

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1834.

NO. 36.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JONAS GREEN,  
THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUBLIC CIRCLE.  
ICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

**NOTICE**  
WILL sell my Farm on South River, at Private sale. It contains upwards of a **THOUSAND ACRES**.  
possesses more advantages than most farms, and information which may be required will be afforded to those who will call upon me at residence in this city, or on H. H. Harod, Esq., at the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and the Land will be sold in Lots to suit buyers.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

JAN. 23.  
The Editors of the Baltimore Gazette, and American Farmer, will insert the above once a week until otherwise required.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

**BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,**

A description of the fashionable watering place Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the memoirs of Henry Maser de la Tude, who was confined for thirty five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, on the point of completion, are the following:

Kuitzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardagh; written by himself; a very popular book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Miss Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Little Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from Italian.

Romance in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in Italy, by a lady.

The Fool and Dumb Page's Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; the Duke of St. Simon.

The Book Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Donme's Legacy, &c. &c. one of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Taylor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Central America.

Alan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Allen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, keeping a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. and the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1788, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Bon.

All the above cost in the "Library" but \$10!!!

Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circular Library which is published every week, at a premium, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

**A BY-LAW.**

Supplements to the By Law to preserve the health of the City of Annapolis, and prevent its spread, passed August 10th, 1829.

It is established and ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis and by the authority of the same, That there shall be annually appointed a Health Officer for the City, and Port of Annapolis, who shall discharge the duties prescribed in the By Law to which this is a supplement.

It is further established and ordained, that much of the 1st section of the By Law which this is a supplement, which is inconsistent with the provisions of this By Law, and the same is hereby repealed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

**A BY-LAW.**

To confirm the additional assessment of Real and Personal Property within the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof.

It is enacted and ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, of the City of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, that the addition and amendments made and reported by Alexander Cowan, (du) appointed and qualified to assess and value the same of the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis, and the premises thereof, for the current year, as amended, and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

## NOTICE.

I have taken a large Seine-hauling Batteau, with Seine, Sail and Oars, and other articles, from free Negroes living at the mouth of Deep Creek, on board of which was found stolen goods. The negroes are of suspicious character. The owner or owners of said property, are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL ARMIGER, Constable.

Living on Deep Creek.

Aug. 21.

## BY-LAW

To License and regulate Carriages of pleasure and Carts within the city and precincts.

[Passed 11 Aug. 1834.]

BE it established and ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That the Clerk of the Corporation is hereby empowered and directed to grant to each and every person who shall make application, a license or licenses to keep for hire or otherwise within the said city and precincts, one or more Carriages of pleasure or Carts, on such person producing a certificate from the Treasurer of the Corporation, that the sum of three dollars for each and every such license so required, has been paid him for the use of the corporation, which said license shall continue for one whole year from the 1st day of September next, unless revoked by order of the corporation.

2d Section. Be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That any person who may wish to take out license in the course of the year, shall be entitled to, and may obtain a license on paying therefor a reasonable allowance, and every such license shall be limited to, and expire on the first day of September next thereafter.

3d Section. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That all By Laws respecting Poor and Unchristian, which the provisions of this By Law, he and the same are hereby repealed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to my custody on the 23d June 1834, as a runaway, A negro woman who calls herself Ann. M. Ringo, says she is free, that she was liberated by a certain Edward Gott of Baltimore County, living on the York Road near Skippey's Bay, or said woman appears to be about two or five years of age, about five feet high, no price being put on her flesh marks, her clothing consists of an old Linen Frock, &c. Her master, if any, is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. She will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

July 31.

## A POCKET ALMANAC,

CONTAINING Two U. S. Bank Notes of One Hundred Dollars each, and about Fifty Dollars in smaller notes, was lost from the subscriber's pocket on Saturday evening the 21st instant. The person who may have found the same, by returning the \$100 notes through the Post Office, addressed to the Post Master, may retain the balance, and no further inquiry will be made.

The notes are known, and will be stopped if collected for exchange.

WM. HARWOOD, of R. of T.

July 24.

## A TEACHER WANTED.

The subscribers are anxious to employ a TEACHER for the instruction of their Children. The neighbourhood is healthy, and the number of scholars, it is presumed, will not exceed fifteen. It will be required of the applicant to obtain a certificate of recommendation from the President or Professors of St. John's College, as to his qualifications for instructing youth in the following branches, viz.

English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Surveying, Geometry and Trigonometry, and the Latin Language. A liberal salary will be given. Application by letter, (post paid) addressed to either of the subscribers, Davidsonville P. O. will be attended to.

J. N. S. SELLMAN,

THOMAS WELCH,

ROBT. W. KENT.

July 17.

## FUNERALS.

The subscribers begs to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

He further established and ordained, that much of the 1st section of the By Law which this is a supplement, which is inconsistent with the provisions of this By Law, and the same is hereby repealed.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

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D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

## AN IMPROVED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

THE subscriber has Two very promising YOUNG BULLS of the best crosses of Short Horn, Hereford, Red, and Alderney

Blood; just 3 years old, for sale—lowest price \$35 each.

Also a variety of Cattle of all ages of same blood, which he will dispose of on very moderate terms.

JOHN MERCER.

Cedar Park, June 5.

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Cedar Park, June 5.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE HORNET.

"Quis funera fando  
Explicit?"—Virg.

Proudly o'er thy treacherous wave,  
Tampico, rode the gallant bark,  
When evening its dim farewell gave,  
And night closed o'er the waters dark.  
And there was mirth upon her deck,  
Sweet music melted with the light,  
And who—oh! who could dream that wreck  
Should be her destiny that night?

The longing sailor talked of home,  
And the hollow moaning of the main,  
Awoke a wish the hour were come,  
When he might spread his sail again.  
Yes, as the waters, dark and wild,  
Were murmuring homeward from the shore,  
He thought of parent, wife or child,  
Whom he might tell to his arms once more.

The night was unbound'd far and long—  
Muttering like the voice of woe in deeps,  
Then ceased the noise—the song,  
And the hold lay down to sleep.  
Proud took the gun-barrel this even,  
And 'twas laid in the moon with its ray  
Shall rise tomorrow in its heaven,  
On pearl, ruin and dismay.

'Twas mid-night and the weary crew  
(Save those who plied the watch dark lone)  
Slept sound, (but will they wake again?)  
When the deep storm began to roar,  
The whistling screech that storm could make,  
Bore round the tempest's spirit to a leet.  
The waters dashed their surges dark,  
And death and horror o'er them scowled,  
Oft what, that struck the sailor bold,  
What the deep gulf pour'd its sound,  
Like a shrill peal from the thunder cloud,  
That had the depth of waters drown'd.  
Foul vessel that did ride the waves  
Of calm Tampico, yesterday,  
The storm hath borne thee to the caves  
Of the break, nor can far away.

There many a gallant seaman lies;  
What ere the sun went down last even  
Turn'd toward the west his lingering eyes,  
And thought him of his native bourn.  
Now after his curse the shrill winds wail,  
And mothers human friends afar,  
Have yet to learn the dismal tale  
Of the wreck'd bark and gallant Tar.

G. Piss, D. D.

From the Cincinnati Mirror.

### THEY ARE GONE.

In one of those mortal stories, in which amiss and instruction are agreeably blended, we are told of a prince, who covets the world, bid the flower of his youthful suscepts against a neighbouring king. His effort was unsuccessful and he returned to his own dominions with scarcely an attendant.

A change had come over him, and it was observed to all. Being asked why he was disheartened, he replied, "I left you in the spring of last my bones were building, and my heart was stately with promise. They are gone!"

He henceforth spoke not to mention of his loss; He languished however till the agonies of sickness of the heart. In vain were the luxuries of an oriental court presented to him—his heart was breaking over his dying ambient. The presence of his physicians bore no avail, nor did the early or late arrival of any physician avail.

They are gone! Who has not pronounced these words in the sadness of his heart? Who has not felt the poignant melancholy that a past, a broken, or a forfeited enjoyment a wakens? It is in our nature to regret the past. We regret that its gone has passed away from us, or sorrow over our own evil. A child glances at the pleasures of yesterday, and the thought that they are gone, starts the unconscious tear to its eyelid; the man casts a lingering look upon his enjoyments as they flee from the present to the past, the thought that they are gone spreads over the mind the shadow of desolation; he mourns a vain regret, and embaces with sad misgivings the promises of the future.

We visit the homes of our youth. As each well-remembered spot breaks upon the anxious eye, clad in the associations of the past, we dream of pleasures still in reserve for us. We wander among once loved scenes. The hand of change has been at work on the objects of our fondest fancies. The elements have roughly visited the tree under which we sported in childhood's hours, and its honours are in the dust. Every face is eloquent of the doings of time. The beauty of the object of our heart's first idolatry has faded and become a thing of memory. We are pointed to the lowly mound of the church yard, and are told that the partner of our early joys is participating with other slumberers the wakeless sleep of death.

"A change comes o'er the spirit of our dream." We turn away in sadness. We think of earth and its mutability, and meditate on it. We turn once more to the past as it was. On its brilliant page we slowly trace the characters that were. The present rings on all the shadows of contrast. "We feel what life is. The unbidden tear stirs within the recesses of the eye. The thought *They are gone*, comes over us with thrilling power, and upon the heart is the pall of sorrowful sadness.

They are gone! How forcibly does this truth strike us when the cold falls upon the coffinlid of one who was a light in the world of our affection! We return to the apartment where we have often met the welcoming smile of those now no more, and the desolation of the spirit is overpowering. Every sigh that escapes the mourner's lips—every wind that brushes past, seems to answer responsively to the throbings of the heart—They are gone!

In youth, we may say of the bright dreams of childhood—They are gone! The innocent prattle that beguiled the hours—the merry pastime that wakened up the spirit's powers—the broad laugh, that bespoke the fullness of our joy—are all dwelt on with a pleasant melancholy. Other pleasures wait us in youth. The pulse leaps madly, as we pursue hope o'er the fields of fancy. We lend a willing ear to the fiction of ambition, and an anxious eye to its pictures of the world. We are yet untutored of experience, and we can say of the dreams of childhood,—They are gone—with out the thrill of anguish.

In maturity, we say of the hopes and starry visions of youth. They are gone! There is bitterness here. The cloudless horizon of hope, that loomed gloriously before the mind's eye of youth, has darkened in the shadows of despair. Instead of the sunny day the easy triumph, we have known of the midnight of grief and the pangs of disappointment. The storm has beat upon us. Our visions have been darkened, our hopes wrecked, and our prospects blighted. This is a dark though a profitable chapter in our lives. Hope has deserted us on the verge of despair, and it may be, the thunders of conscience have rended our s-ses with their awful visitations. But 'tis here. Experience bodies forth its strong lessons, and Ambition comes before us in its real character. We look upon the period of youth, its glories and their decay, when maturity has brushed away fiction from reality, and the words, They are gone! will awaken bitter feelings, despite the profit we may have garnered up in our experience.

In age, we say of the joys and the dreams of life. They are gone! We retrace our path with the philosophic calmness of a worn and weary heart, and feel but a passing regret or a momentary pleasure. We rejoice that our pilgrimage is o'er, and the shrine near at hand. We stand on a line—before us is hope, behind us is life. Of the present we note but little. Its concerns are but small. We await the unfoldings of the future with tranquility and regard the experience of the past as the child regards the lesson—it is familiar, and we are glad the task is performed. We say of the things of time, they are gone! without a smile and without a sigh.

T. H. B.

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
Thursday, August 28, 1834.

WILLIAM BAKER DORSEY, a decided friend of the present administration of the General Government, will be supported as a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next General Assembly of this State, by R. MANY VOTERS.

**TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNE-ARUNDDEL COUNTY.**

EDWARD HAMMOND, of Elk Ridge, is a Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next House of Delegates of this State.

We are authorised to say WILLIAM J. W. COMPTON will be supported as an Independent Candidate for the next Legislature.

BISHROD W. MARRIOTT will be supported as an Independent Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

**COUNCIL CHAMBER,**  
*Annapolis, Aug. 25, 1834.*

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council, on Saturday the 6th of September next. By order,

THOMAS CULBRETH, C.P.K.,  
of the Council.

*Annapolis, August 30, 1834.*

Pursuant to notice a respectable meeting of the Young Men of the city of Annapolis convened at the Assembly Room for the purpose of selecting two Candidates for the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

The meeting was organised by calling J. NATHAN PINKNEY to the Chair, and appointing Philip C. Clayton, Secretary.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz. G. H. Duvall, John Nicholas Watkins, James Hunter, Jr., Richard Sandis, and D. S. H. Hall, who retired, and after a few moments returned and submitted the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas the Young Men of the city of Annapolis have banded together with a disposition to deprive them of any participation in the political benefits of the city; *that where it is the right and duty of freemen to all, to sacrifice to maintain their political rights—Therefore,*

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the time has arrived when we should, as Young Men, maintain our rights.

*Resolved*, That this meeting will support such individuals as may be named as Candidates for seats in the next House of Delegates of this State, and that we will use all honourable means to secure their election.

Whereupon it was unanimously *Resolved*, That SPRIGG HARWOOD and FREDERICK K. LOUIS GRAMMER, be recommended to the citizens of Annapolis as suitable persons to represent this city in the next General Assembly.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. PINKNEY, Chairman.

Philip C. Clayton, Sec'y.

**[COMMUNICATED.]**

Mr. Green, it is truly gratifying to see with what promptness the young men of this city, in obedience to public notice, attended the meeting on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of selecting two young men, as candidates for a seat in the next House of Delegates of this State without respect to any particular party—party distinctions were laid aside—one feeling seemed to pervade every bosom—one object fired every soul—and every thing was done with one spirit—one will.

This meeting was gotten up solely by the young men. They met and have selected two young men. As one of that party I feel proud of the movement.—It augurs well for the spirit and intelligence of the young men.—Indeed, it is high time that they should awake to their interest, and throw off the chain that has hitherto bound their minds and opinions within a certain sphere.

Young Men, be on your guard.—Give not credit to the vain babbling of interested politicians—dare to maintain your cause, and you will have the aid of every patriot, and every pure republican—be united, and you have nothing to fear, victory is sure.

**A VOTER**

The lamented death of General Leavenworth, mentioned in our last, took place on the 21st ultimo, instead of the 22d, as stated. On the same day but not at the same place, died Lieutenant George W. McClure, of the Cavalry. General L. was not with the Cavalry, it appears, having left them after they were fairly on their way. General L. commanded on that frontier, but Colonel Dodge is commander of the expedition.—*National Intelligencer.*

Pay, in his letters from Europe, published in the *New York Mirror*, says, that in walking through one of the splendid galleries of art in Genoa, the valet pointed out a bust of Washington, informing me that he was a celebrated American poet. Long may his works last in their present binding.

**SHOCKING.**

On Sunday last, as two men were bathing in the Thames, near Groton, opposite New London, Conn., they were attacked by a large shark, and one of them, a black man, was overtaken by the monster, drawn under, and undoubtedly devoured, as he never rose again to the surface. The white man managed

to make his way into the sea weed growing on the shore, when the sea cannibal gave over the pursuit, and fell upon the poor negro, who was less lucky in making his escape. The unfortunate fellow's shrieks, while the shark was mutilating his body, were horrible in the extreme.

*From the Washington Globe.*

**VICTORIES OF THE Wig-TORIES.**

We have thought it would be well to make a recapitulation of the results of the several elections which have taken place in the different States of the Union, since the new-named Wig-tories have changed their old party designations, and been shouting so prodigiously about their victories. And first,

**KENTUCKY.**—Here M. Clay and the Bank have carried the State Legislature. They had this last year, and every year since Mr. Clay was elected to the Senate. But this year they have increased their majority, in consequence of a great effort to give their candidate a new impulse towards the presidency, and in consequence of the total indifference of their opponents to a state election, from which they anticipated nothing important to the general cause—and therefore done nothing.

In Indiana, they have re-elected Noble as Governor; but to effect this he was obliged to declare himself for a democratic candidate for the Presidency. They have, however, lost the Legislature. So much for the victories. Now let us sum up the results in connection with the

**DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.**

In Louisiana the Democracy has gained a member to Congress—which, taking one off from the Bank vote and added to the other side, makes a difference of two on the count.

In Illinois, there is a gain of one member to Congress, against no bank—the whole delegation being in favour of the President's measures.

In Mississippi, there is a gain of Two Jackson Representatives to the Legislature to fill the vacancies of two states—the only two elections yet held in that State this year—and undergiving Poundexter's re-election, which always improbable, utterly hopeless.

In Michigan, there has been an immense increase in administration strength in the Governor's office, undergiving Colonel King's return to it, with certainty, by a majority of at least two to one.

In North Carolina, the returns we publish to day, show a similar result.

In Missouri, the St. Louis Republican, admits the defeat of the opposition in the elections of State Representatives and Senators, insuring the return of a Jackson Senator to Congress.

In New Hampshire the Democracy have already gained a Senator to Congress, in the election of Mr. Bell, and the election of Mr. Hubbard.

In Rhode Island, it is clear, from the admissions of the opposition prints, which we publish to day, that the Anti-masons and Democrats have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of that State; and the probability is, therefore, that the National Republican Senator, Mr. Knight, will be supplanted by a Member who will support the Administration; but this is as it may, the result, so far as it relates to the next Congress, is one Senator at two Representatives gained to the Administration, and lost to the Bank party. These are the victories of the Wig-Tories.

*From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Journal.*

Below we give a statement of the political sentiments of the members of our next Legislature, so far as our information extends.

**Administration.**      **Anti.**      **Not known.**

100                  44                  16

In Green county, where two thirds of the voters are friendly to the Administration, there was no regular opposition to the election of Messrs. Harper and Williams, who are understood to be anti-administration.—Since the election, however, they have avowed their determination to be governed in their votes by the instructions of their constituents.

*N. C. Sentinel.*

**THE LOST FOUND.**

CHERAW, N. C. Aug. 14.

