elected delegates to the said Convention unelected delegates to the said Convention un-

der the solemn assurance that these delegates James Cliebnut. would do no more than devise a peaccable and John Chesnut, constitutional remedy for the evils of the pro-Wilson Cobb. tective tariff. without endangering the Union Phomas Corbett. jr. of these States. Instead of which, that Cau- M. Clinton, vention has passed an Ordinance in direct us. John A. Crawford,

olation of all these pledges.
2d. Because the said Ordinance has insideously asseiled one of the inalienable rights of Jos. J. Crosby, man, by endeavouring to englave all freedom George Warren Cross, L. Pettigru, of conscience by that tyrannical engine of Henry Cubb. Benjamin F. Peppoon, of conscience by that tyraunical engine of Henry Colb., power—a Text Oath. David Dav

scribed nearly one half of the Freemen of E. S. Davis. South Carolina for an honest difference of o-pution by declaring that those whose con-sciences will not permit them to take the test eath shall be deprived of every office, givid and the shall be deprived of every office, givid and the control of the control

military.

4th: Because it has trampled under foot the John W. Durant, great principles of Liberty occured to the cilizen by the Constitution of this state in delizen by the Constitution of this state in delizen by the Constitution of this state in depriving the freemen of this country of the James L. Eren, right to an impartial trial by Jary, thereby Robert Erving violating that clause of the Constitution in- S. N. Eving tended to be perpetual, which declares that Joseph G. Lvett, The tend by Jury as heretofore used in this David Ewest, state, and the liberty of the Press, shall be James Eyland, 

dence guarantied to the Judiciary, by etiacting that the Judges shall take a revolting test E. N. Gaither, author to be arbitrarily removed from office. Jabez Galt. thereby depriving them of the privilege of James R. Gibson, trial by impeachment, which by the Constitu George Gill, Sen.

Syara shall be no longer a member of the Union.

10th Because the tyranny and oppression inflicted by this Ordinance, are of a character so revolting, and the effects anticipated from it so rainans, that the commerce and credit of the state are already sensibly affected and will soon be prostrated; and its peaceable and industrious citizens are driven from their items to seek tranquility in some other state.

The Union Party of South Carofina, in Canvention assembled, do further remonstrate and solemply protest against the project of a standing army, proposed by the party in powder, as tangerous to the liberties of the people.

The valid respectfully ask their follow city of the people.

The valid respectfully ask their follow city of the people.

The valid respectfully ask their follow city of the people.

sistent with any ideas of stitution or the Union Solements, remonstration against the Above mention

tob't. D. Montgomery no. Montgomery, Mayrant, John D. A. Murphy, James Bradley, George Buist.

Christian Breithaupt, Newan McLeod, John J. Bulow, John McKee. Adah N. McLaren, Daylon McDavell, Godlan Moore. William Mc Willie, John McLemore, John E McKaskill. David Myers, David McCalla, A 1. McIver, Charles Neely, Wo. O. Nixon,

Jetham Norton, Jone B. O'Neale, John M. Crook, Jimes O'Harlon, ohn Phillips, P Phillips. John W. l'ickett. J IL Poinsett.

> James S. Pope, Philip J. Parcher, Samuel Porcher John S. Pressly, Edward J. Pringle. Thomas Poole, Edward H. Purcell, Isaac Randolph, John Ramsay, John Revenel. J. E. Rembert. J. S. Richardson. John P. Richardson, Edwin Reese,

Wm. Rose, William Robinson, John M. Righton, J. Rosborough, J. Harleston Read. John Sitton Jushun M. Banders, Charles J. Shannen, W. Gilmore Simms, James H. Smith. . Wm. Mason Smith, Thos. T. Spierin,

Banister Stone, John Strobel, Jr. John L. Strokecker, Randell Hunt, John L. Strokecker,

J. K. Hood, George Stratford,
D. S. Harlice, Wen: G. Steele,
John H. Harrison, Thos. Stanley,
William Hayonyorth, Samuel S. Taylor,
Robert Jackson, William K. Taylor,
D. D. Kane, Joshua W. Toomer,
Joshua W. Toomer,
Henry H. Thomson,

Anthony V. Poomer, Juo. C. Vaughan, B. Verdir, A. Y. Walton, Paul Weston, S. L. Westmoreland, J. G. Wilkinson, Jug. W. Williams, J. S. Wright,

At a convention of Delegates from each Election District, appointed by the Working

Resolved. That committee of eight the appointed by the Cuiriban to wait upon and present a copy of these proceedings to our Senator, J. G. Clapman, Esq., to each of our Delegates elect, and to the Judges of the Orphaus Court, ind solicit them all cordistly to unite in precuring the appointment of William B. Store, as Register of Wills of Charles caunty. And

Charles county. And,
Resolved, This these proceedings be published in the Battinore and Annapolis news-

TOWNLY ROBEY, Ch'n Figned HENNE WINGALE, Sec'y.

The Legislature of this state will meet on Munilay nest, the 31st instant. The following is a list of the members of the House of and Senate.

Benjamin C. Harris, Wm. J. Blackistone, Richard Thomas, Benedict I. Heard, Kent County, William Hayne, James P. Wickes,

Unit Chrudler, Garrett Garrettson. Anne Arondel County. Henry Blicatt. Eli Davall, W. J. W. Compton. Calvert County,

James Kent,
Thomas Billingsly,
Charles County. Wm. D. Merrick. Theodore Mudd. Thomas Rogerson. Ballimore county. James Torner, John B. Holmes. Hugh Ely. Talbot County.

George Dudley, John Stevens, Solomon Mulliken. Joseph Bruff, Somerset County.

Littleton U. Dennis, Littleton D. Teackle,
Joseph S. Cottman, Isaac D. Jones. Dorchester County. John Travers, of Jno. | Joseph Nicols, "

John Travers, or June Levin Richardson, Martin E. Wright, Cecil County.

George A. Thomas, Lewis Thomas, William Knight. Martin D. Wright. John Evans, William Knight.

Prince-George's County.

Raphael C. Edelin, George W. Duvall,

Benjamin L. Gantt, Thomas G. Pratt. City of Annapolis. Nicholas Brewer, | James Williamson.\*

Queen Anne's County

Lemnel Roberts, | Robert Larrimore,
Thomas Wright, 3d. | Edward G. Bourke.

Worcester County.

Rbenezer Hearn, James Powell, James H. Milbourne, Edwin Forman. James H. Milbourne, Edwin Forman.

Frederick County.

William C. Johnson, David Schley,

Abdiel Unkefer, Thomas Hammond.

Henry H. Johns, Thomas Hope,

Samuel Sutton, John Forwood.

Caroline County. Thomas S. Carres,
Jacob Charles,

Baltimore City.

Louis W. Jenkins,

Charles C. Hafper.

Washington County.

John H. Mann,

John D. Grove.

County. Thomas S. Carter, | Abraham Jump, Jr.

Stephen N. C. White, Horace William, Henry Harding. Thomas Cittings.

Henry Harding.

Allegany County.

Jacob Lantz.

Moses H. Louthan,

John Slicer.

\*Deceased.

SENATE. Western Shore. Benjamin S. Farrest, President, John G. Chapman, Charles, Jpo. B. Morris, Charles F. Mayer, Baltimore. Wm. T. Wootton, Prince-George's, Dennis Claude, Annapolis,
Thomas Sappington, Frederick,
James Montgomery, Harford,
Bene S. Pigman, Allegany.

Eastern Shore.
Samuel G. Osborne, Kent,

George Reid, Caroline, Thomas Emory, Queen-Anne's, William Hughlett, Talbot, Henry Page, Dorchester, Littleton P. Dennis, Samerset.

Prince-George's County Court. October Term, 1832.

October Term, 1832.