A circumstance of intense interest occurred recently in the neighbourhood of Laurel Hill, N. C. A son of Mr. Murdoch Gillies, we are informed, about five years old, wandered away from his father's house on Wednesday week. The distressed parents, with their immediate neighbours, instantly commenced a vigorous search for him but without effect. On the succeeding Thursday and Friday the woods including a section called Gum Swamp, was scoured to an extent of from ten to fifteen miles, by the whole neighbourhood. Some traces of the little sufferer were occasionally seen.

The impression of his footsteps, broken bushes, where he had apparently endeavoured to relieve his extreme hunger by eating the buds and twigs—a half demolished May Apple &c. with the appearance of having soon disburdened his stomach of its nauseous contents, were the various means by which he was followed no less than three times across Gum Swamp run—passing over on logs not at all used for crossing, being dangerous and difficult of access, one person, in attempting to pass over one of these logs, fell into the water. Friday evening came three days of unremitting exertions had passed, the agonized parents had yet no tidings of their child! There remained now little hope of finding him alive.

On Saturday morning the search was renewed with increased energy. Between two and three hundred persons had collected, many coming from ten to fifteen miles. They were resolved to make one more effort, to leave not a rod of ground untroudden, which promised the least hope of success. The exertions were continued with no better success until nearly sunset on the evening of the fourth day of the child's wanderings. His father

was the foremost to despatch him, in an old field, ten miles from home, and having walked probably not less than twenty miles, without a morsel of food during the whole four days. His frame was so emaciated and weakened, that he could scarcely drag his little limbs along, still he was walking on, looking for his father's house. On seeing his parent the child burst into a laugh, and fell into his arms. Some one gave him a biscuit, which he devoured instantly, but it caused sickness and vomiting.

The boy was conveyed home by his rejoiced parents, and though very feeble was doing well.

There was an extensive fire in New York on Friday morning, of which the Commercial Advertiser furnishes the following particulars:

This morning at half past two o'clock, the bells gave the alarm of fire, which originated in the brick building owned by Benjamin Birdsall, Esq. in the centre of the square bounded by Broadway, Howard, Mercer, and Grand streets, which was so completely wrapped in flames when discovered, that all attempts to extinguish them were considered futile and, of course, abandoned. This building was about eighty feet long by sixty wide, and occupied by Messrs. Cornell, Althouse & Co., an iron railing, door, and grate and fender manufactory, which was one of the most extensive of its kind in the country, employing a steam engine, and a great number of artisans. It was filled with manufactured and unmanufactured articles, and was an entire loss, with the exception of what may be gleaned from the ruins beneath the walls.

The flames soon extended to the adjacent houses, and seemed to threaten destruction to the whole square, but fortunately there was a dead calm, and the burning cinders rose perpendicularly to an immense height.

The first house which caught from the burning factory was the five story brick building, fronting on Broadway, No. 441, occupied as a cabinet warehouse & manufactory, by Miller and Campbell. This like the iron factory, became so suddenly ignited that no attempt was made to rescue it from destruction. The only property saved from it was a portion of the furniture on the ground floor. The entire building and all the contents of the four upper stories were in less than two hours a heap of smouldering ruins.

We annex a list of the buildings destroyed and injured, as far as we have been able to gain particulars:

**IN THE CENTRE OF THE SQUARE.**

The iron factory, mentioned above, which is in the rear of 20, 22 and 24 Mercer street.

**ON BROADWAY.**

No. 447, a brick house owned by Mr. Birdsall, and occupied by Hiram Miller, an extensive carpet war-house. The goods from this house were removed, and the building suffered materially in the upper story and roof. Fully insured.

No. 445 owned by Mr. Birdsall, and occupied by L. Lewis, brass founder. The house was considerably injured, and the insurance on the stock was \$300.

No. 443, owned by Mr. Birdsall, and occupied by Mr. Grandjean, hair dresser—considerably injured.

No. 443, owned by Mr. Birdsall, and occupied by N. Luillam, as a fancy hardware store. This house was slightly injured, and the goods partially insured.

No. 441, was the five story cabinet ware-house, mentioned above. The loss to Miller & Campbell we learn is from \$9 to \$10,000 more than their insurance. The workmen, we are sorry to say, lost all their tools in the general wreck.

No. 439, owned by Isaac Lawrence and occupied by Peter Bayard, confectioner, and Mr. Watson, whose furniture was removed, was slightly injured.—This house and No. 443 owed their safety entirely to the brick walls of the building in the centre, which rose some 15 or 20 feet above their roofs, which served as a protection to the raging fire within that lofty building.

The above buildings, with the exception of the two great factories, were of three stories and brick.—And all belonging to Mr. Birdsall were, we are informed—used.

**IN MERCER STREET.**

No. 16, a brick house, owned by Isaac Lawrence, and occupied by D. Oatman, slightly injured.

No. 18, brick, owned by Isaac Lawrence, and occupied by the Misses Morans. The house slightly, the furniture considerably injured.

No. 20, brick, owned by Mr. Birdsall, and occupied by Mr. Althouse's family—nearly destroyed.

No. 22, brick, owned by Mr. Birdsall, and occupied by Mrs. Hunter—the house entirely destroyed.

No. 24, brick, owned by Mr. Birdsall. This house was undergoing a thorough repair and nearly finished, entirely destroyed—not insured.

No. 26, brick, owned by Mr. Sanford, occupied by Mr. John C. Kayser—slightly injured.

A man named Felix Dawson, had his arm broken by the falling of a window shutter.

We arrived at the spot a short time after three o'clock just in time to witness the falling of the walls of the extensive iron factory, which came down with a prodigious crash, and became spectators of the flames which commenced at that period on Mercer street. The appearance of these houses, yielding to the flames was indeed threatening and alarming.

But that of the prodigious cabinet ware-house on Broadway, was appalling—for an hour it raged like the ocean in a tempest, mocking the impotency of man to arrest its course. We have witnessed many a wide spread conflagration, but never saw the devouring element pouring forth such an Etna of flame. It was crowded from top to bottom with the most combustible materials mahogany, pine, and lumber of all descriptions, to-

gether, in the upper stories, with partly finished furniture, most of it having just received coats of varnish, added to a varnishing establishment on the top, with a wide spread projecting stage for drying—all this, together with the lofty building itself in one complete body of flame, pouring from the top and through all the windows, was a sight such as few before have beheld.

The Journal of Commerce adds that the loss by the fire is estimated by the Insurance Companies at between \$600 and \$70,000, of which \$40,000 were insured; 20,000 at one office, \$12,000 at another, and \$8,000 at another.

**SAD REVERSE OF FORTUNE.**

There is an old lady now in this city, who sells pea nuts and apples at the corner of the street, who was once the wife of a wholesale dealer in Pearl street, whose property was estimated at \$200,000. There are but few men who could bear up under circumstances like these.—*N. Y. Sun.*

**NINETY YEARS.**

Ninety years hence not a single man or woman now twenty years of age will be alive. Ninety years! alas how many of the lively actors, at present on the stage of life will make their exit long ere ninety years! What are they? A tale that is told, a dream, an empty sound that passeth on the wings of the wind away and is forgotten. Years shorten as man advances in age: like the degrees in longitude, man's life declines as he travels towards the frozen pole; until it dwindles to a point and vanishes forever. Is it possible that life is of so short duration? Will 90 years erase all the golden names over the doors in town and country, and substitute others in their stead?—Will all the now blooming beauties fade and disappear, all the pride and passion, the love, hope and joy pass away in ninety years? Behold, to day and to-morrow, and one mine. When ninety years are past, this generation will have mingled with the dust, and be remembered not?

*Thomaston Journal.*

**A PHILOSOPHICAL HOAX.**

Judge Breckenridge, the elder, had a deadly hostility to philosophical societies, against which he waged a war of extermination in the papers, and in the celebrated satirical work, *Teague O'Regan*. Few persons living know the cause of his ire, which fell under my observation at the time the provocation was given.

In the year 1785, or 1786, he was a candidate for a seat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for Alleghany county, where he resided. Parties ran high and he was elected by the constitutional party, (the democrats,) under the idea that he would advocate some measure which they had very much at heart; among the rest, the reception of a certain species of province money, in payment of arrears due the government for lands in that county. To the surprise and indignation of his constituents, he not only voted, but made a powerful speech against the last measure. He was then naturally and violently denounced by the democratic party.—About this period he became a candidate for membership in the American Philosophical Society, to which his talents gave him a claim superior to that of most and perhaps nearly equal to that of any of the members of that body. The deep damnation of his vote respecting the province money, was an unexplicable sin in the opinion of the majority of the members, who were ultra democrats; and he was accordingly black balled. This irritated him highly, and led to his warfare against all similar institutions.

The judge said that he was wont to delight in hoaxing this society; and among other tricks which he had played them, he narrated the two following: He stole his grand mother's fan, and covered it for a considerable time in a mudpuddle. Having disguised it as completely as in his power, he sent it to the society, with the wing of a bat. It was received with due solemnity, and a vote of thanks was passed to the donor. A dense crowd gathered around the species of bat to which it belonged—and a committee of seven was appointed to ascertain whether it was the wing of a Madagascar or a Candia bat. The committee sat there weeks; and after consulting Buffon's Natural History and Goldsmith's Animated Nature, they reported that it must have belonged to a Madagascar bat, as it wanted the characteristic marks of the true Candia bat. It was pronounced the greatest curiosity in the museum, except a large sheet of brown paper which he had hung up in the chimney and disguised with soot and dirt, and palmed upon the society as part of a *Bramin's shield*.—*Matthew Carey in the last Knickerbocker.*

with letters from our correspondents in  
Spain and Paris.  
They contain a good deal of matter respecting  
Spain, but nothing very important. Up  
to the 20th inst. no engagement had taken  
place between the armies of the Queen and  
the Carlists. According to telegraphic des-  
patches from Bayonne, dated the 22d inst., the  
quarters of the Pretender were at Santa  
Eulalia de Campezo. His forces were 11 bat-  
tals. Only 300 recruits had joined him.—  
Still was at Lerin he occupied also Lodoso  
and Mendigorría; reinforcements amounting  
to 1,000 men had left Pamplona to join him.  
The New Spanish Cortes.—A corre-  
spondent of the Morning Herald thus classi-  
fied the members elect of the Spanish Cortes,  
sitting 18 places for which the returns had  
been received.  
Opposed Royalists or Carlists 4  
General Ministers, or friends of the  
present Ministry 32  
Liberals independent, who may or  
may not support the Ministry 69  
Extreme Liberals opposed to the pre-  
sent Ministry 28  
Decaduates, whose opinions are not  
known 26  
Total over \$23,772  
in the House of  
Windholtz  
Lord at the time  
view to obtain  
which was inter-  
viewed and dis-  
missed 159

#### ASSOCIATION OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 31st ult. at Bell-  
ville near this city, JAMES MACKUBIN,  
in the 75th year of his age. During  
the first years of his manhood he was engag-  
ed in mercantile pursuits, in which he steadily  
maintained the character of an honest and  
right man—after acquiring a competency he  
retired to the country and devoted his  
years to agriculture. He possessed  
the respect and affections of all his neighbours,  
was many years Chief Judge of the Or-  
gan Court, the duties of which he discharged  
with diligence and ability, and his valuable  
services in that station are gratefully re-  
membered by the public.  
In consequence  
of a leather hat  
that he had  
been presented  
to him by a  
Spanish friend  
he has been  
concerned in  
a certain  
dispute  
between the  
passengers  
on a ship  
and the  
crew. His  
afflicted daughter and family have sus-  
tained a severe bereavement, and derive their  
consolation from a resigned acquiescence to  
the will of God.

#### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL sell at Public Sale, on THURS-  
DAY the 23d of September, if not pre-  
viously disposed of at private sales,  
the HOUSE AND LOT on Prince  
George's street, now in the pos-  
session of Mr. William Reed. And  
between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock of the  
same day, I will also offer for sale my HOUSE  
AND LOT on Church street. Persons wish-  
ing to purchase will find it to their advantage  
to make a call as the terms will be accommo-  
dated.

JOHN SMITH

Sept. 4.

#### CONSTABLES' SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by  
James Hunter, Esq. a justice of the peace  
and for Anne Arundel county and to me  
directed, against the goods and chattels, land  
and tenements of Sabret Journey, taken at the  
said Sabret Journey, I have seized and taken  
into my custody all the right, title, interest  
and property, claim and demand, both at law and  
equity, to the following property, to wit:  
The Crop of Tobacco now growing,  
1 Horse Cart, 1 Bed & Clothing,  
1 Dining Table, 1 Cupboard,  
Half Dozen Chairs.

Persons who have sub-  
mitted, as emigrates  
to the British colonies  
during the 30th of Ja-  
nuary, give notice, that on WEDNES-  
DAY the 17th inst. at the residence of said  
men, I shall proceed to sell the above men-  
tioned property to the highest bidder for cash  
to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

WILLIAM REED.

Sept. 4.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias is-  
sued out of Anne Arundel County  
Court, and to me directed, against the goods  
and chattels, lands and tenements, of Upton  
D. Welch at suit of Ruben Warfield, Chris-  
tian Capito, Isabella Dinsmore and Adam  
Miller, and others, I have seized and taken  
into my custody all the right, title, interest  
and property, claim and demand, both at law and  
equity, of said Upton D. Welch, of, in and  
upon all that tract or parts of a tract of Land  
and premises, called John's Last Shift, con-  
taining Two Hundred Acres of Land, more  
or less; also one other Tract called Lot No.  
1 containing One Hundred and Ninety A-  
cres of Land, more or less, being the Land  
and premises at present occupied by Upton  
D. Welch, lying and being in Anne Arundel  
County, near Sykesville; also the following  
negroes, one Negro Man named Sale, one  
Negro Woman named Rachael, and one Ne-  
gro Boy named Williams; sundry Stock,  
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Plantation Utensils,  
and on THURSDAY, 25th September  
instant, at Sykesville, I shall proceed to sell  
the said property to the highest bidder, for  
cash, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid,  
to commence at eleven o'clock.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

Shff. A. A. County.

September 4.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out  
of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me  
directed, against the goods and chattels of  
Margaret Hall, ex't. of Joseph Hall, at suit of  
George Wells Jr. for the use of John Glenn,  
have executed and levied upon one negro  
boy by the name of Jacob, and I give notice,  
that on THURSDAY the 25th day of Sep-  
tember, at the court house door in the city of  
Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said boy  
to the highest bidder, to satisfy the debt due as  
aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

Shff. A. A. County.

September 4.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out  
of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me  
directed, against the goods and chattels of  
Margaret Hall, ex't. of Joseph Hall, at suit of  
George Wells Jr. for the use of John Glenn,  
have executed and levied upon one negro  
boy by the name of Jacob, and I give notice,  
that on THURSDAY the 25th day of Sep-  
tember, at the court house door in the city of  
Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said boy  
to the highest bidder, to satisfy the debt due as  
aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

Shff. A. A. County.

Sept. 4.

IN CHANCERY.  
27th August, 1834.  
Adam Miller and John Miller  
vs.  
Jeremiah L. Boyd, and others.

ORDERED, That the sale made and re-  
ported by Somerville Pinkney, the trustee  
in this case, be ratified and confirmed, un-  
less cause to the contrary be shown on or be-  
fore the 27th day of October next, provided  
a copy of this order be published in some news-  
paper once in each of three successive weeks  
before the 27th day of September next.

The report states the amount of sales to be  
\$500.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

September 4. 3w.

A BY-LAW.

Relating to Licensing Carriages and Carts.  
BE it established by the Mayor, Recorder,  
Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the  
same, That from and after the passage of this  
By Law, the following shall be the rates of  
License upon Carriages or burthen and plea-  
sure:

For every four wheel Carriage or Vehicle. 83  
" " two wheel Carriage, Cart, or  
Vehicle, 2.

D CLAUDE, Mayor.

September 4.

A BY-LAW.

BE it enacted by the Mayor, Recorder, Al-  
dermen and Common Council of the city of  
Annapolis, and by the authority of the  
same, That the provisions of the By Laws in  
relation to Hogs, passed July 10, 1832, and  
they are hereby extended to prohibit Hogs be-  
ing kept within the precincts of this city, lying  
within one hundred and fifty yards from any  
street, or public road, or dwelling, except his  
own, where hogs are now permitted to be kept;  
and further he is enacted, that no hogs shall  
be kept within the said precincts beyond one  
hundred and fifty yards from any street or  
public road where hogs are now permitted to  
be kept, unless all the City Commissioners  
unite in granting a permission in writing for  
the same, to be so kept, and that only so long  
as the said permission shall be continued.

And be it further enacted, That the Butchers  
of this city having Stalls in the Market  
house, be allowed to keep Hogs in this city  
for butchering, from the 1st of November to  
the 1st of April, any law to the contrary not  
withstanding.

And also be it enacted, That the provisions  
of this law shall not go into operation until the  
7th day of September next.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

September 4.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 13, for 1834.  
Fates & McIntyre, Managers.

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

To be drawn at Baltimore, Tuesday, Sep-  
tember 9th, 1834.

At 4 o'clock, P. M.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	2,957½
75 prizes of	500
85 prizes of	200
128 prizes of	50
128 prizes of	40
128 prizes of	30
128 prizes of	20
3,008 prizes of	10
25,176 prizes of	5

22,861 prizes, amounting to \$236,-  
374.

Tickets \$4.50 Halves \$2.25 Quarters \$1.12½

McLAUGHLIN'S LOTTERY.

McLAUGHLIN begs leave to call the  
attention of his friends to the following  
Scheme of a Lottery, granted by an act of the  
General Assembly of Maryland, passed at  
December session, 1833, to authorise him to  
dispose of his estate by lot.

The property is situated in the flourishing  
village of Ellicott's Mills, ten miles from Bal-  
timore, upon the Ohio Rail Road.

The Capital Prize consists of a large and ex-  
clusive improvement known as the

PATAPSCO HOTEL,

where all the cars going and returning from  
the West stop to breakfast and dine, valued by  
the Commissioners at \$36,300.

There are several other buildings, and many  
valuable building lots, in the centre of the vil-  
lage—all separate prizes.

It is presumed, from the present demand for  
Tickets, that the Lottery will be drawn 1st  
September, or sooner if the Tickets are sold.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$36,500
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,650
4 prizes of	800
6 prizes of	750

And many smaller Prizes.