ORDERED, by the Court, That the Creditors of William T. S. Comptons, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, be and appear before the Court, to be held at Upper Marlborough Town, on the first Monday in April next, to file allegations, if any they have, against said petitioner.

Test—AQUILA BEALL, Clk.

of Prince George's County Court, 1960, 27.

are. Susp. Str. Str. He stjernt to all commands. He superiorends BLISHMENT, and all of every description of the street of the st

Prince-George's County Court, ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the oreditors of Edmund Key and William N. Dorsett, petitioners for the benefit of the Instituent Laws of the State of Maryland, be

insnivent Laws of the State of Maryland, be and appear before the court at Upper Mariborough Town, on the first Monday is April next, to file allegations, (if any they have) and to recommend a personnent Trustee for their benefit.

Test. AQUILA BRALL Clk,

Dr. 27.—12.85m.

NOTICES THE subscribes as Adm'z of las. Holland, having appointed Mr. Richard C. Hardesty her Agent, requests those indebted to the catate of her late Husband to make payment to him, who is authorised to settle the estate. ANNE HOLLAND.

Der. 20. 2 Tickets only five Dollars-Lowest Prize six Dollars.

MARYLAND

CLASS NO. 21, for \$2.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hugher To be drawn at Baltimore, On SATURDAY 5th of Jan. 1838, AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots,

SCHEME. 1 prize of 520,000 1 prize of 5,000 2,000 1 prize of It prize of 1,500 1 prize of 1,372 1,000 5 prizes of 10 prizes of 500 300 10 prizes of 10 prizes of 200 150 24 prizes of 100 56 prizes of 50 56 prizes of 56 prizes of 40 30 56 prizes of 56 prizes of 112 prizes of

15;400 prizes of 15,040 prizes.

2184 prizes of

Tickets 85-Halves 821-Quarter 81 25

Tickets de be had at Darois

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

THE TREE PER \$25,000-\$10,000, (TICKETS ONLY SIX DOLLARS.)

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENN.

Class No. 26, for 1832. To be drawn,
in the City of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY NEXT.

66 Number Lottery-10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME. 825.000 Prize of prize of 10,000 prize uf 5.000 4,000 prize of 1,000 25 prizes of prizes of 500 300 200 80 60 41 prizes of prizes of prizes of 56 prizes of 50 prizes of 112 prizes of 2240 10400 prizes of

18040 Prizes.

Tickets 86-Halves 83-Quarters 86, 50.

DURGIST LOTTERY & KECHANGE OFFICE.

THE assistince having ROOMS in his House, not necessary for his own use, during the session of the Legislature, offers for ent the whole of the second story, consisting of FIVE HOUMS, with or without Fur niture. They can be made separate and dis-ting from the other part of the house. HENRY S. HOLLAND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of 25 cents pershare for the rast six months, on the capital clock of said company the same will be paid on or after the first day of January nest, to Stockholders in person, or to their order. or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors.

THOS. PRANKLIN, Tressurer.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE. THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County. State of Maryland, Short Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. Augusta Wells late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate. are hereby required to produce the same pro-perly authenticated. Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make the mediate payment. mediate payment.

Dec. 20. 2 J. B. WELLS, Admic. NOTICE: were and

FILE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Ann Penrice, late of the City of Annanolis, de-ceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make personal and ail persons having claims against and Estate are hereby requested to bring them in legally au thenticated, on or before the 21st day of June next, otherwise they may be excluded all benefit from said Karate.

Dec. 20. 2 ANN LAMBEN, Adm'x. PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Chancery Court the subscriber will offer at Public Sale. on Monday the 14th day of January next, (il lair, if not the next fair day thereafter,) at 11 o'cluck, A. M. at 'Smith's Desire." on the South side of Patapaco River, a little below Hawkins' Point, formerly occupied by the late James P Soperi-all the residue of the

PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said James P. Soper, consisting of Negroes. (Men. Women, Boys and Children,) on-Borse, and sundry Farming and Kitchen U-

TERMS OF SALE .- Cash or a credit of ix months at the election of the purchasers, for all purchases exceeding Twenty Dollars; each purchaser giving bond with good security, for sayment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. All sums under Tweny Dollars, the cash to be paid.
JOSEPH RVANS.

Surviving Executor of James P. Soper Dec. 20. R -law ts.

IN CHANCERY,

18 Dec. 1932. ORDERED. That the sale made by Richard Young, of William, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas W. Howard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and con firmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the seventeenth day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three is, in some newspaper printe in Annapolis, at or before the 18th day of Jan- of all the banks in the United States, together uary next. The report states that 1834 acres sold for 2017 dollars per acre.

True copy-Test, RAMSAY WATERS. Reg. Cur. Can. Dec. CO

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCI Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court. December Term, 1832

O Napplication by petition of Anne Holiand Administratrix of James Holiand, late of Anne Arunder county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published one in each week, for the space of six successive week-, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis

SAM'L 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-Arundet county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Holland, late of said county deceased. All presons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same. with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber. at or before the 18th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all be nefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of December 1832.

Dec JANNE HOLLAND, Adm'z.

Nov. 29.

COUNCIL CHAMBER

N personnes of a rescution of the general ascentily, passed at Dicember session 1830, Nutice is hereby given. That sealed proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this office until the last atunday in December next, for furnishing the Stationary, &c., mentioned in the annexed last, for the use of the Legislature and Executive Departments of the government of this state, for the year 1835.

FilOS: CULTURETH, Clerk of the Council.

List of Articles Wanted. 20 reams Folio Post Paper different qualities .

of the Council.

Folio Post Foolscap do Demi 4 do Cartridgo 1000 Quills 10 gallous luk, in bottles 5000 Quills 6 lis Red Sealing Wax 2 grace Red l'ape. 1 groce Bobbin, half round and half flat 1 groce of Sail Needles, large size

1 do Letter Seala 20 lb- black Sand. To be published once a week for three in the Maryland Republican and Gazete, Annapolie; the Patriot, Chronicle and Baltimore, and in the Examiner and Herald,

Frederick.

BY THE CORPORATION OF THE

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS. WHERE AS Richard Ridgery Collector of the tax for the city of Anonypolis, hath returned to the Corporation of said city, the following List of Real Property in said city. on which there is no Personal Property to pay

the same. Names of persons Amount of Property amuel Armiger. \$2 25 House and Lot. John H. Brown. 1 Lot, 2 Lots, Carroll & Dulany, George Dinn, John Golder, 1 House and Lot. 1 Lot, 1 House and Lot, Liliza Jones, John Hancock. I House and Lot Th. Morgans heirs, House and Lot, Canrie Neale, 1 House and Lot. Assemeth Righy's heirs, I House and Lot, I Ilmuse and Lot. l'obacco Warehouse, 1 House and Lot,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT unless the city charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said property, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the city of Annapolis, &c. pas sed Jan. 19. 1832, chapter 20.

By order, JOHN H. WELLS, cik.

THE COUNTERFEIT DETEC-TOR AND BANK NOTE LIST, IN PAMPHLET FORM

A NEW edition of the ' Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List," in pamphlet form. will be issued on the first of January, 1853 It will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note ist, giving the names and place of with the rates of discount on the notes of each. Prices of Gold and Silver. Also, a correct description of all Counterfeit and Altered Notes. which are now, or have ever been in circulation, on any of the various Banking In-sututions. This list will embrace description of more than fifty Counterfeit, Notes which have been detected since the first edition of our pamphlet was issued. The subscriber res pectfully requesta all who may have any infor mation in relation to Counterleit, and Altered Notes, which has not as yet been published in she "Detector," to send the same to his office without delay, as it is his wish to make the "Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List" as correct as it is possible to have it.