Tickets \$10, and no discount—all prizes are  
free.

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)

Sept. 4.

CAMP MEETING will be held under  
the Superintendence of the Methodist  
Episcopal Church at the Old Camp Ground  
near Magrath's Mill, commencing on the  
2nd of September.

July 24.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out  
of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me  
directed, against the goods and chattels,  
land and tenements, of Joshua Rawlings, Jr.  
at suit of Frederick C. Hyde. I have seized  
and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest,  
property, claim and demand, both at law and  
in equity, of said Joshua Rawlings, Jr.  
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

Shff. A. A. County.

Aug. 28. 3w.

A BY-LAW.

Relating to Licensing Carriages and Carts.  
BE it established by the Mayor, Recorder,  
Aldermen and Common Council of the city of  
Annapolis, and by the authority of the  
same, That the following shall be the rates of  
License upon Carriages or burthen and plea-  
sure:

For every four wheel Carriage or Vehicle. 83

" " two wheel Carriage, Cart, or  
Vehicle, 2.

D CLAUDE, Mayor.

September 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out  
of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me  
directed, against the goods and chattels,  
land and tenements, of Seth Warfield, at suit of  
John and Charles Hart, Jr. I have seized and  
taken in execution, all the right, title, interest,  
property, claim and demand, both at law and  
in equity, of said Seth Warfield, of in and to all  
that tract or parts of a tract of land and pre-  
mises, called Warfield's Forrest, containing  
eight acres of land more or less, also sundry  
Horses and Horned Cattle, and on Friday the  
19th day of September next, at the premises  
I shall proceed to sell the said property to the  
highest bidder for cash, to satisfy the debt

R. WELCH, of Ben.

Shff. A. A. County.

September 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out  
of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me  
directed, against the goods and chattels,  
land and tenements, of Sabret Journey, taken at the  
said Sabret Journey, I have seized and taken  
into my custody all the right, title, interest  
and property, claim and demand, both at law and  
equity, to the following property, to wit:

The Crop of Tobacco now growing,  
1 Horse Cart, 1 Bed & Clothing,  
1 Dining Table, 1 Cupboard,  
Half Dozen Chairs.

Persons who have sub-  
mitted, as emigrates  
to the British colonies  
during the 30th of Ja-  
nuary, give notice, that on WEDNES-  
DAY the 17th inst. at the residence of said  
men, I shall proceed to sell the above men-  
tioned property to the highest bidder for cash  
to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

WILLIAM REED.

Sept. 4.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out  
of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me  
directed, against the goods and chattels,  
land and tenements, of Sabret Journey, taken at the  
said Sabret Journey, I have seized and taken  
into my custody all the right, title, interest  
and property, claim and demand, both at law and  
equity, to the following property, to wit:

## BRUCE'S NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.

The subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivaled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13, Chambers street, near Chatham street. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pic to Pearl, comprising

43 fonts of Roman Capitals with Lower Case, 23 " Italic do. do. 5 " Title Roman do. do. 5 " Title Italic do. do. 5 " Shaded Romano. do. 17 " Antique do. do. 12 " Black do. do. 5 " Open Black do. do. 2 " Script do. do. 5 " German Text do. do. 2 " Open Text do. do. 25 " Two line Roman Capitals, with Figures.

11 " Two line Italic Capitals. 10 " Shaded Capitals of various kinds. 6 " Open do. do. 7 " Italian Capitals and Figures.

Besides Ornamental Letters, Black-slope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Supers, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Bras, Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for school books, newspapers and scientific works; orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c. will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Printing Paper, &c. &c. which they will furnish at the manufacturer's prices.

Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (even this note) three times and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their *bills* from the Foundry.

GEO. BRUCE & CO.

New York, March 23, 1834.

## SEED, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

For Sale at the American Farmer Establishment, No. 10, S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

The subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received, from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealers in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bulrushes and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be presented to order, from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent also.

PLoughs, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham, Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as winter chickens, Bremen and Westphalian geese, game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of the choice breeds, (and no other,) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the book stores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all article wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commiss.

And though last in order, here, yet first in importance, to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them the Seeds of knowledge in their vibrations, 'fresh and genuine,' having been carefully gathered from the field or experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers, and labelled 'THE FARMER AND GARDENER, AND LIVE STOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER'; and dispensed from the Printing Press of the establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$5 a year payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late American Farmer, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,

American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An 'Extra' number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

June 3,

PRINTING  
Neatly executed at this  
OFFICE.

March 27.

## THE SACRED CLASSICS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

### THE SACRED CLASSICS,

OR  
CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.  
With an original introductory essay to each author. Edited by RICHARD CATTERMOLE, B.D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M.A.

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPÆDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.

PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE. On the 1st of January, 1834, will be published Vol. I. of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,  
OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:  
With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY  
THE REV. RICH'D. CATTERMOLE, B.D.

THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M.A.

No other country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation; while her Divines have distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has, thru' variety of circumstances, been happily preserved from degenerating into the harshness of scholasticism; and thus the whole series of 'Sacred Classics,' is a well of truth and consolation, as open to the general reader as to the most learned student.

It is intended to comprise in this collection, the best works of all the most celebrated writers, whose labours have been devoted to the elucidation and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their opposition to the injurious interests of individuals, or to the order and well-being of society. Treatises on the Doctrines, Morality, and Evils of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Sermons of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

To the productions of each author, or to each separate production, as the case may seem to require, will be prefixed an Introductory Essay, pointing out their characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprising a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in undertaking 'The CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY,' to present the collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every vicissitude of life.

This deficiency, the compilers of the proposed Gazette have undertaken to supply. And in presenting it to the public for their patronage, the publisher feels confident that it will be found as copious—as complete—and as accurate—as the nature of the case will admit.

The names of the respectable gentlemen who have undertaken its compilation—one of whom is already well known as the author of several valuable geographical works—will, it is believed, be a sufficient guarantee of the fidelity and accuracy of the proposed volume. The labour of more than two years has already been bestowed upon it; and it is presumed that access has been had, to every publication which could in any degree enhance the value of the work. These facts, together with the high commendations bestowed upon the first edition of the work and the rapidity of its sale—it having been entirely disposed of within four months from the day of its publication)—induce the publisher to undertake a second and improved edition.

A Map of the United States, (not contained in the former) will be added to the work; and the publisher confidently believes, that such measures have been taken to secure a careful revision of the first, as will ensure the accuracy of the forthcoming edition.

With these facts in mind, he trusts that the proposed volume will be found more rich in every kind of information proper to be stored in such a work—in historical, geographical, political, literary, and statistical information—and presenting a larger amount of facts relative to our country, its institutions, and resources, than can be found in any other volume.

## PROSPECTUS OF A NEW GAZETTEER OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CONTAINING A COPIOUS DESCRIPTION OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES, COUNTIES, PARISHES, DISTRICTS, CITIES AND TOWNS—MOUNTAINS, LAKES, RIVERS AND CANALS—COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, and the arts generally, of the UNITED STATES.

### EMBRACING ALSO

The extent, Boundaries, and Natural productions of the principal subdivisions, the Latitude and Longitude of Cities and Towns, with their bearing and distance from important places—and including other interesting and valuable Geographical, Historical, Political, and Statistical information—with the census of 1830, and the Post Officers, from the latest Official List.

BY WILLIAM DARBY, ESQ.  
OF MARYLAND.  
AUTHOR OF A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES,  
&c. &c.

AND  
THEODORE DWIGHT, JR. ESQ.  
OF NEW YORK.

The importance to the citizens of the United States, of a copious and accurate Gazetteer of our country, will not, it is believed, for a single moment be questioned. Whatever be a man's station in life, whether public or private, he frequently, almost daily, feels the convenience and necessity of such a book of reference. Of similar works, embracing the Universe, if may with truth be said of the most voluminous of them, that they are necessarily brief, and greatly deficient in reference to our own country. This is undeniable—not to be inferred otherwise, in a work, which in the compass of 800 or 1000 pages, comprises so wide a field.

No such work, exclusively devoted to the United States, is now extant. None has ever been published—and the only one of a similar kind ever issued from the press, was a pocket volume of less than three hundred pages; nor has that been reprinted in ten years. Within that period, important changes in the country, which it is the object of a Gazetteer to embrace, have taken place; new States have been formed; new counties erected; new townships and one—new villages sprung up. In a word, the civil, literary, geographical and statistical condition of the country, has materially changed; and these changes are not to be found recorded in any single volume.

This deficiency, the compilers of the proposed Gazette have undertaken to supply. And in presenting it to the public for their patronage, the publisher feels confident that it will be found as copious—as complete—and as accurate—as the nature of the case will admit. The names of the respectable gentlemen who have undertaken its compilation—one of whom is already well known as the author of several valuable geographical works—will, it is believed, be a sufficient guarantee of the fidelity and accuracy of the proposed volume. The labour of more than two years has already been bestowed upon it; and it is presumed that access has been had, to every publication which could in any degree enhance the value of the work. These facts, together with the high commendations bestowed upon the first edition of the work and the rapidity of its sale—it having been entirely disposed of within four months from the day of its publication)—induce the publisher to undertake a second and improved edition.

A Map of the United States, (not contained in the former) will be added to the work; and the publisher confidently believes, that such measures have been taken to secure a careful revision of the first, as will ensure the accuracy of the forthcoming edition.

With these facts in mind, he trusts that the proposed volume will be found more rich in every kind of information proper to be stored in such a work—in historical, geographical, political, literary, and statistical information—and presenting a larger amount of facts relative to our country, its institutions, and resources, than can be found in any other volume.

CONDITIONS.  
The paper will be of fine quality, and the type new and handsome.

The volume will be of a royal octavo size, and will contain 600 or more printed pages; a well executed Map of the United States, 15 by 20 inches, and well colored, will also be comprised in the work. It will be well bound, in sheep, and in a neat, appropriate and substantial manner. The price to subscribers will be four dollars, payable on delivery of the work.

May 1.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander Morgan, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of June, 1834.

JAMES MORGAN, of Jas. Adm'r.

June 26. 4w.

### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN, That the Visitors and Governors, at their next meeting, will elect one Student, from Anne Arundel county, to be educated gratuitously at the College, a vacancy having occurred, in the number required by a law of the state. Applications to be made to the subscriber.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS,  
Principal of St. John's College.

Annapolis May 3d, 1834.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

## BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

- 1st. Insurance on Lives.
- 2d. Purchase and Sale of Annuities.
- 3d. Receiving Endowments.
- 4th. Receiving Money in Trust.
- 5th. The Management of Trust Estates.

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28.

### BASIL SHEPHERD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of Black Blue, Dutch Rile Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Russia Raven; Brown, double milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

### CLOTHS.

AND ALSO

### CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Ziggzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES,

and Printed CASSIMERES.

Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, Cashmere & Toillette.

### VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS, COLLARS and ORIENTAL DRESS-ING GOWNS

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

### THE NEW-YORKER.

UNDER this title, a new Literary Journal, of the largest imperial size, was issued by the subscribers on Saturday, the 22d of March. Its leading features are as follows:

"THE NEW-YORKER" is equal in size and execution to any of the literary weeklies of this city, and at the same time afforded at a much lower rate than the cheapest of them. It will combine more completely than any of its immediate rivals the distinguishing characteristics of a literary journal with those of a regular and systematic chronicle of passing events. In short, it is designed to command itself as a general newspaper, alike acceptable to the lover of literature, the devotee of business, and the gleaner of intelligence. It will contain—

1. LITERATURE OF THE DAY—embracing Reviews of New Publications, Original Tales, Essays, Poems, &c. with selections from the whole range of English and American periodical literature.

### II. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—

comprising the current news of the day. Foreign and domestic, whether civil or political—carefully avoiding, however, the least semblance of partisan bias in politics, and confined strictly to the presentation of a general and impartial account of the movements of all parties whatever, without discrimination and without the exhibition of personal preference.

Should their journal receive the approbation and the support of the public, the undersigned pledge themselves to spare neither exertions nor expense to render its literary character and general interest at least equal to those of its contemporaries; and, whatever may be the measure of their encouragement, they confidently assert that it shall be excelled by no quantity of matter, or in the variety and originality of its contents.

### II. GREELEY & CO.

\* \* \* The New Yorker has no connection whatever with an ephemeral affair with the same title, which was published last season; but, in order to free your good name from all apprehension, we hereby agree to send our paper GRATUITOUSLY to all the patrons of that concern for the whole term for which they have paid the publisher thereof.

Office 114 Fulton street.

### CONDITIONS.

THE NEW YORKER is published every Saturday morning, on a large imperial sheet, containing twenty four wide and closely printed columns, and forwarded to its patrons, whether in the city or country, at the rate of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. When payment is delayed till the end of the second quarter, fifty cents will be added.

Any person procuring us six subscribers in the country, and forwarding \$10 free of postage, will be entitled to the remainder for his trouble, and in the same proportion for a larger number. Companies uniting in a remittance will be supplied on the same terms.

Postmasters, Booksellers, and General Agents for the circulation of periodicals are respectively solicited to interest themselves in our behalf, and are hereby assured that they shall in all cases receive the highest remuneration which the low price of our paper will enable us to give.

New York, March 22, 1834.

# The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX.

ANNAPOLEIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1834.

NO. 37.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JONAS GREEN,  
T THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUB-  
LIC CIRCLE.  
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

**NOTICE.**  
WILL sell my Farm on South River, at  
Private Sale. It contains upwards of a  
**THOUSAND ACRES.**

and possesses more advantages than most farms,  
and information which may be required will  
be afforded to those who will call upon me  
at my residence in this city, or on H. H. Har-  
rison, Esq., at the Farmers Bank of Maryland.  
The Land will be sold in Lots to suit  
purchasers.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

JAN. 23.  
The Editors of the Baltimore Gazette, and  
American Farmer, will insert the above once  
each week until otherwise required.

WALDIE'S  
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

**BUBBLES FROM THE BRUN-**  
**NENS OF NASSAU,**

A description of the fashionable watering  
place in Germany, by an old man, will form  
the commencement of the fourth volume of  
Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the  
memoirs of Henry Maserde la Fide, who  
was confined for thirty-five years in the dif-  
ferent State Prisons in France, now first trans-  
lated into English.

The works published in the current volume,  
now at the point of completion, are the follow-  
ing:

**NOTICE.**  
I have taken a large Seine-hauling Bateau,  
with Seine, Sail and Oars, and other articles,  
from free Negroes living at the mouth of Deep  
Creek, on board of which was found stolen goods.  
The negroes are of suspicious character. The  
owner or owners of said property, are requested  
to come forward, prove property, pay  
charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL ARMAGER, Constable.

Living on Deep Creek.

Aug. 21.

**NOTICE.**

WAS committed to my custody on the 25th  
June 1834, as a runaway, a negro woman, who  
calls herself Ann W. Ridgely, says  
she is free, that she was liberated by a certain  
Edward Gott of Baltimore County, living on  
the York Road near Skipper's Tavern; said  
woman appears to be about thirty-five years  
of age, about five feet high, no Pearce table  
flesh marks, her clothing consists of an old  
Linon Stock, &c. Her master, if any, is  
hereby notified to prove property, pay charges,  
and take her away. She will otherwise be  
discharged according to law.

R. WELCH of Bdg.

July 31. SGT. A. A. Conroy.

**A POCKET BOOK,**

CONTAINING two U. S. Bank Notes of  
One Hundred Dollars, owing, and about  
Eleven Dollars in small notes, was lost to me  
in the subscriber's pocket on Saturday evening  
the 21st instant. The person who may have  
found the same, by returning the \$100 note  
through the Post Office, addressed to the Post  
Master, may retain the balance, and in  
return inquiry will be made. These notes are  
known, and will be stopped if offered for ex-  
change.

W.M. HARWOOD, of B. of T.

July 24.

**A BY-LAW**

Relating to Licensing Carriages and Carts,  
Established by the Mayor, Recorder, Al-  
dermen and Common Council of the City  
of Annapolis, by the authority of the  
same. That from and after the passing of this  
By-Law, the following shall be the rates of  
License upon Carriages of all kinds and plea-  
sure.

For every four wheel carriage or Vehicle, \$1.  
For every two wheel carriage, carts, or  
Vehicle, 50c.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

September 4.

**A BY-LAW.**

Established by the Mayor, Recorder, Al-  
dermen and Common Council of the City  
of Annapolis, by the authority of the  
same. That the provisions of the By-Law in  
relation to Hogs, passed July 10, 1834, be, and  
they are hereby extended to include Hogs being  
kept within the precincts of Annapolis, being  
within one hundred and fifty yards from any  
street, or public road, or dwelling, except his  
own, where logs are now permitted to be kept,  
and further be enacted, that no logs shall  
be kept within the said premises beyond one  
hundred and fifty yards from any street or  
public road, where logs are now permitted to  
be kept, unless all the City Commissioners  
unanimously grant a permission in writing for  
the same, to be so kept, and that no logs so kept  
as the said permission shall be construed

And be it further enacted, That the Bachelors  
of this city having Stalls in the Market  
house, be allowed to keep Hogs in this city  
for butchering, from the 1st of November to  
the 1st of April, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And this is enacted, That the provisions  
of this law shall not go into operation until the  
7th day of September next.

D. CLAUDE, Mayor.

September 4.

**FIRE-EXTIN.**

A ROOM in the New Brick Building, on  
East street, fronting on the Public Circle,  
and adjoining the Post Office. For terms ap-  
ply to J. GREEN.

July 10.

**CASH.**

CASH will be given by the writer for several  
Negroes, men, hands, for life, or for terms  
of years, to settle on a farm near Annapolis.  
Enquire of the Printer.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**

THAT an Election will be held at the As-  
sembly Room, in the city of Annapolis,  
on the 1st Monday of October next, (being the  
6th day of the month) for the purpose of elect-  
ing two delegates to represent the city of An-  
napolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland;  
Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock A. M.  
and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

By order, J. H. WELLS, Clerk.