The pumphlat will be published on a royal sheet, and will contain twenty for pages. The price will remain as heretofore, 121 cents each, one stollar per dozen, or six dollars and twenty five cents per hundred. All orders must be addressed to

ROMERT T. BICKNELL No 6, Athenian Buildings Franklin Place, Philadelphia. Der. 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

MHAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's coun ty, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland. letters testamen of said county, in Maryland. letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Greenwell, (F. B.) tate 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 sext, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of Ndvamber 1882.

NOTICE IS HIRBRY GIVEN, NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscribe of Baltimere county, hath obtained from the Uphanis Court of Anne Arundel county, in Mar Jand; letters of administration de bonis non in the personal extite of Henry E. Mayer, in not Anne Arundel county, declared. All persons having claims against the wind deceased, are person warned to exhibit the same with the von hers thereof, to the subscriber; at or before the 4th day of A pril next, they may otherwise bylaw be excluded from all benefit of the said est the Given under my hand this 24th day of October 1832.

Nov. 1—6w Admir D. B. N.

\* STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne drundel County Orphans Com.
October 26th, 1852.
ON application by petition of Useph G.
Harrison, administrator with he will annexed of Thomas T. Simunous, the of Anne-Atundel county, deceased, it is odered 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 brinted in Annapolis. napolis.

SAM'I. BROWN, Junr. Reg. Wills A. A county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT the subscribed of Anne Arunde

county, hath obtained from the Urphans court of Anne Arandel county in Maryland, letters of administration with the will appeared 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 xhibit the said deceased, are hereby warned to xhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of April next, they may of therwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Siven under my hand this 24th day of October 1832.

JUS. G. HARRISON, Adm'r. W. A.

STATE OF MARY LAND, SC. Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court, November 6th, 1832.

November Gib, 1832.

On application by petition of Samuel May nard, Execution of the last Will and Teatament of Lewis Nith, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by the 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 proted in Annapolis.

SAMUAL BROWN, Jun.

Reg. Wils, A. A. County.

BALTIMORE, EASTON, CAM-CENTREVILLE.

The steamboat MARY-LAND leaves Annapolis on every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at o'clock for Baltimore.

and leaves Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday at 8 o'clock, and every Tuesday and Fri-day 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 Chastertown. Passage to Baltimore \$1 50; to Baston or Cambridge, \$2 00; to Chestertown or Centreville, \$2 00. Children under 12 years of age, half price.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner Oct 11, 1852.

BANK OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1881. By a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving desposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

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

5 per cent. For deposites payable thirty days

For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of

OLOTHS, at Mack, Brawn, Olives — 0449,

Stripes, Checks and other Fans ESTINGS, GLOVES, STOCKS. and SUSPENDERS.

reons are requested to call and examine Oct. 18 Santage State State

TRIBLE TALL George Marin

MERCHANT TALLOR,

AS Just received his supply of FALL

GOIDS, consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &

VESTINGS, Of all colours and qualities, selected from the latest importations, and will chin regard to fashion and style, he thinks climat be surpassed.

He requests, his friends and the public, to whom he is much indebted for former favours, to call and examine his assertment.

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, SUS-PENDERS, &c.

WANTED TO HIRE. BY the year. Ten or twelve Good Slaves. They would be employed at the Purnace at CURTIS'S CREEK; for suitable hands, a iberal compensation will be given. Also wanted at the same place fifty or sixty Wood Cut. ters. Inquire of

JOHN BARKER, at the Furnace, or JOHN BARKER & SON, Founders, North Calvert at Baltimore.

cember, 6. anne arundel County, Set. O N application of John W. Baker of Anne-Arundet county, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphana Court of Anne Arundel county stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and pray ing me to grant to him the benefit of the solvent Laws of this state, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can sacertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John W. Baker having satisfied me by competent sestimony that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application, within the state of NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscribes of Anne-Arundel
County, leath 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 thick day of May
next, they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estates. Given unaler my hand this 6th day of Navember, 1832.

SAM. MAYNARD. Bx'r.

Nov. 15.

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 trustes having given
bond with security, approved by me, for the
said trustee being in possession of all the pro
nerty of the said insolvent debtor, and the said
John W. Baker having also given bond with
security approved by me, for his personal appersonal application, within the state of
Maryland, and I having appointed a trustee for
the benefit of the said trustes having given
bond with security, approved by me, for the
said trustee being in possession of all the pro
nerty of the said insolvent debtor, and the said
John W. Baker having also given bond with
security approved by me, for the
said trustee being in possession of all the pro
nerty of the said insolvent debtor, and the said
John W. Baker having also given bond with
security approved by me, for the
said trustee being in possession of all the pro
nerty of the said insolvent debtor, and the said
John W. Baker having also given bond with
security approved by me, for the
said trustee being in possession of all the pro
nerty of the said insolvent debtor, and the said
John W. Baker having also given bond with
security approved by me, for the
said trustee being in possession of all the pro
nerty of the said insolvent debtor, and the said
John W. Baker having also given bond with
security approved by me, for the
said trustee of the said trustee of t

county cours on the third day of April next, for the final hearing of his application, agreesbly to an act of assembly, entitled An act relating to insolvent debtors," and the several BRIDGE, CHESTERTOWN and supplements thereto, to snawer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his cre ditors and the said John W. Baker having be of October. Jim is black, and about twentynine years of age, and apposed to be five feet
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. Orven under my hand
this sixteenth day of November, in the year
one thousand eight numbered and thirty two.

GIDEON WHITE.

Nav. 32

MARY JIVALL

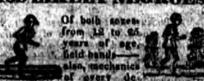
ORDERED BY THE COURT. That the crediture of Joshus Neale, a petitioner for the benefit of the insulvent laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, an the first Manday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee.

By order. 10. HARRIS, Cik.

True cepy, JO. HARRIS, Clic.
True cepy, JO. HARRIS, Clerk
Saint-Mary's County Court
Nov. 29

Cash for Megrous I WINE TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES



to give me a call, as I has determined to give HICHER PRICES for BLAVES, than any perchaser which down my may be bureafter to this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly stratically. I seek at all

Still further to increase the facilities of subscriber the publisher has added another inducement for clutto join together in their cemistance. Twenty dollars will be received in full for the subscription of fire individuals. This deduction will pay all pustage. 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 dellar note deposited in the post office will supply good reading to a family and circle of sequaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this periodical, to literary tate and education, has, from his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular

periodical, to literary tate and education, has, from his altastich, facilities for knowing what is sopular and of high reputation possessed by few, to this he adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has as-sumed in catering for an extended and moral com-munity. The publisher therefore contidently recom-mends the Circulating Library to heads of families, as a work which they seed have no fear of introduc-less fate are divise.

ing into any circle.

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

ADAW WALDIE,

Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the apprentices Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Dec. 13 GA specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.

IN CHANCERY.

at December, 1885.

ORDERED, That he sale of the Real Estate of Matthew Dement, made and reported by Gerard N. Causin, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn 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 accessive weeks, in some newspaper, before the first day of January next. The Report Lates, the amount of sales to be \$150.00.

True copy,

True copy,

Reg. Cur Caut RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis Neck in Anna-Arundel counly, a negro man names, JIM, on the 26th day of October. Jim is brack, and about twenty-

> 7 3W NOTICE.

TEHE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel County will meet at the Court House in the City of Anonpulis, on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, for the purpose of setting with the thepeofors, at the abversal Tubacco Inspection Warehouses, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary best news of the Lony Court. All persons laving appeals or franciers was also, are hereby notified, that on that day, the buoks of the commissioners will be closed for the year 1832. By order.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, CR.

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED. That the role of a fate of Robert Welah, decrand caparted by the trustee, Louis the ratified and confirmed, unless shown to the contrary on or bridges of Jahuary next, penylded a corder to inserted cano in each consists weeks in some news pape. But hing of December ster. The

Printing