Aug. 14.—te

**IMPROVED SHORT-HORN**

**CATTLE.**

THE subscriber has Two very  
promising YOUNG BULLS of  
the best crosses of Short Horn,  
Herdford, Red, and Alderney  
Blood, just 3 years old, for sale—lowest price  
\$35 each. Also a variety of Cattle of all ages  
of same blood, which he will dispose of on  
very moderate terms.

JOHN MERCER.

Cedar Park, June 5.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### IRISH MELODIES.

By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Just published.

Sing, sweet Mary, sing to me  
Some song of ancient days,  
Whose sounds in this sad memory  
Long buried dreams shall raise—  
Some lay that round us shone,  
Whose light now turned to shame,  
Of noble pride now turned to shame,  
And heroes forever gone—  
Sing, sad Mary, thus sing to me,  
Alike our doom is cast,  
Both lost to all but memory,  
We live but in the past—

How melancholy the midnight air!

Amid the clouds both sigh—

As I a soul some who here

On wings long gone by—

On wings now wing who hem'd

The freedom born in former

Of days when importunities did n't

Now me importune—

In vain of it, rip, the morning air

Among the clouds doth sing—

In vain it seeks some echo there

Of voice long gone by—

Could I turn but call these spirits round—

Was once a singer, and full

Not listening to thy magic sounds—

Now me importune—

But me, too, would fain wake to weep—

Their children's slaves—

Their slaves them in their dreariness sleep,

For dead, at least are free!

O bushy, sad bairn, that dreary tone,

That knell of Freedom's day,

Or listening to its death-like moan,

Let me, too, the day—

—

LA GLEANING.

From the Songs of "Shacknall."

By the榻老者,

For the sun has down,

By that charms river,

Like a sun-shine splendor,

On the earth eyes, tender

As its watching light,

Like the ripple flowing,

Unged with purple sleeves,

Darkly, richly, glowing,

Is her warm cheek seen,

To the Grinnal,

By the green cloth robes,

In the hope that ere

Will her lover bring her,

See, the sun is sinking!

It grows dim, and dark,

See, the waves are striking

Gloes of the skies,

Day's last hush abodes,

On that current darks,

Yet no speck betwixt,

His long-banked forarks,

'Tis the hour of meeting!

Nay!—the hours pass,

Swift the time is flying!

Plastic Home's last,

With the green cloth robes,

In the hope that night,

Will her lover bring her,

—

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The following is an extract from a by

Miss. Lucy Ass'ns book, are natural and  
true, and may stand as the side of any  
of the same class in our language. To the  
musical ear and correct taste we need not  
point out a few slight imperfections, of which  
the last half of the third stanza is the greatest:

MAN'S LOVE?

When wimp's eye, a wim's dall,

And her cheek pale,

Then o'er her bairn,

He sits not beside her chair,

Claps not her fingers,

Tries not the damp hair,

That after her bairn longer,

He comes but a moment in,

Then o'er her eye glances,

Through her cheek pale and thin,

Everlastingly brighten'd,

He stays not a moment near,

With a fresh batch,

Though true affections tear

Her soft eyelid shadow.

He goes from her chamber straight

Into o'erle's past,

He meets at the very gate,

Business and bustle,

He thinks not of her within,

Slightly o'erle,

He forgets in that noisy din

That she is dying!

And when her young heart is still

What though he mourneth,

Soon from his sorrow child,

Weareth he from the

Som o'erle's bairn head,

Memory's light acteth,

And the true-hearted dead,

Thus man forgeteth!

WOMAN'S LOVE,

When man is waxing fast,

And his hand is thin and weak,

And his lips are parched and pale,

And wan and white his cheek;

Oh, then doth woman prove

Her constancy and love!

She sitteth by his chair,

And holds his feeble hand;

She watcheth ever there,

We have known a young Irish lady who read herself into this situation. She was at the age of 18, as lively, as healthy, and as beautiful a little promise of womanhood as that country ever produced. When the Leadenhall street romancer crossed her way, an officer of a very different sort of troupe became her hero. She would "sit in her bower," (the second floor window) and gaze—and gaze upon his steed, his helmet, and his streaming black hair'd crest, as he passed to mount guard, until she sobbed aloud in ecstasy of melancholy. She never spoke to this "knight," nor did she even seek to have an acquaintance, least, perhaps, that a formal proposal, a good leg of mutton dinner, and all the realities of domestic happiness might dissipate the sweet romantic misery she so much delighted in. A year passed over—she pined in thoughts, and with a green and yellow melancholy,<sup>7</sup> entered a convent (for that is the climax of romance,) where she died in a few months.

*Medical Adviser.*

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, Sept. 11, 1834.

YOUNG MEN'S TICKET FOR THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS,  
S. RIGG HARWOOD and  
FREDERICK L. GRAMMER.

We are authorized to announce, ANNE LINN HUTCHINS, Son of the late Mr. L. H. Hutchins, a Candidate for a seat in the next House of Delegates.

We are authorised to say, that GRAFTON B. DUVALL of the third Election District will serve, it is believed, in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

**Mrs. GARRISON.** ALBANIAN FINANCIALS of the 3rd Election District will be voted on in the next House of Delegates, and will be supported by

MARY NOEL.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, of Elk Ridge, is a friend of our cause, and has been a zealous member of the Free Soil party, and a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

EDWARD HAMMOND, of Elk Ridge, is a Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next House of Delegates of this State.

We are authorised to say, WILLIAM J. W. COMPION will be supported as an Independent Candidate for the next Legislature.

B. SHROD W. MARTINOTT will be supported as an Independent Candidate to represent Anne Arundel county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 6th, 1834.

At a meeting of the Printers in this city, held on Saturday evening last, THOMAS J. PARKER, was called to the Chair, and DAVID H. HANLON, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, the *Proprietary* for establishing the "Washington Institute," was voted; when, on motion of second's, John Field and J. W. Hunter, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions;—after a few moments they presented the following:

*Whereas,* it has been represented to us by the printers in the city of Washington, that Gen. Duff Green, has issued a "prospectus" for establishing in said city a national school, to be entitled "The Washington Institute." *And whereas,* we are induced to persuade that said "Institute" is established, its tendency will be to injure all practical printers, and reduce to wretched poverty such as have served a long apprenticeship to acquire a knowledge of their profession, insomuch as it will deprive them of a chance of getting employment thereat. *And whereas,* in this you will incur heavy damage, we feel it to be our bounden duty to protest against the projected scheme.—Therefore,

*Resolved,* That, as joint owners Printers, we feel deeply interested in the welfare we ourselves are bringing into practice by Gen. Duff Green, in the city of Washington, and such as will materially affect all practical printers.

*Resolved,* That we hold it to be an impudent and disgraceful monopoly, created by the personal aggrandizement of the proprietor.

*Resolved,* That we call upon all good citizens to aid us, in the top struggle of self-defence, by withholding from the proprietor, their countenance and aid, through which he contemplates to be able to carry his scheme into operation.

*Resolved,* That we call upon all persons, to investigate the subject, by examining his "Prospectus,"—and we particularly refer them to the "Protest," issued by the practical printers in the city of Washington.

*Resolved,* That we mutually pledge our selves, to aid the "Columbia Typographic Society," in any legal step they may take to prevent the Washington Institute, from going into effect.

*Resolved,* That we will hold in utter contempt, any printer who will in anywise aid said Institute.

*Resolved,* That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded by the Secretary of this meeting, to the Secretary of the Columbia Typographic Society.

*Resolved,* That the proceedings of this

meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary—and that we request the Editors in this city, to publish them in their respective papers.

THOMAS J. PARKER, Chairman.  
DAVID H. HANLON, Secretary.

*Communicated.*

MR. GREEK.—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to make a few remarks, by way of correcting certain errors which various industrious writers in the Maryland Republican have laboured to impose, not only upon our fellow citizens, but upon "those abroad," as matters of fact relative to the present political movement of the *young men* of this city.

In the first place they assert that "the new-fangled principles upon which they appear before the public, were concocted by the Jackson party." This, I am prepared to pronounce entirely *false*. Again they say "the meeting was called by the Jackson party?"—This is also *false*. And again "that two Jackson men were nominated;" but another writer in the same paper calls one of them a Whig man—which, by the bye, is a fact.—Nevertheless, be they what they may, they are both *young men*—brought out by the *young men*, who convened in a public meeting, of which were men of all political principles—in opposition to the two *standing candidates*—and they will receive the support of the *young men*.

One of the *young men* of the null, suggests that the *young men* had them to oppose all political power in the arrows' heads. Telling them that state of the present Whig administration is a young man—*God bless him!*—is remiss, well!—I make statement about the present movements of the *young men*, it is not, even as far as I can state, the design or design to array the *young* against the old?—but the *young* statesmen, of all parties in their *young* days, opposed the *old* to the *old*—in the *old* days, and the *old* to the *old*—Mr. Edmonson, the *old* Whig, a *young* man, was a *young* man, and expressed his desire to have brought out by the *young* Whig course, in his memory. I would say, if *young men* who were a *young* and the political friends of the *old*, but those who were *old* to their party, to the *old*—in the *old* days, and the *old* to the *old*—They have, on the *old* occasion, done it, and expressed their desire to have brought out by the *young* Whig course, in his memory. I would say, if *young men* who were a *young* and the political friends of the *old*, but those who were *old* to their party, to the *old*—in the *old* days, and the *old* to the *old*—They have, on the *old* occasion, done it, and expressed their desire to have brought out by the *young* Whig course, in his memory. I would say, if *young men* who were a *young* and the political friends of the *old*, but those who were *old* to their party, to the *old*—in the *old* days, and the *old* to the *old*—They have, on the *old* occasion, done it, and expressed their desire to have brought out by the *young* Whig course, in his memory. 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left, at each of which the best spirit was manifested. The cholera still continued, but appeared to diminish in intensity.

Respecting the movements of Don Carlos and Rodil the French Ministerial papers continue to be comparatively uniformed, but sustain that there was every probability that at the first general engagement the Pretender and his army would be completely overthrown. As far as it may appear, a Ministerial paper, dated yesterday, expresses some doubt respecting the actual presence of Don Carlos in Spain. It was insinuated by the Opposition party at Paris that the King contemplated a new trap for the review fixed for yesterday, namely, to announce the capture of Don Carlos.

Our Bayonne letter, dated the 23d instant, states that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in Navarre, in favour of Don Carlos. The Governor of St. Sebastian has received directions to prepare for the arrival of a British admiral in that port.

#### GREECE.

We regret to find in the papers severally published that would go to confirm the report of the defeat of the Bavarian troops in Greece by Mavros, and the insurrectionary movements in various parts of the kingdom.

MISOLONGHI, June 28.

Since my last, accounts have been received from Spain, one of which states that Rodil had declined a battle with Don Carlos, and had retreated. Some of the London papers yet doubted whether Don Carlos was in Spain. The celebration of the Three Days, had taken place in Paris, without any disturbance.

The Gazette contains a decree of Don Carlos, dated Salinas de Oro, 18th July, declaring a state of blockade all the places in Nore occupied by the enemies of his rights.

The British Agricultural report for July, states that the general character of the crops of wheat, beans, peas, and potatoes, was good. Failure of the working men of Karlsruhe, Smith & Co. at Elchingen, is announced, and has created a great sensation in that quarter.

The Irish Standard, or Courier, B.P., had been finally passed by the Lords, and received the royal assent.

A violent thunder storm had been experienced at Manchester, by which the town was damaged and five persons lost their lives.

On the 24th July, the Court was opened by the Queen Regent in person.

There had not yet been any fighting in Spain. The cholera continued to make great havoc in Madrid.

The French Chamber was opened by the King in person, on the 31st July; he was dressed in the uniform of the National Guard.

The King read, in rather a low tone of voice, the following:

civil and military inhabitants of this place; and from the 7th to the 12th inclusive the new cases were 348, exclusive of those from the 19th of June to the 6th of July inclusive, of which no certain statement is rendered.

#### SWITZERLAND.

Advices from Switzerland announce that a majority of the Diet has approved of the conduct of the Vorontz in its expulsion of the Poles, implicated in the attack on Savoy, and its submission to the demands of Austria and the other States that remonstrated against their violence and intrigues. The important Cantons of Berne, Lucerne, Argau, Gall, Thurgau and Basle, voted in the minority, and protested against the proceeding of the Vorontz.

DEFAT OF DON CARLOS.

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#### SPECIE.

It is ever with lively satisfaction that I find myself amongst you. I am particularly happy at finding you assembled around me at the moment when the suffrages of the nation have just been manifested in so striking a manner.

These sufficient have approved the liberal and moderate policy which the Clerks in their previous sessions have so fully sustained. It is the policy of the charter. If an evil is to be remedied under the eyes of those legislative institutions which her wisdom and power have preserved from all attacks. My government has hastened to meet the exact terms of the charter, and success has not failed us in our perseverance. Whichever malignant interests have given rise to these disastrous events, the cause of the nation has triumphed. The National Guard and the army, whose devotion you will appreciate when they have suppressed disorders with no less fidelity than energy, and the sensible execution of the laws passed in the last session, has shown the weakness of the efforts of disturbances, and restored confidence to the public mind.

The same name, 10 sales, from invisible sources, the enemies were concealed before me, and now exposed on the unceasingly vigilantes. Since the unfortunate 10th of May, having resolved themselves to observe the Monarchs, as the latter do not press them, but Major Van Oot, who had to hand 10 volunteers in the box of Mortier, and immediately joined the expedition, bears a want of provisions and means of supplies, and here, too, the friends meet with a strong and well armed enemy.

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We now gather the fruits. Our industry and commerce have experienced a double increase. I have contemplated with pleasure these results in the great extension of domestic industry which has demonstrated the extent of our conquests in that department of labour and of the tomes we are justified in entertaining from it.

These will take place under the favouring protection of peace, under the direction of an active and foreseeing administration, under the influence of wise laws, which in securing the progress of agriculture and industry, will open new channels to commerce, and I have reason to hope that the still growing prosperity of the country will enable us to meet the public expenses with the ordinary resources of the State.

The financial laws will be submitted to your consideration at the period allotted by the rules of that department.

The laws necessary for the execution of treaties, and those which are still necessary for the complete execution of the Charter, will be anew presented in the course of this session.

I have to felicitate myself on the state of our relations with foreign powers.

The internal dissensions which disturb Portugal have been brought to a close. I have concluded with the King of Great Britain, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, a treaty which has already had the most salutary influence on the re-establishment of peace in the Peninsula, always intimately connected with England. I am directing my attention in concert with my allies, to the situation of Spain, where a new complication of circumstances has arisen, which demands the serious consideration of those powers who signed the treaty of the 22d of April.

The state of affairs in the East is satisfactory, and every thing announces that nothing will disturb the peace which Europe enjoys.

I rely, gentlemen, and shall on every occasion, rely on your assistance. I know no other interest than that of France. I have no other wishes than for her welfare. To consolidate our institutions, rally around the throne, and the charter, every good Frenchman, whilst isolated attacks or the combined attempts of opposite factions, are repressed with equal firmness, such is the sole object of my efforts; and my sweetest recompence will

be that affection of my country, the testimonial of which ever excite in me a sympathy so profound.

The speech being concluded, shouts of Vice

to burst from all parts of the Chamber,

which His Majesty acknowledged by rising

and repeatedly bowing.

#### COTILLON PARTY.

MRS. SMITH respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will give a COTILLON on Tuesday night the 16th inst. at the City Assembly Rooms.

Murray is engaged for Music.

Sep. 11.

R.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of Anne Arundel county, on MONDAY the 6th day of October next, for the purpose of choosing four delegates to represent said county in the next General Assembly.

ROBT. WELCH, of Ben,

Sheriff, A. A. County.

Sept. 11—te

R.

#### NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the 28th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clerk.

Sept. 11—te

#### SALES FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Slaves of both sexes are offered for sale at reasonable terms.—Amongst whom two distinguished Young Men, accustomed to work on a Farm, two healthy Young Women used to house work, and several children. They must not be removed from the State. Enquire at the office of the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis.

The Baltimore Chronicle and Republican, will publish the above twice a week for three weeks in the evening papers, and forward the account to this office.

Sep. 11.

R.

#### CAPTAL PRIZE \$5,000

AND TICKETS ONLY \$10.

DELAWARE & SOUTH CAROLINA CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class No. 14, for 1834.

Tickets of Lottery, \$10.

65 Nos. Lottery—100 own Ballots.

SCHEME:

1 prize of

2 prizes of

3 prizes of

4 prizes of

5 prizes of

6 prizes of

7 prizes of

8 prizes of

9 prizes of

10 prizes of

11 prizes of

12 prizes of

13 prizes of

14 prizes of

15 prizes of

16 prizes of

17 prizes of

18 prizes of

19 prizes of

20 prizes of

21 prizes of

22 prizes of

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69 prizes of

70 prizes of

71 prizes of

72 prizes of

73 prizes of

74 prizes of

75 prizes of

76 prizes of

77 prizes of

**BRUCE'S  
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.**

The subscribers respectfully informing the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivaled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13, Chambers street, near Chatham street. It contains specimens from twelve line Pic to Pearl, comprising

45 fonts of Roman Capitals with Lower Case,	25 "	Italy	do	do
5 " " Title Roman do	do			
5 " " Title Italic do	do			
5 " " Shaded Roman do	do			
17 " " Antique do	do			
12 " " Black do	do			
5 " " Open Black do	do			
2 " " Script do	do			
5 " " German Text do	do			
2 " " Open Text do	do			
23 " Two-line Roman Capitals, with Figures.				
11 " Two-line Gothic Capitals.				
10 " Shaded Capitals of various kinds.				
6 " Open do				
7 " Indian Capitals and Figures.				

Besides Ornamental Letters, Black-slopes, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Asterisks, and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Braces, more than 20 kinds of Borders, and more than 100 kinds of Guts and Dividers for school books, newspapers, and scientific works; orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c., will be executed with the utmost promptness, a large stock being always on hand.

They will execute orders for Printing Papers, Printing Papers, &c., which they will buy at the most moderate prices.

Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement, which will attract their attention, and receive payment when they purchase the services of their only friends, the Foundry.

—GRACE, BARTON & CO.  
New York, March 21, 1834.

**SEEDS, TREES, &c.**  
**DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLE-**  
**MENTS, BOOKS, &c.**

For Sale at the Standard Library, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and others in all parts of the United States, and to many foreign customers, including those who reside abroad from Europe, from his own Store, Green, and from various parts of this country, a full supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS. He sends that he is prepared to execute orders in wholesale and retail, with promptness and economy, at his prices, and on a larger scale, than terms as can be had from any dealers in the United States, for first-rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees, vines, grapevines, shrubbery, gooseberries, currants, currant, and strawberries, and other articles, will be sent to any part of the United States, by post, or by express, from his stores, including all the articles of fruit and gardeners' tools, and articles of fruit, as can be had from himself by any dealers in the United States, for first-rate articles.

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DOVES AND ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham, Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holst, in every part of the United Kingdom, and in every part of the world; Some of several valuable species, especially of the Hare, small Dogs of several varieties, for the falcon and sporting, various kinds of Pheasants, such as white turkeys, Bremen, and Westphalian geese, game and other hawks, and several other species of animals, all of the common breeds, (and most of them) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than at the book stores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all article wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small compensation.

And though last in order, here, yet first in importance to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them the Seeds of Knowledge in their vocation, "fresh and genuine," having been carefully gathered from the field of Experience, and the garden of Science—the whole done up in papers, and labelled THE FARMER AND GARDENER, AND LIVESTOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER; and dispensed from the Printing Press of the establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$3 a year payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late American Farmer, the publication of which has been for some time suspended. Address

L. IRVINE HOPKINSON,  
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An Extra' number of the American Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

June 5.

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this  
**OFFICE.**

**THE SACRED CLASSICS.**

THE subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

**'THE SACRED CLASSICS,**

on CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

With an original introductory essay to each author. Edited by RICHARD CATTERMOLE, B. D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publishers:

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPEDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.

PRICE ONLY ELEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE. On the 1st of January, 1834, will be published Vol. I. of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of

**'THE SACRED CLASSICS,**

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With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY

THE REV. RICH'D. CATTERMOLE, B. D.

AND

THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

Other numerous series, such as English in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Prophets have shared with her Divinity in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation; while the Divines have been distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

The similitude of character thus given to the standard Theology of England by these various circumstances, has happily presented time, deviating into the harshness of scolding, and thus the whole series of our "Sacred Classics," is a well of truth and consolation, as near to the general reader as to the learned student.

It is not difficult to comprise in this collection, the best works, and the most celebrated writers, whose labours have been devoted to the promotion and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their estimation of the immortal interests of individuals, or to the order and well-being of society. Errors in the Doctrines, Morality, and Discipline of Christianity, which have received the prominent stamp of gloom, disappointment, and sorrow, of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography, and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most appropriate to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

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# The Scrapland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1834.

NO. 38.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JONAS GREEN,  
THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUB-  
LIC CIRCLE.  
LIC CIRCLE.  
LIC CIRCLE.

CE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

all things that have beauty, there is nothing more comely than liberty.—NETTLETON.  
When the dance of the shadows  
At day-break is done,  
Are red with the sun;  
When he sinks in his glory,  
At eve from his view,  
Anks up the planet.  
To blaze in the blue,  
is beauty; But where is the beauty to see,  
Is proud than the sight of a nation when free?  
When the beautiful hand  
of the blow is above,  
Like a scull of life.  
On the bosom of Love;  
When the noon of her midness  
Is floating on high;  
Like a banner of war,  
Hanging out in the sky,  
is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see,  
Is proud than the front of a nation when free?  
In the depths of the darkness  
Casted in hue,  
With thick cloud to cover  
The sky from our view;  
When the voice of the tempest  
At midnight is still,  
And the spirit of Solitude  
Sits on the hill.  
is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,  
Is the broad beamng brow of a nation when free?  
In the breath of the morning,  
When auster's awake,  
And calls up the echoes.  
To chant in the broken  
Tales of the echo,  
Unbound in the world.  
In the winding of streams,  
And the loing of floods,  
is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,  
Is the three hallowed sighs of a nation when free?  
When the strivings of surges  
Is melt on the main,  
Like the change of a column  
Of plumes on the plain;  
When the thunders are in  
From his cloud created sleep,  
And the tempest is reeling  
The path of the de-  
prived. But where is the beauty to see,  
Is the sun brilliant brow of a nation when free?

Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.  
The incident, which is the foundation of following tale, was communicated to the author by a valued friend, as a fact, with the name of the principal character.

THE GOLD RING.

I have one of the kindest husbands; he is a pester by trade, and our flock of little children has one of the kindest fathers in the parish; when G— T— made me his wife, I thought him myself. Our wedding—and it was a happy one—was but an instant sample of those days of rational peace and uninterrupted harmony, which were permitted to enjoy together for the first six years. And, although, for the first three years of our lives, we have been as joyous as we were at the beginning, it makes heart sick to think of those long dark days of sad nights that came between, for two or three years of misery. I recollect the first glass of ardent spirits my husband ever drank. He had been to the grocery to purchase a little tea and sugar for the family; there were three cents owing to him in change, and unluckily the man, who keeps the shop, had nothing but in the till; and, as it was a sharp frosty evening, he persuaded my good man to take money's worth of rum, for it was just the price of a glass. He came home in wonder-spirits, and told me he meant to have me and the children better dressed, and as neighbor Barton talked of selling his horse and carriage, he thought of buying them both; and, said I to him, "George, we are blessed as we can afford, and I hope you will think of a horse and chaise, till we have paid off the Squire's mortgage," he gave me up a look and a bitter word. I never shall forget that day, for they were the first he ever said in his life, when he saw me shedding tears, and holding my averted face, he said, "I am sorry, and came to kiss me, and I deserved that he had been drinking, and it pained me to the heart. In a short time after, while I was washing up the breakfast, I heard our little Robert, who was only five years old, crying bitterly and going down the cause. I met him running towards me with his face covered with blood. Beside his father had taken him on his knee, and was playing with him, but had given him a blow in his face, only because he said, when he kissed him, "Dear papa, I smell like old Isaac, the drunken fiddler." My husband was very cross to us through the rest of that day; but the next morning, though he said little, he was evidently ashamed and humbled; and he went about his work more industriously, and was particularly kind to little Robert. I prayed constantly for my man, and that God would be pleased to aid his heart righteously; and, more than a week had passed away, without any similar occurrence, I faltered myself that he would never

do so again. But in a very little time, either the Deacon was short of change as before, or some tempting occasion presented itself, which my husband could not resist, and he returned home once more under the influence of liquor. I never shall forget the expression of his countenance, when he came in that night. We had waited supper a full hour, for his return; the tea-pot was standing at the fire and the bannocks were untouched upon the hearth, and the smaller children were beginning to murmur for their supper. There was an indescribable expression of defiance on his countenance, as though he were conscious of having done wrong, and resolved to brave it out. We sat down silently to supper, and he scarcely raised his eyes upon any of us, during this unhappy repast. He soon went to bed and fell asleep; and, after I had laid our little ones to rest, I knelt at the foot of the bed, on which my poor misguided husband was sleeping, and pour ed out my very soul to God, while my eyes were sealed with the bitterest tears I had ever shed. For I then foresaw, that, unless some remedy could be employed, my best earthly friend, the father of my little children, would become a drunkard. The next morning, after breakfast, I ventured to speak with him upon the subject, in a mild way; and, though I could not restrain my tears, neither my words nor my weeping appetite, to have any effect, and I saw that he was becoming hardened, and careless of us all. How many winter nights have I waited, weeping alone, at my once happy fireside, listening for the lifting latch, and wishing yet dreading to hear his steps at the door!

After this state of things had continued, or rather grown worse, for nearly three months, I put on my bonnet one morning, after my husband had gone to his work, and went to the Deacon's store, and finding him alone, I stated my husband's case, and begged him earnestly to sell him no more. He told me it would do no good, for, if he did not sell it, some other person would sell it; and he doubted if my husband took more than was good for him. He quoted scripture to show, that it was a wife's duty to keep home, and submit herself to her husband, and not men to be with things which did not belong to her province. At this time, two or three customers called for rum, and the Deacon civilly advised me to go home and look after my children. I went out with a heavy heart. It seemed as if the tide of evil was getting against me. As I was passing farmer Johnson's on my way home, they called me in. I sat down and rested myself for a few moments in the neat cottage. Farmer Johnson was just returning from the field; and when I saw the little ones running to meet him at the stile, and the kind looks that passed between the good man and his wife, and when I remembered that we were married on the very same day, and compared my own fortune with theirs, my poor heart burst forth in a flood of tears. They all knew what I was weeping for, and farmer Johnson, in a kind manner, bade me cheer up, and put my trust in God's mercy, and remember that it was often darkest before daylight. The farmer and his wife were members of the temperance society, and had signed the pledge; and I have often heard him say, that he believed it had saved him from destruction. He had, before his marriage, and for a year after, been in the habit of taking a little spirit every day; he was an infatuated, thin man; but shortly after his marriage he became bound to a neighbour, who was off, and he was obliged to pay the debt. I have heard him declare, that, when the sheriff took away all his property, and stripped his little cottage, and scarcely left him those trifles which are secured to the poor man by law; and, when he considered how ill his poor wife was at the time, in consequence of the loss of their child, that died only the month before, he was restrained from resorting to the bottle in his moments of despair, by nothing but a recollection of the pledge he had signed. Farmer Johnson's minister was in favour of pledges, and had often told him, that affliction might weaken his judgment and his moral sense, and that the pledge might save him at last, as a plank saves the life of a mariner, who is tossed upon the waves.

Our good clergyman was unfortunately of a different opinion. He had often disapproved of pledges; the Deacon was of the same opinion; he thought very ill of pledges. Month after month passed away, and our happiness was utterly destroyed. My husband neglected his business, and poverty began to stare us in the face. Notwithstanding my best exertions, it was hard work to keep my little ones decently clothed and sufficiently fed. If my husband earned a shilling, the dram-seller was as sure of it, as if it were already in his till. I sometimes thought I had lost all my affection for one, who had proved so entirely regardless of those whom it was his duty to protect and sustain; but when I looked in the faces of our little children, the recollection of our early marriage days, and all his kind words and deeds soon taught me the strength of the principle that had brought us together.

I shall never cease to remember the anguish I felt when the constable took him to jail, upon the dram-seller's execution. Till that moment, I did not believe, that my affection could have survived under the pressure of that misery, which he had brought upon us all.

I put up such things, of the little that remained to us, as I thought might be of use, and I turned my back upon a spot where I had been very happy and very wretched. Our five little children followed, weeping bitterly. The jail was situated in the next town. "Oh George," said I, "if you had only signed the pledge, it would not have come to this?" He sighed, and said nothing; and we walked nearly a mile in perfect silence. As we were leaving the village, we encountered our clergyman, going forth upon his morning walk. When I reflected, that a few words from him would have induced my poor husband to sign the pledge, and that if he had done so, he might have been, the kind father that the affectionate husband that he once was. I, too, it cost me some considerable effort to suppress my emotions. "Whether are you alloging?" said the holy man. My husband, who had always appeared extremely humble in presence of the minister, and replied to all his inquiries, in a subdued tone of voice, answered with unusual firmness: "In jail, reverend sir?" "In jail?" said he, "ah, I see how it is; you have wasted your substance in riotous living, and are going to pay for your imprudence and folly. You have had the advantage of my precept and example, and you have turned a deaf ear to the one, and neglected the other."

"Reverend sir," my husband replied, galled by this reproach, which appeared to him, at that particular moment, an unnecessary aggravation of his misery, "reverend sir, your present and your example have been my only guide; I have followed them both. You, who had no experience of the temptations to which your weaker brethren are liable, who are already addicted to the temperance and daily use of spirituous liquors, advised me never to sign a pledge. I have followed your advice to the letter. You admitted, that extreme circumstances might justify the use of ardent spirits; and that, on such occasions, you might, if you sold, I followed your example; but it was my own inadvertence, never to drink spirituous liquors without finding that my sons were more extraordinary than ever. Had I followed the precept and example of my good master, I should not have made a good wife, nor my children maggots." While he uttered these last words, my poor husband looked up to the minister, and burst into tears; and the minister rode slowly away without uttering a word.

I rejoiced even in the midst of our misery, to see that the heart of my poor George was tenderly affected, for it is not more painful that the hardness of wax should be softened by fire, than the heart of man should be softened by affliction, before a deep and strong impression can be made. "Dear husband," said I, "we are young; it is not too late to trust in God, and all may yet be well." He made no reply, but continued to walk on, and weep in silence. Shortly after, the Deacon appeared at some distance, coming towards us on the road; but as soon as he discovered who we were, he turned away into a private path. Even the constable seemed somewhat touched with compassion at our situation, and urged us to keep a good heart, for he thought some might help us when we least expected it. My husband, whose vein of humor would often display itself, even in hours of sadness, instantly replied, that the good Samaritan could not be far off, for the Priest and the Levite had already passed by on the other side. But he little thought—poor man—that even the conclusion of this beautiful parable was likely to be verified. A one-horse wagon, at this moment, appeared to be coming down the hill behind us, at an unusual rapid rate, and the constable advised us as the road was narrow, to stand aside, and let it pass. It was soon up with us, and went the dust and cleared away, it turned out, as little Robert had said, when it first appeared on the top of the hill, to be farmer Johnson's gray mare and yellow wagon. The kind-hearted farmer was out in an instant, to, without saying a word, was putting the children into it, one after another. A word from farmer Johnson was enough for any constable in the village. It was all the work of a moment. He shook my husband by the hands, and when he began, "Neighbor Johnson, you are the same kind friend!" "Get in," said he; let as have no words about it. I must be at home in a trice," turning to me, "your old school-mate, Susan, the farmer's wife, will sit a home again. Saying this, he whipped up the grey mare, who, regardless of the additional load, went up the hill faster than she came down, as though she entered into the spirit of the whole transaction.

It was not long before we reached the door of our cottage. Farmer Johnson took out the children and, while I was trying to find words to thank him for all his kindness, he was up in his wagon and off, before I could utter a syllable. Robert screamed after him, to tell little Tim Johnson to come over, and that he should have all his pinks and marriage-golds. When we entered the cottage, there were bread and meat and milk upon the table, which Susan, the farmer's wife, had brought over for the children. I could not help sobbing aloud, for my heart was full. "Dear George," said I, turning to my husband, "you used to pray let us thank God, for this great deliverance from evil." "Dear Jenny," said he, "I fear God will scarcely listen to my

poor prayers, after all my offences, but I will try."

We closed the cottage door, and he prayed with so much humility of heart, and so much earnestness of feeling, that I felt almost sure that God's grace would be lighted up in the bosom of this unhappy man, if sighs, and tears, and prayer, could wind their way to Heaven. He was very grave, and said little or nothing that night. The next morning when I woke up, I was surprised, as the sun had not risen, to find that he had already gone down. At first I felt alarmed, as such a thing had become unusual with him of late years; but my anxious fears were agreeably relieved, when the children told me their father had been hoeing for an hour in the potato field, and was mending the garden fence. With our scanty materials, I got ready the best breakfast I could, and he sat down to it with good appetite, but said little and, now and then, I saw the tears starting in his eyes.

I had many fears that he would fall back into his former habits, whenever he should meet his old companions, or stop in again at the Deacon's store. I was about urging him to move into another village. After breakfast he took me aside, and asked me if I had not a gold ring? "George," said I, "that ring was my mother's; she took it from her finger and gave it to me the day she died. I would not part with that ring unless it were to save life. Besides, it was industrious and honest we shall not be forsaken." "Dear Jenny," said he, "I know how you prize your gold rings; I never loved you more than when you wept over it, while you first told me the story of your mother's death; it was just a month before we were married, the last sabbath evening in May, Jenny, and we were walking by the river. I wish you would bring me that ring." Memory hurried me back in an instant, to the scene, the bank upon the river's side where we sat together and agreed upon a wedding day. I brought down the ring, and he asked me, with such an earnestness of manner, to put it on his finger, that I did not, however, without a trembling hand and a misgiving heart. And now, Jenny," said he, as he rose to go out, "pray that God will support me."

My mind was not in a happy state, for I felt some doubt of his intentions. From a little hill at the back of our cottage we had a fair view of the Deacon's store. I went up to the top of it; and, while I watched my husband's steps, no one can tell how fervently I prayed to God to guide them aright. I saw two of his old companions standing in the store doorway, with glasses in their hands; and they came in front of the shop I saw them knock him in. It was a sad moment for me. "Oh George," said I, "though I knew he could not bear me, yet, for your sake, your poor wife, and your starving children!" My heart sunk within me when I saw him stop and turn toward the door. He shook hands with his old associates; they appeared to offer him their glasses; I saw him shake his head, and pass on. "Thank God," said I, and ran down the hill with a light step, and seizing my bolt at the cottage door, I literally covered it with kisses, and bathed it with tears of joy.

About ten o'clock, Richard Long, the squire's office boy, brought in a piece of meat and some meal, saying my husband sent word that he could not be home till night as he was at work on the squire's barn. Richard added that the squire had engaged him for two months. He came home early, and the children ran down the hill to meet him. He was grave but cheerful. "I have prayed for you, dear husband," said I. "And a merciful God has supported me, Jenny," said he. It is not easy to measure the degrees of happiness; but, take it altogether, this, I think, was the happiest evening of my life. If there is great joy in heaven over a sinner that repents, there is no less joy in the heart of a faithful wife over a husband that was lost, and is found. In this manner the two months went away. In addition to the common labour he found time to cultivate the garden, and make and mend a variety of useful articles about the house.

It was soon understood that my husband had reformed, and it was more generally believed, because he was a subject for the gossips and sneers of a large number of the Deacon's customers. My husband used to say, let those that are wise and win. He was an excellent workman, and business came in from all quarters. He was soon able to pay neighbour Johnson, and our families lived in the closest friendship with each other.

One evening, farmer Johnson said to my husband, that he thought it would be well for him to sign the temperance pledge; that he did not a twise it when he first began to leave off spirituous liquors, for he feared his strength might fail him.

"But now," said he, "you have con-

tinued five months without touching a drop, and it would be well for the cause that you should sign the pledge." "Friend Johnson," said my husband, "when a year has gone safely by, I will sign the pledge. For five months instead of the pledge, I have—in every trial and temptation, and a drinking man knows well the force and meaning of these words—I have relied on this gold ring to renew my strength, and remind me of my duty to God, to my wife, to my children, and to society. Whenever the struggle of appetite has commenced, I have looked upon this ring; I have remembered that it was given, with the last words and dying counsels of an excellent

mother, to my wife, who placed it there and, under the blessing of Almighty God, it has proved, thus far, the life-boat of a drowning man.

The year soon passed away; and on the very day twelvemonth, on which I had put the ring upon my husband's finger, farmer Johnson brought over the temperance book. We sat down to the tea-table together. After supper was done, little Robert climbed up and kissed his father, and, turning to farmer Johnson, "Father," said he, "has not smell like old Isaac, the drunken fiddler, once since we rode home in your yellow wagon?" The farmer opened the book, my husband signed the pledge of the society, and, with tears in his eyes, gave me back—ten thousand times more precious than ever—my mother's gold ring.

#### A SHORT SERMON.

The following pithy sermon, from a pithy text, has been published in England, and has met with an extensive circulation in that country.

"Be sober, grave, temperate."—Titus ii. 2. I. There are three companions with whom you should always keep on good terms:

1st. Your Wife.

2d. Your Stomach.

3d. Your Conscience.

II. If you wish to enjoy peace, long life, and happiness, preserve them by Temperance produces,

1st. Domestic Misery.

2d. Premature Death.

3d. Infidelity.

To make these three points clear, I refer you,

1st. To the Newgate Calendar, the Old Bailey Chronicle, and the Police Reports.

2d. To the hospitals, lunatic asylums, and work houses, and

3d. To the past experience of what you have seen, read, and suffered, in mind, body, and estate.

#### READER DECIDE!

Which will you choose.—Temperance, with happiness and long life, or Intemperance, with misery and premature death?

#### APPARITIONS.

The celebrated historian, De Thou, had a very singular adventure at Siamur, in the year 1508, which shows the effects of a calm inquiry into the cause of any alarming or extraordinary appearance. One night, having reared to rest very much fatigued, while enjoying a sound sleep, he felt a very extraordinary weight upon his feet, which, having made him turn suddenly, fell down and awakened him. At first he imagined that it had been only a dream, but hearing soon after some noise in his chamber, he threw aside the curtains, and saw by the help of the moon, which at that time shone very bright, a large white figure walking up and down, and at the same time observed upon the chair some tags, which he thought belonged to thieves who had come to rob him. The figure then approached his bed; he had the courage to ask what it was. "I am" said the figure, "the Queen of Heaven." Had such a figure appeared to any credulous ignorant man, he would doubtless have trembled with fear, and frightened the whole neighbourhood with a marvelous description of it. But De Thou had too much understanding to be imposed upon. On hearing the words which dropped from the figure, he more easily concluded that it was some mad woman, got up, called his servants, and ordered them to turn her out of doors; after which he returned to bed, and fell asleep.

Next morning he found that he had not been deceived in his conjecture, and that having forgot to shut his door, this female figure had escaped from her keeper and entered his apartment. The brave Schomberg, to whom De Thou related his adventure some days after, confessed that in such a case he would not have shown so much courage. The King, likewise, was informed of it by Schomberg, made the same acknowledgement.

The following relation contains a description of an apparition no less appalling. Mr. Schindt, mathematical teacher at the school Pforte, near Naumburg which had formerly been a cloister, once happened to awake suddenly as the morning began to dawn. On opening his eyes, he beheld with astonishment a monk standing at the foot of his bed. Looking at him steadfastly, he appeared to be well fed; and his head, far from small, was sunk a little between a pair of very broad shoulders. The chamber was sufficiently secured; Mr. Schindt alone slept in it, and he was very certain that no one would attempt to put a trick upon him in jest. He knew also, that no part of his clothes or any thing else was hanging at his bed's foot. The figure exactly resembled that of a monk, clothed in a white surplice, the falling folds of which were very clearly to be distinguished. Had an ignorant or timid man beheld this appearance, he would probably have covered himself up with the bed clothes, and firmly maintained that the ghost of a monk had appeared to him.

As the school had formerly been a cloister, many monks had been buried both in the church and church-yard, and it was currently reported among the vulgar, that the place was haunted. Mr. Schindt, however, was neither ignorant nor timid, and he then conjectured that his eyes were deceived, though he could not imagine in what manner. He raised himself up in his bed, but the apparition

tion did not move; he only saw somewhat more of it, and the folds of the surplice were still more conspicuous. After a little while he moved towards the right, yet the apparition remained, and he seemed to have its part a side view of it; but as soon as he had moved his head so far as to have a slight glimpse of the bed's foot the apparition retreated backwards, though still with its face to the bed. Following the apparition quickly with his eyes, it retreated to a gigantic form, a rustling noise was heard, and at once the apparition was changed into the gothic window with white curtains which was opposite the bed's foot, and about six or seven feet distant from it. Several times after this, Mr Schindt endeavoured when he awoke to see the same appearance, but to no purpose, the window always looked like a window only.

Some weeks after, however, on awakening, as the day began to dawn, he again perceived the monk's apparition at the bed's foot, being now aware what occasioned it, he examined it narrowly. The great arch of the window formed the monk's shoulders, a smaller arch of the centre of this, his head, and the curtains the surplice. The folds of these appeared much stronger than at the same distance by daylight. Thus the figure of the monk appeared plainer, nearer and smaller than the window would have done. The apparition, therefore, like hundreds of others, was merely an optical deception.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, September 18, 1831.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATIVE RE:

FOR ANNAPOLIS.  
*Opposition.* — *Nomination.*  
Sprig Harwood, Nicholas Brewer,  
Fred'k. L. Grammer, George Wells.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.  
*Jackson.* — *Anti-Jackson.*  
Abner Luttrell, Col. Thomas Hinde,  
Grafton B. Duvall, Col. Robert Keay,  
Alexander Franklin, Gen. C. S. Ridgely,  
Wm. Baker Dorsey, Leonard Lichfield.

*Independent.*  
Edward Hammond,  
Wm. J. W. Compton.

CALVERT COUNTY.  
*Jackson.* — *Anti-Jackson.*  
John Brinkley,  
James E. Jones,  
Sam'l. Evans,  
Frank L. Jackson.

We have not heard of any Jackson in Calvert.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.  
*Jackson.* — *Anti-Jackson.*  
Horatio C. Scott, Benjamin L. G. H.,  
Dr. Benjamin Day, Walter B. C. Worthington,  
John B. Lichfield, Thomas G. Pratt,  
James Somerville, Jr., Philip Barton Key.

BALTIMORE CITY.  
*Jackson.* — *Anti-Jackson.*  
Joshua Van Sant, Joseph Cushing,  
Samuel Brady.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.  
*Jackson.* — *Anti-Jackson.*  
J. T. H. Worthington,  
Hugh Ely,  
Solomon Hillen, Jr.,  
Dr. John Orick.

Messrs. Worthington and Hillen have declined.

CHARLES COUNTY.  
*Jackson.* — *Anti-Jackson.*  
Wells, Jos. J. Morris,  
Duggs, Wm. G. Dalton,  
M. Head, Hughes,  
Lancaster, Carpenter.

PREDERICK COUNTY.  
*Jackson.* — *Anti-Jackson.*  
John Silliford, Daniel Duvall,  
John Charlott, Francis Bringle,  
C. G. Tzenfanner, Robert Aman,  
Abdiel Unkely.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.  
*Jackson.* — *Anti-Jackson.*  
Robert Wason, Joseph Holloman,  
Dr. John O. Wharton,  
Dr. Joseph C. Hays.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.  
*Jackson.* — *Anti-Jackson.*  
William M. Mahon, George W. Devenson,  
Jeremiah Berry, Jr., Normand Bruce,  
Joseph Frantz, Alpheus Beall,  
Lewis F. Kipstine, William Ridgely.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.  
*Anti-Jackson.* (*nominate*) Samuel Patterson,  
Dr. Joseph Nicoll, Robert Griffith,  
Levin Richardson, Rd. Patterson of Wm.  
Wm. J. Ford,  
Dr. Samuel B. Creigh.  
too.

TALBOT COUNTY.  
*Jackson.* — *Anti-Jackson.*  
Philip Horney, Thomas Bruff,  
Philip F. Thomas, Edw'd. N. Hambleton,  
Morris O. Colston, Solomon Mullikin,  
Perry Robison.

CECIL COUNTY.  
*Jackson.* — *Anti-Jackson.*  
L. D. Nowland, Joseph Bryan,  
William C. Scott, Edward Wilson,  
R. P. Bossey, William Maxwell,  
Joseph Harlan, Jr.

## SOMERSET COUNTY.

Littleton D. Teakle,  
Dr. Thomas Robertson,  
Elijah C. Johnson,  
Lambert W. Hyland,  
Matthias Dashell,  
Daniel Ballard,  
Joseph S. Cottman,  
Isaac D. Jones,  
John N. Bowland,  
Whitty Fontaine.

## CAROLINE COUNTY.

*Anti-Jackson.*  
Wm. M. Hardcastle,  
Thos. Burchfield,  
Thomas S. Carter,  
James Turner.

The Denton Advocate announces the name of Levin Seward, as "an Independent anti-slavery Republican candidate," and also a notice that Richard Chambers will be supported as a delegate, "for two reasons, on account of his superior qualifications, and on account of the hostility that was manifested towards him last winter by those, who in that instance, misrepresented the wishes of their constituents."

## QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

*Jackson.*  
Lemuel Roberts,  
John B. Thomas,  
Robert Larimore,  
Wm. S. Hambleton.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.

Induced by a desire of having an address, and assayed by one of the initiates, who kindly invited me, that I would not be in honour bound to support the gentlemen nominated as *standing* candidates, at the small meeting of all *Hills* of this city, I attended the great *Assembly* meeting on Wednesday the 10th ult. I found others who had come to do the same invitation with myself. It was a great pleasure to see how earnest we were, in the sweet words and ginger nuts, our Bill brothers,—the brain of a man's body may be obtained, if required, about the time of a election. We were greatly struck by the efforts to make us reverence the *Bank* *Fraud*, and bend our necks in submissio to the monstrous collar of Nicholas B.—adde. When votes were counting, of course we were numbered, although at this moment being disagreeably affected by the unpleasant story of a member of the *Kitchen Executive* of the State, some of us put shear to the *buckle strap*, slipped our *collars* and soon found ourselves free men in Church-street.

At this meeting, intended as a lure for *scrutinizing* the candidates, speeches were delivered as designed. Noting *unheard*, *unexpected* or *now* was advanced by any of the orators on the subject of general policies—nothing but abuse of our Chief Magistrate, a tribe of epithets—“usurpation”—“tyranny”—“union of purse and sword,” and all such clamours revelling as you have heard from Webster, Clay, Leigh &c &c. But as “one good story brings another,” an anecdote related by one of the gentlemen, brought to my mind one, which I once heard, of two animals similar to his. During the last war, an Irishman was promoted to the dignified station of orderly to his Captain in the regiment in which I now hold the rank of private. Being sent on an errand from the Captain to the Quarter Master, he timidly stepped into the soldier's tent with his lips with a little of the ardent, and returned with a cow lug on the point of his bayonet, swearing by the “immortal” that he had smothered an Englishman alive; that she knewed him for certain, although he had changed his coat from red to black.”

I am a strenuous advocate of the “Temperance,” else I should have thought myself moved by the same hallucinations which sported in the imagination of the jolly son of Erin, when I discovered some few, although they had changed their coats and were totally transformed, blustering forth their expatory recitations of past transgressions. There were vociferous attempts towards reason and argument, which were as illogical as the subject was bad, and, I must acknowledge, confusing; and from what I saw and heard, I do not believe that repeated *holocausts* in addition to public palinodes, will be a sufficient atonement to regain offended confidence.

These transformations may be characteristic of individuals, or may be brought about by such means as were attempted with me; but I am known to have been the violent opponent of all nominations, whether at a meeting called by public notice, or conjured up by two or three in a—private office or shop, and could not here subscribe to *stereotyped* edition of that nomination once so abominous to my fastidious feelings. Truly I was opposed to the election of General Jackson, and again, *saw no cause*, when elected, why an opposition should be made to him, as being against the interest of Maryland to be arrayed against the general government; otherwise, I could not intimate associate myself with, and receive even the congratulations appropriate on the return of a prodigal son, from gentlemen whom I may consider honourable in other respects, but were so blinded by prejudice that they could not act as honest or honourable officers in those stations to which the suffrages of their fellow citizens had raised them. Although my nearest relatives may be urged to assail me with promises of the rewards which now-a-days are adjured to inconsistencies, I shall never again be enticed to a somerset, even at the risk of being debarred from filling the present vacancy in the U. S. Senate. But of this I could have no reasonable expectations, as it is rumoured that ex-Senator Chambers had compounded for the judgeship—calculated who should be U. S. Senator, by subtracting a State Senator, and to the remainder, adding a substitute of his own choice. Thus most I remain a

Private, 22d Regiment M. M.

## Communicated:

*Mr. Editor:* Since the nomination of the Young Men, a few weeks since, of two candidates to represent the city of Annapolis in the next House of Delegates, a great degree of uneasiness and dissatisfaction seems to pervade the ranks of our adversaries, so much so that the twofold weapons of abuse and ridicule have been brought into requisition, in order to drive us from the contest. But permit me, Mr. Editor, to say, that our opponents have pursued an erroneous course altogether; instead of meeting us upon the fair and legitimate principle of reason and argument, they have chosen that of vituperation coupled with ridicule, and have endeavoured to satisfy the public that the young men have no just ground of complaint. Now let us examine the ground-work upon which we predicate the right to a participation in the political benefits of the city. Our adversaries would have you believe that we were anxious to monopolize all these benefits to the exclusion of our elder fellow citizens; in a word, that we wish to set out with the doctrine of proscription, and carry it to the same extent that the *would-be* dictators, to which we are opposed, carry it. Such is not the fact, Mr. Editor, and I challenge the boldest champion of the *dynasty* to adduce any evidence from the proceedings had at the meeting on the 30th of August last, which in the smallest degree warrants such an assertion. It is not to be found in the preamble and resolutions passed on that occasion, for these do not declare that the young men have been totally excluded from the political benefits of the city, but that they should with regret a disposition to deprive them of any participation in the same. Will any deny that such is not the fact, if he do not deny the best of all evidence, that of his own observation; what agency had a young man, *Whig* or *Tory*, in bringing into the field the two candidates to which we are opposed? Is it not known that these two gentlemen were to be the candidates of the anti-administration party as far back as the last autumnal election? And is it not known, that if any junior member of the party, or his friends, had suggested the idea of opposing the nomination of these two gentlemen, that he would at once have been denounced as an enemy to the true *Whig* principles? This experiment has been tried and most wretchedly indeed have some of the propagators of it suffered. It is unnecessary for me to particularize the case allotted to appear to every one—I allude to the census meeting held in the winter of '33, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of one of the delegates elect from this city. But Mr. Editor, to be brief, no one can deny, that we have, for the last eight or ten years, been governed by a factional cabal, who have made a trade of politics, vice worship at no shrift, other than their interest and self aggrandizement; who have no other principle in politics but a wish to feed from the public trough. Such is not the desire of the young men; they only want a fair and equal participation in the benefits of the city, they only desire to have a voice in electing agents to represent them; and if they be only true to themselves, true to the cause in which they have so nobly embarked, and true to the great principles of civil liberty, I have the most undoubting confidence, from the cheering prospect which lies before them, that they must achieve a great and glorious victory on the first Monday in October next.

## INDEX.

From the Col. (Geo. Town) Gazette.

## A BIRD CAGED.

A gentleman of the Ton, arrived in Washington-city a few days ago, and from his own representations, wasn't as he used to be—but as independent in purse as he was in appearance. Some affairs of Gallantry and other queer Manoeuvres, caused him to change his lodgings often than appeared reasonable to some persons, who took some interest in his movements—he finally quartered himself in Georgetown where he was equally fickle minded, removing his trunk twice in the course of an hour, engaging lodgings at last for himself and one of the softer sex, who was as yet invisible, but ere he stationed himself as per agreement, he was pounced upon by our Police officer John B. Gray, who recognised him as John Anderson (not my Jo John, whose looks were like the snow) but Anderson who had committed various forgeries to the injury of Allen Dorsey Esq. of Poplar Springs, Md. and others—he was detained, and on the appearance of Mr. Dorsey and other witnesses, on Saturday last he was fully committed for trial.

## RECOVERY OF RUNAWAY SLAVES.

The New York Mercantile says we are indebted to a legal friend for the following account of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this state, which we understand settles the question of the right of a master to recover his runaway slave, or slaves, upon due legal process before a magistrate, whose decision in the matter in favour of the master will hereafter be final.

**SLAVES.**—The Supreme Court of this state at a July term quashed the writs de homine replegiando, in various cases, as being inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the U. S.—but by a rule of a day subsequent on the suggestion of Counsel granted a stay of proceedings in order to enable counsel to make a further motion in the matter. At the August Special Term, a motion was accordingly made for leave to make up a record of the proceedings and judgments of the Court in order to bring a writ of Error thereon, returnable in the Court of Errors of the state. This motion has been within a few days past decided, and of course writs de homine replegiando in slave cases are declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and that decision appears to be final.

Some of the slaves have been removed on the requisition of the Governor of the several states on the ground of criminal offences

few others remain. The law will now take its course—the Constitution be vindicated—and our southern friends may be assured that the people of the Northern and Eastern States will carry into effect with honesty and sincerity, the common contract under which we have so long lived with honour, abroad and prosperity at home.

## INTELLIGENCE FROM CAPT. BACK.

The Montreal Gazette states that Mr. Duncan Finlayson, partner of the Hudson's Bay Company, arrived at Lachine on Saturday the 6th instant, in a bark canoe, navigated by ten voyageurs of that concern. He left Port Vancouver on Columbia River, North West coast of America, on the 20th March last, passed over land to York Factory, the Company's principal depot in Hudson's Bay, which depot he departed from on the 24th July. Two other canoes manned by sixteen additional voyageurs are daily expected at Lachine, and the remaining voyageurs and passengers from the interior this season will be down in the course of next month, (October.) Apart from the company's usual despatches and letters from their servants in the interior, together with those from Red River colony, Mr. Finlayson has brought a packet from Capt. Back, addressed to the Colonial Office, London. We are happy to state that letters have been received from that gentleman dated Fort Reliance, east end of Great Slave Lake, up to the 4th May last, when he was preparing to be off to prosecute the ultimate objects of the expedition. The packet from London intimating Capt. Ross and party's safe return, which was forwarded from Montreal last November, reached Capt. Back on the 25th April.

## FROM THE FAR WEST.

No communication has yet reached Washington, of the reported engagement between the Pawnees and the Dragoons under Col. Dodge, nor has any official information even of the rumor of the fight been received. The rumor may be true, or it may be false; and under all circumstances, seem to be as likely to be the one as the other.

On the subject of this military movement, to which we have had occasion several times to refer, we have received the following communication from a source which, we are assured, may be implicitly relied upon:—*Nat. Int.*

Messrs. Gales and Seaton: As every thing from the Dragoons and the Far West is peculiarly interesting at this moment, I have taken the liberty to send some remarks, based on a letter I received yesterday from a gentleman at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in whose statements every reliance may be placed. The letter is dated the 8th ultimo, and states that a gentleman had reached Fort Smith, from Towson, the day before he wrote, who had been employed as a citizen physician. To accompany the Dragoons, and that he had been compelled to remain on account of ill health.

Gen. Leavenworth was following on to overtake Col. Dodge, when he was taken sick, and died in the “Cross Timbers.” He was admirably managed and highly interesting. On the present occasion, his flight through fear of popular resentment, as he was intimated—or, what we are reluctantly to think, that they, from the first, meditated deliberate *hax* on this community.

[Since the above was in type, we have received a note from Mr. Parker declining all connection with the aversion at Norfolk.]

At Frederick, about a week ago, Mr. Wadsworth, of this city promised an ascension, but failed in the attempt.

Mr. Mills will ascend to-day at Philadelphia. The ascensions of this gentleman have been admirably managed and highly interesting. On the present occasion, his flight in the upper regions is especially designed to tributary to the cause of science. A companion of the Philadelphia National Guards states that

Among other things, Mr. Mills will carry four bottles, carefully closed by stoppers and fully exhausted of air by a good air pump. One of these is to be opened at a mile from the earth, another at two miles, and so on to the top of his voyage. Each bottle carefully closed again, will contain a specimen of air more or less dense according to the height, and while it will prove a good check on barometric observations, it will enable the chemist to ascertain the constitution of the air at various heights.

For the first time I believe, the gas will be made from zinc on so large a scale, as it will be better than that from iron, the acetylene power will suffice probably to convey the aeronaut to a greater height than has yet been reached. It will also, if the wind should blow him landwards, enable him to travel far for his purposes to descend, anchor for the night, and so on to the morning, and close his adventure if possible, on the verge of civilization. It is a bold thought, and one for the successful execution of which every good wish should attend him.

The balloon is made of 317 yards of silk, carefully varnished. Over this is thrown a netting of white twine to give it strength, and to afford attachment for the cords of the car, which is sustained solely by it. The diameter is 28 feet; so that it is larger than ordinary house, and the contents are over 6,000 cubic feet. At the top a valve is fitted which closes by a spring.

The valve opens like a door inwards and is governed by a string, which extending through the centre of the balloon passes out at the bottom and descends to the hand of the passenger in the car beneath. When this valve is open, the light hydrogen gas flows out, and the aeronaut is able to lower himself. On the other hand, when he wishes to ascend again, he throws out some ballast, and so makes the machine lighter.

Most persons suppose that a balloon closed at the bottom—but that is not the case. A closed balloon would, if full at starting, burst before it reached an elevation of 1000 feet. As the gas from its levity cannot get out at the bottom, that is left open, for the escape of a part, when it is enlarged by the lessening pressure. The ballast indispensable for when the balloon is made to descend by letting out gas, is much less buoyancy; hence to prevent an abrupt descent, or to rise again for a short time, a part of the ballast must be thrown out. The ballast consists of sand bags up in bags of about ten pounds each. Sand bags might by falling, do injury, and therefore each bag is in succession loosened, and the sand poured out.

Balloons have sometimes sailed to great distances.—One sent up at Paris at the coronation of Napoleon, fell near Rome. This contained no one. A French aeronaut travelled through the atmosphere from Paris to the *deux*. That is perhaps the longest voyage on record.

part of prairie stretches to the Rocky mountains, and no timber is to be seen except the growth of Cottonwood, lining the streams.

At Fort Gibson there is a skirmish between Dr. Welsh, who was ordered to bring a party of soldiers to see Dr. Wright, who was attacked himself, and fell a victim to his disease. Dr. Welsh regretted, as he was admitted as a patient, and behaved as a man. There is but one surgeon at Fort Gibson to discharge the numerous duties of that post.

The troops at Fort Gibson are remarkably healthy.

Sept. 9th 1834.

It seems to be due to the War Department to state, that further medical aid was dispatched to the posts on the frontier immediately on the receipt of advices that it was needed. —*Nat. Int.*

From the Balt. American of Monday.

The people of Norfolk had the pleasure of a balloon ascension on Wednesday last. Mr. Parker, of this city, and from 1500 persons assembled within the enclosure all aixious to witness the novel sight. Before the ascent, however, as many here as there, were disappointed, which it seems was not received with the best grace. The people

learn to sickness in his family, and the attempt proved a complete failure in his hands. —*Nat. Int.*

At half past 3 o'clock, the impatience of the spectators became

For the information of your juvenile readers, I may state, that hydrogen gas, when pure, is about fifteen times lighter than common air. That made from iron is impure, being only six or seven times lighter, while that made from zinc is about twelve times lighter.

The gas is made by putting the metal into water, and adding oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid). Now water is formed of two kinds of gas, one very heavy, called oxygen, and one very light, called hydrogen. The heavy one goes with the metal and partakes of its nature and remains in the cask; the other, a lighter one, having no power to unite with the metal, the water or the acid, flies off in form of steam and being conveyed by tubes fills it. The balloon becomes lighter than air, and soon swims on it, as a light cork in water, and tries to get to the surface of the air, as a cork let go at the bottom of the air, rises towards the top. But air differs from water, in being lighter as we ascend, and therefore no balloon can go to the top of the air, which is probably forty feet above the earth.

Even if the balloon could rise to so great a height, the aeronaut would perish, either from extreme cold, or the extreme thinness of the air, which could not afford him breath enough.

PRINCESS ANNE, Md. Sept. 9.

#### A MAMMOTH TURTLE.

An uncommon turtle was taken on last Friday in Wicomico river, a few miles below Annapolis Landing, by a Mr. Thomas. It is supposed by gentlemen who have seen it that will weigh nearly 1500 lbs.—it measures twenty-six and eight feet in length and upwards of four feet in width. It is probable the water became too fresh for his worshipship, he was making for terra firma when first discovered. We are told he is now destined for the epics of Baltimore.

Village Herald.

STORM AT THE SOUTH. The following will account for the recent interruption in the regular receipt of the southern Mail.

From the Charleston Patriot, Sept. 6.

#### THE MAILS.

The Northern Mail due to-day has not come to hand, but one yesterday is as far south as Fayetteville. A letter from Post Master at Fayetteville to the Post Master at Natchez, says, "I waited for the Northern Mail until half past 3 o'clock, P.M., today and delivered the mails that were to-day in Charleston. The roads from Marion our house are almost impassable, so many trees have fallen across the road.

CHOLERA.—The following are the latest reports of the Buffalo Board of Health.

Monday, September 8, 8 deaths; Tuesday 9 die; total number of deaths 168.

#### THE STORM.

A gentleman who arrived in town last evening by the Rail-Road, states that the storm was not felt beyond 40 or 50 miles from the city. At Aiken there was neither wind nor rain. The streams are all very high within 5 miles of the city, but were rapidly falling, till the small bridges are carried away. The captain of a craft arrived last night from Sumter, states that the fall of rain was very severe, but that the wind was not high.

GALE AT GEORGE TOWN, S. C.

Extract of a letter dated 5th inst. at George Town.

The Schr. Jno Stoney, Capt. Lohue, went ashore with 3400 bushels Rough Rice, and will probably be lost. The brig Francis also, above below Stump Exchange, Capt. Runyan, is lost. The schr. Comet, from Newark, with about 300 bushels Sugar, and Cider, sank at the wharf; no lives or houses at North Island, but fears of loss of life. North Inlet are entertained. The tide is now higher than the eventful gale of 1832. Another letter of same date confirms the above account of high tide, and says that the crop of the Cotton and Rice Crop will be fully half.

An extract of a letter from Lower Southgate, about six miles below the Ferry Gates; "That the tide had overflowed the fields, and broken down the banks, that it is impossible as yet to calculate the extent of damage, but it is probable that all the long Rice will be destroyed."

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Register, Sept. 9.

#### TREMENDOUS FRESH.

We have just been visited by the most tremendous Fresh, that ever occurred in this section of country.

Much rain had fallen previous to Thursday last, but on that night rained in torrents, without a moment's intermission, in consequence of which, the water courses rose an unprecedented height.

There is scarcely a Mill or Bridge standing within the distance we have heard from

and the injury done to the crops and stock, immense. The long drought had previously burnt up the high lands, and our main dependence for bread was upon the low lands.

This hope is now blasted, and we fear that we shall have pinching times next summer.

For several days, travelling was out of the question. Stage-coaches could neither go or come, though the drivers made various attempts to force their way.

We fear that the flood has been general, and anxiously await intelligence from those sections watered by large streams.

Register.

From the Frederick Times.

We see by an advertisement in one of the papers, that Mrs. Mary Barney, daughter of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, has opened a school in Frederick for the instruction of young ladies.

It is seldom that the public are so fortunate as to meet with a lady fully competent in all the various requirements necessary to educate girls. Ladies of the highest distinction in Europe have not hesitated to engage in the education of females, gaining for themselves the greatest distinction.

Mrs. Barney is long and advantageously known in

the literary world as the author of several delightful works, unites to the experience of a highly cultivated mind, all those softer accomplishments which adorn the sex. Indeed the writer of this article knows of no lady in the United States more fully competent than Mrs. B. to impart to young ladies all those feminine graces which while they ornament, add to the force of education.—Frederick in future will possess a school equal if not superior to any in the country. Shortly a French lady, bringing with her from one of the Atlantic cities a distinguished character as a governess will assist in the duties of the institution. And we understand that it is the determination of Mrs. B. to engage the assistance of the best talents the country can afford—and we trust we hazard nothing in saying that the daughter of Judge Chase will receive from our countrymen all the kindness which the distinguished services of her family entitle her to.

M.

#### BOARD OF HEALTH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—12 o'clock, M.

The Board report, that there have been reported to them for the last 24 hours, the following deaths from Cholera:

In the city practice generally, 5 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 5

Greenwich Hospital, 1

Bellevue do 2

—

Total Deaths, 13

September 12—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 13—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 14—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 15—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 16—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 17—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 18—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 19—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 20—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 21—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 22—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 23—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 24—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 25—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 26—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 27—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 28—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital, 2

Greenwich Hospital, 2

Bellevue do 4

—

Total Deaths, 15

September 29—12 o'clock, M.

In the city practice generally, 7 deaths.

Dunne-street Hospital,

**BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company, the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

- 1st. Insurance on Lives.
- 2d. Purchase and Sale of Annuities.
- 3d. Receiving Endowments.
- 4th. Receiving Money in Trust.
- 5th. The Management of Trust Estates.

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28

**BASIL SHEPPARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.**

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of Black Blue, Dutch Rose Dahlias, Invisible Green, and Russia Riven; Brown, double milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

**CLOTHS.**

AND ALSO

**CLOMBET, for Over Coats.**

Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETTS.

Merino, Malacca, Silk, Satin, plain and twill, Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, Cashmere & Tambette

**VESTINGS.**

White, Black and Fancy Silk HINTING-CHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, CUS- PENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS, COLLAR AND ORIENTAL DECSS.

**LING GOWNS.**

All of which is respectfully invited the public to call and examine.

**SEEDS, PLANTS, &c., &c., &c., DOMESTIC ANIMALS, MACHIN- MENTS, BOOKS, &c., &c.**

For Sale at the American Farmer's Establishment, No. 16, S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

THE subscriber presents his respects to far- mers, gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them the seeds received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and various parts of this country, is an ample supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at low prices, and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealers in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, strawberry, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, balloons and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be prepared to order, from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is a great admirer.

PLoughs, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn-shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham, Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various fine wool breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; Dogs of several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman, various kinds of Poultry, such as white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, game, other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of the chosen breeds, (and more,) thereof, are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in many cases, the very best of the best sellers, and volumes, of a pecuniarily valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all article wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small com- mission-fee.

And though last in order, here, yet first in importance to every tiller of the soil and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them the Seeds of, or knowledge in their vocation, 'fresh and genuine,' having been carefully gathered from the field of Expertise, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers, and labelled 'THE FARMER AND GARDENER, AND LIVESTOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER,' and dispensed from the Printing Press of the establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$5 a year payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late American Farmer, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address,

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,  
American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An 'Extra' number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

**PRINTING  
Neatly executed at this  
OFFICE.**

**THE SACRED CLASSICS.**

THE subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

**THE SACRED CLASSICS,**

or  
**CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.**

With an original introductory essay to each author. Edited by RICHARD CATTERMOLE, B. D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

**UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPÆDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.**

PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE. On the 1st of January, 1834, will be published Vol. I. of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of

**THE SACRED CLASSICS,**

OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY: With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY

THE REV. RICH'D. CATTERMOLE, B. D.  
AND

THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

NO other country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation, while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Library of England has, through a variety of circumstances, been happily prevented from degenerating into the harshness of pedanticism; and thus the whole series of 'Sacred Classics,' is a well of truth and consolation open to the general reader as to the most ignorant student.

It is now to be expected in this collection, the next work, of all the most celebrated writers, whose names have been dedicated to the promotion and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their opposition to the sectional interests of individuals, or to the welfare and well-being of society. Essays on the Doctrines, Morality, and Discourses of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; &c. Sermons of the most eminent divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Poetry; and the choicest examples of Devotional & Sacral Poetry, will succeed each other in the order, which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

The publications of each author, or each separate production, as the case may seem to require, will be prefaced an Introductory Essay, pointing out their characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprising a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in undertaking 'THE CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY,' to present the collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to add his guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every circumstance of life.

The work will be handsomely printed in Folio 8vo, on good paper, cold pressed, neatly bound in Morocco Cloth, lettered; and published (in Volumes of about 400 pages each) on the first day of every month.

Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence: forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

The following issues of Authors whose works are intended for publication, is submitted in evidence of the impartiality of the series.

Terence Taylor, Bates, Bayle, Baxter, Owen, Caworth, Thomas A. Keppis, Barnet, Howe, Miller, Wilson, Buxton, Fenlon, Doddridge, Heath, Ballou, Hamond, Barlow, Tatton, Sherratt, Justin, Farndon, Horsley, Hale, Shelling, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Chillingworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charack, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Romane, Waterland, Whitehead, Balguy, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whately, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merrick, &c. &c.

Fol. I. (to be published on the 1st of January,) will contain

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Richard Cottermole, B. D.

Fol. II. (to be published on the 1st of February,) will contain

CAVEN'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—with Notes, and an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M. A.

Fol. III. (to be published on the 1st of March,) will contain

BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION, UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye Smith, D. D.

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Pick- dilly; Whittaker & Co. Ave. Maria Lane; Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court; D. A. Falbros, Oxford; J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge; Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; and J. Cumming, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller through out the Kingdom.

March 4th, 1834.

The English copy will cost, in England, a bout ten dollars. We propose to issue the American edition, under the superintendence of a learned American clergyman, in weekly numbers, on a single sheet of superfine paper, giving ninety six large 12 mo. pages, to be folded and stitched, and covered with strong envelope paper, at the rate of five dollars per annum.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

**WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.**

**RUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.**

description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Massa de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:

Kruizner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardinklass, written by himself; a very quaint book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Donnini's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Aldin Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. an author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale of Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancery Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1785, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Beau.

All the above cost in the "Library" but \$1.00 U. S.

Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at \$3 per annum, the library received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions to the above valuable work, received at this office.

IN CHANCERY,

26th August, 1834.

ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of James B. C. Latimer against Walter Lettow, made and reported by the Justice, Peter Wood Crain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, or before the 26th day of October next, provided a copy of this order be published once in three successive weeks in a newspaper before the 30th day of September next.

The reporter states the amount of sales to be \$499.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Aug. 27. 32w.

**FUNERALS.**

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself to the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKER.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favor.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

May 29.

**NOTICE.**

WE committed to my custody on the 25th June 1834, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself Ann W. Ridgely, says she is free, that she was liberated by a certain Edward Gott of Baltimore County, living on the York Road, near Shipley's Tavern; said woman appears to be about thirty five years of age, about five feet high, no perceptible flesh marks, her clothing consists of an old Linen Frock, &c.

Her owner, if any, is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. She will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R. WELCH or Ben.

SH. A. A. County.

July 31.

**ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, ETC.**

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of said county, by petition, in writing, of Spedden Wilson, praying for the benefit of the several acts of Assembly for the benefit of insolvent debtors, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them on oath, being annexed thereto, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland next preceding his application, and having appointed a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given bond and security for the faithful performance of said trust, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Spedden Wilson be discharged from confinement for debts, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette one week before October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the 4th Monday in October next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Spedden Wilson should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly as prayed.

June 26—3m.

G. BROWN WHITE.

July 26—3m.

GEORGE BROWN WHITE.

July 26—3m.

GEOR

# The Standard Gazette

VOL. LXXXIX.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1834.

NO. 39.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JONAS GREEN,  
THE BRICK BUILDING, ON THE PUBLIC CIRCLE.  
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The following beautiful little piece, is from Mr. Lyte's review of whose poem may be found in the last number of the Edinburgh Quarterly. In the words of the reviewer, "Mr. Lyte is certainly not the first man who when stooping to pluck a flower, is stopped by a lady friend, and desired to let it blossom on." We question, however, whether any of his predecessors have made poetical use of the petition.

Oh spare my flower, my gentle flower,

The slender creature of a day!

Let it bloom in its little hour,

And possess thy

Too soon its flowing charms must lie

Deceived, unnoticed, overthrown;

Or hasten not its destiny—

Too like thy own.

The breeze will roun this way to morrow,

And sign to find its playmate gone;

The bee will come its sweets to borrow

And meet us none.

Oh spare, and let it still outspread!

Its beauty to the passing eye,

And look on from its lonely bed.

Upon the sky!

Oh spare my flower! Thou knowest not what

The unloving hand would tear:

A thousand charms thou testest not

For treason here.

Yet Solomon, in all his states,

Was glad like Nature's simple child;

You could the world combine create,

One flower will.

Spare then his humble monument

Of an Almigh'ty's power and skill;

As let it at his shrine present

In homage still.

He made it who makes naught in vain,

He watches it who watches them;

And he can bestow'd in its fate

Who bade it be.

## THE BEHEAVERED SISTER.

BY G. N. PRENTISS.

In the spring of 1824 I contracted an acquaintance in a city of the South, with a gentleman who had removed from England to a country, with two small children, the one of ten, and the other a girl of nine, or of ages. These children were the most beautiful, I ever saw. Their extreme beauty, their deep and ardent affection, and their frequent bursts of childish and innocent mirth, made them as dear to me as if I had been the companion of their infancy. They were happy in each other, and in the whole world of nature around them. I had known him but a few months, when my friend was compelled to make a sudden and unexpected voyage to South America. His feelings were embittered by the thought of leaving his motherless children behind him, and, I was on the point of embarking for Liverpool, I promised to take them to their relatives.

My departure was delayed two weeks. During that period, I lived under the same roof with the little ones that had been consigned to my charge. For a few days they were penitent, and made frequent inquiries for their dear father, but their sorrows were easily assuaged, and regret for his absence changed to a pleasant anticipation of his return — ordinary sorrows of childhood are but upon the eagles' plumage, which vanishes at the moment when the proud bird springs into the air, to woo the first beautiful mate of the morning.

The day of our departure at last arrived,

we set sail on a quiet afternoon of summer.

It was a scene of beauty, and my heart fluttered as wildly and joyously as the wings of a young bird in springtime. It seemed in truth, as if man's control had stopped with the shore, that was retreating behind us, and left the world of waters to give back the hue of the upper skies, as pure and peaceful as at the first holy sabbath of creation. The distant hills bent their pale blue tops to the water, and, as the great Sun, like the eye of his Creator, sank in the west, successive shadows of gold, and crimson, and purple, came floating over the waves, like fairies from a fairy land. My young companion gazed on these scenes steadily and silently, and when the last tints of the dim light were melting into shadow, they took other hands, and a few natural tears burst forth as an adieu to the land they had left.

Soon after sunset, I persuaded my little friends to let me lead them to the cabin, and we returned to look out again upon the ocean. In about half an hour, as I was standing musically apart, I felt my hand gently pressed, and on turning round saw that the girl had stolen alone to my side. In a moment, the evening star began to twinkle from the edging of a violet cloud. At first, it gleamed faintly, and at intervals, but, it came brightly out, and shone like a ray upon the brow of the evening. The boy at my side gazed upon it, and bated it a pace, which told that a thought of rapacious was at her heart. She inquired, with simplicity and eagerness, whether, in the far place to which we were going, that same bright star would be visible, and seemed to regard it

as another friend, that was to be with her in her long and lonely journey.

The first week of our voyage was unattended by any important incident. The sea was at times wild and stormy, but again it would sink to repose, and spread itself out in beauty to the verge of the distant horizon. On the eighth day, the boy arose pale and dejected, and complained of indisposition. On the following morning, he was confined by a fever, to his bed, and much doubt was expressed as to his fate by the physician of the vessel. I can never forget the visible agony, the look of utter woe that appeared upon the face of the little girl, when the conviction of her brother's danger, came slowly home upon her thoughts. She wept not—the complained not—but, hour after hour, she sat by the bed of the young sufferer—an image of grief and beautiful affection. The boy became daily more feeble and emaciated. He could not return the long and burning glances of his sister, and at last, a faint heaving of his breast and the tender eloquence of his half closed eye, and a flush at intervals, upon his wasted cheek like the first violet tint of a morning cloud, were all that told that he had not yet passed the first dark day of nothingness.

The twelfth evening of our absence from land was the most beautiful I had ever known, and I persuaded the girl to go for a short time upon deck, that her own feverish brain might be faired by the twilight breeze. The sun had gone down in glory, and the traces of his blood red setting were still visible upon the western waters. Slowly but brilliantly the many stars were gathering together above, and another sky swelled out in softened beauty beneath, and the foam upon the crests of the waves was lighted up like wreaths of snow. There was music in every wave, and its wild, sweet tones came floating down from the rustling palms above us, like the sound of a gentle wind and a cypress grove. But neither music nor beauty had a spell for the heart of my little friend. I talked to her of the glories of the sky and sea—I pointed her to the star on which she had always loved to look—but her only answer was a sigh—and I returned with her to the bedside of her brother. I perceived instantly that he was dying. There was no visible string left, but a film was creeping over his eye, and the hectic flush of his cheek was fast deepening into purple. I knew not whether at first his sister perceived the change in his appearance. She took her seat at his side, pressed his pale lips to her own, and then as usual, let her melancholy eye rest fixedly upon his countenance. Suddenly his looks brightened for a moment, and he spoke his sister's name. She replied with a passionate caress, and looked up to my face as if to implore encouragement.—I knew that her hopes were but a mockery. A moment more, and a convulsive quiver passed over the tips of the dying boy—a slight shudder ran through his frame—and all was still. The girl knew, as intuitively, that her brother was dead. She sat in breathless silence, but I saw that the waters of bitterness were gathering fearfully at their fountain. At last, she raised her hands with a sudden effort, and pressing them upon her forehead, wept with the uncontrollable agony of despair.

On the next day, the corpse of the dead boy was to be committed to the ocean. The little girl knew, that it must be so, but she strove to drive the thought away, as if it had been an unreal and terrible vision. When the appointed hour was at hand, she came and begged me, with a tone that seemed less like a human voice than the low cadence of a disembodied spirit, to go and look upon her brother, and see if he were indeed dead. I could not resist her entreaties, but went with her to gaze upon the sleeping dust, to which all the tendrils of her life seemed bound. She paused by the bedside, and I almost deemed that her very existence would pass off with that fixed gaze.—She moved not—she sat—till the form she loved was taken away to be laid down into the ocean. Then indeed she arose, and left the world of waters to give back the hue of the upper skies, as pure and peaceful as at the first holy sabbath of creation.

The distant hills bent their pale blue tops to the water, and, as the great Sun, like the eye of his Creator, sank in the west, successive shadows of gold, and crimson, and purple, came floating over the waves, like fairies from a fairy land. My young companion gazed on these scenes steadily and silently, and when the last tints of the dim light were melting into shadow, they took other hands, and a few natural tears burst forth as an adieu to the land they had left.

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A DUEL AT ST. DOMINGO.  
Translated from *Le Courier des Etats Unis*, for the *N. Y. Times*.

Some years previous to the negro insurrection at St. Domingo, aided and seconded by England, in hatred for the success which France had supplied N. England with, dur-

ing the war of independence, the fine French Colony was at its summit of grandeur and prosperity. Culture and industry had amassed for it more gold than its mines could furnish to the avaricious Spaniards; this metal was in active circulation, and with it advanced luxury and superstitions of pleasures. Beneath the burning sky of the tropic, passions naturally warm became inflamed and ungovernable, where wealth, which alone is able to generate them, comes and often new incentives.

At the period of which I have to speak, 1788, the passion which predominated amongst the rich inhabitants of St. Domingo, was that of gaming. But those games where calculation or address equalized the chances of fortune could not suffice them for their love of play; there must needs be some of those games where chance would govern every combination of the mind, at those games where heaps of gold mount upon the table, where a throw of the die would stagger a fortune, or in like manner accumulate an enormous sum. It was at dice, in fact that the gamblers sought for feeling capable for stimulating their dull senses, and it was not unusual to see a whole plantation, a cargo of negroes, cast as a stake upon the fatal board. They would throw upon the table some dozen dice, mix them, and the player would pick up three with his dice-box. It was decided that the French officer should have the first throw. He then shakes with a firm hand the box which might render or deprive him of the speech of life; he throws the dice, which the eager looks of the dumb circle closely follow.

"Eleven!"

"It is good play, Commandant," spoke Severe, suspending his throw of the dice; the chances are for you. Hear me; if the hazard favours you, as it seems to promise, no pity nor mercy for me, for here I declare, upon my honour, you need not expect it from me, should I have a finer play than you. I hold him a coward, the one of us two, who shall

sacrifice the other."

"Play, sir, I don't stand in need of your importunate advice to inform me what I have to do."

Severe, with an ironical smile on his lips, tosses the three ivory cubes, which, after describing three slightly diverging rays, stop, and show fifteen at pair-royal.

Immediately the circle widens, quitting the side of the French officer, who finding himself alone in the front of his enemy, in a measure favoured, rises and assumes the firm attitude of a brave man.

"Your life is my property, sir," says Severe, throwing down the dice box, and seizing the pistol; "recommend your soul to God."

"Well, sir, fire, then," replies the commandant, laying his hand upon his heart—"fire! an honest man is at all times ready to die!"

He had not time to finish. The ball of Severe had shattered his skull, and dispersed his brains among the curious gazers, frozen with horror.

One evening in a play-house, a place of resort for the gamblers of Parisian-Prince, the inmates were amusing themselves at *gouardier* till the society was sufficiently numerous to animate the play. In these gaming receptions they style *gouardier*, simply playing *guards*, *gladiators*; when was in their slang phrase, throwing snow balls till the party arrived. An officer of the French marine, captain of a frigate, who had been resuming for some time in their colony, entered at this moment into the gaming room. In passing a table where they were playing, he gave a look and perceived some pieces of money belonging the players.

"Who makes up the game?" cried a voice.

"I," replied the captain (whose name has escaped me). He then came and carelessly threw a die, then turned away to a side-table to polish his glass of lemonade; meanwhile the gamblers continued the play.

"Commandant you have won," exclaimed Severe, who was one of the players; pick up the stakes!" and he pushed towards his fortunate adversary several traps of gold.

At the sight of this immense sum, the French officer, who fancied to have risked a few dollars, recurred in amazement, then pushing back the tray of gold which was presented to him: "I should believe myself wanting in delicacy, were I to appropriate that sum as having lawfully gained it." "It is but right to tell you, gentlemen, that in making up the game, I thought to have risked but the moderate sum which I had received upon the table. I neither wish, nor ought to regain that gold as my own."

"Take it, sir," says Capt. Severe. "You have as much right to it as you would have had to pay it, had you lost."

"You deceive your self, if you imagine that I should not have believed my honor stained in refusing to acquit a debt which I had not contracted, and consequently I should stain it by appropriating a sum I had not gained."

"You would have paid, Mr. Commandant," returned Severe, elevating his voice and laying stress upon the words: "You would have paid. I tell you who tell you?"

There was in the language, and still more in the Captain's tone, an idea of provocation which did not escape the marine officer. He likewise retorted in a bitter tone, and it was soon too late, when the friends of the two gamblers were willing to interfere, to prevent an awkward result. Each of the parties considered himself so grossly insulted that any medium to their respective wrongs became impossible, and a duel inevitable.

"Sir," says Severe to his opponent, "not wishing to have over you the advantage which every body knows my address at the sword and pistol would give me, I ought to offer you more equal terms. Let a loaded pistol be brought here immediately, a throw of the die shall decide which of us shall blow out the brains of the other."

"Agreed."

A thrill of horror pervaded them all; some took themselves off, trembling, not wishing to be witnesses of the bloody drama, which

was in preparation; others, animated with the feeling of brutal curiosity, formed a close circle around the gamblers, who seated in face of each other, and separated by a table four feet wide, were watching the preliminaries of the duel. Meantime a third person loaded the fatal weapon in presence of Severe and the French officer, a deadly silence reigned throughout the assembly, and the calm was unbroken save by some words devoid of spleen exchanged between the adversaries, who alone appeared to have retained their sang froid during this tragical moment.

As soon as the pistol was ready the parties took it, and examined if all was right, then laying it down upon the table, where two hands full of dice were scattered, each took up three with his dice-box. It was decided that the French officer should have the first throw. He then shakes with a firm hand the box which might render or deprive him of the speech of life; he throws the dice, which the eager looks of the dumb circle closely follow.

"Eleven!"

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He had not time to finish. The ball of Severe had shattered his skull, and dispersed his brains among the curious gazers, frozen with horror.

After this shocking duel, where, in general opinion, all blame was attached to Severe, that officer, already dreaded by his companions, impressed them still more with a strong feeling of repugnance. Assiduously avoided by every one of good repute, he returned to his fellow citizens, hate for hate—dread for disdain and when the insurrection broke out at St. Domingo, he joined the enemies' ranks, when he fought in command under orders of the English general Maitland. There he showed proofs, more than once, not only of extreme bravery, but of great skill in stratagem. It was to him that the insurgents owe nearly all their success up to the last engagement near Tivouren, where he was killed by a ball in his side, at the moment when victory had declared for him.

J. G. W.

*From the New England Gallery.*

AN EVERY DAY INCIDENT.

It has been observed, and with a great deal of truth, that the realities of life far exceed the romance, and that every day, and hour almost, are crowded with incidents in real life of a nature calculated to create in the beholder a more intense and thrilling interest, than any thing to be found in pages of the most high wrought fiction. An occurrence happened not long since, to which I was an eye witness, that will forcibly illustrate the above remarks. The Poet wrote truth, as well as poetry, who produced the splendid ode, containing the lines,

"Man's inhumanity to man  
Makes countless thousands mourn."

But to my story, I will tell it as I can, although I am aware that I cannot make my readers feel, while reading my faint description, all that I felt, while the incidents of my narrative were fresh before me.

# Maryland Gazette.

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
Thursday, Sept mber 25, 1884.

We are authorised to announce THOMAS ALLEN, as an Independent Candidate to represent Anne-Arundel county, in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

## CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

### FOR ANNAPOLIS.

*Opposition.* — *Nomination.*  
Sprig Hatwood, Nicholas Brewer,  
Fred'k. L. Grammer, George Wells.

### ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
Abner Linthicum,	Col. Thomas Hood,
Grafton B. Duvall,	Col. Robert Kent,
Alexander Franklin,	Geo. C. S. Ridgely,
Wm. Baker Dorsey.	Leonard Iglesias,
<i>Independent.</i>	
Edward Hammond,	
Wm. J. W. Compton,	

### CALVERT COUNTY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
John Beckett,	
James Kent,	
Samuel Turner,	
Urban Lovett,	

We have not heard of any Jackson Ticket.

### PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
Horatio C. Scott,	Benjamin L. Gault,
Dr. Benjamin Day,	Walter B. C. Worthington,
John B. Etcham,	
James Somerville, Jr.	Thomas G. Pratt,
Philip Barton Key.	

### BALTIMORE CITY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
Joshua V. Vassant,	Joseph Cushing,
Samuel Brady,	Josama Jones.

### BALTIMORE COUNTY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
Hugh Ely,	
Dr. John Orrick,	
John M. Wise,	
Jacob Shugger,	

### CHARLES COUNTY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
Wills,	Joe J. Merrick,
Duges,	Wm. G. Dailey,
Mitchell,	— Hughes,
Lancaster,	— Carpenter,

### FREDERICK COUNTY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
John Safford,	Daniel Duvall,
John Harritt,	Francis Bringle,
C. G. Tzandanner,	Robert A. Minn,
Abdul Uukeler,	William Roberts,

### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
Robert Wason,	
Joseph Holloman,	
D. John O. Wharton,	
Dr. Joseph C. Hay,	

### ALLEGANY COUNTY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
William M. Mahon,	George W. Devenon,
Jeremiah Berry, Jr.	Normand Bruce,
Joseph Frantz,	Alpheus Beal,
Lewis F. Klapstine,	William Ridgely,

### DORCHESTER COUNTY.

<i>Anti-Jackson.</i> (nominated.)	<i>Candidates announced.</i>
Dr. Joseph Niolls,	Samuel Patterson,
Levin Richardson,	Robert Griffith,
Wm. J. Ford,	Rd. Patterson of Wm.
Dr. Samuel B. Creighton.	

### TALBOT COUNTY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
Philip Harvey,	Thomas Bruff,
Philip F. Thomas,	Edw'd. N. Hambleton,
Morris O. Colston,	Solomon Matlkin,
Perry Robinson,	George Dudley,

### CECIL COUNTY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
L. D. Nowland,	Joseph Bryan,
William C. Scott,	Edward Wilson,
R. Bussey,	William Maxwell,
Joseph Harlan,	Joseph Roman, Jr.

### KENT COUNTY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
Michael Miller,	James B. Ricaud,
Henry Hurt,	James P. Gale,
Charles T. Browne,	Benjamin Kerby,
Dr. Thos. J. Herdman,	William Welch,

### QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
Lemuel Roberts,	Samuel Chace,
John B. Thomas,	John Brown,
Robert Larrimore,	Samuel Burgess,
Wm. S. Hambleton,	Elfred Price,

### CAROLINE COUNTY.

<i>Jackson.</i>	<i>Anti-Jackson.</i>
Wm. M. Hartcastle,	
Thos. Burchenal,	
Thomas S. Carter,	
James Turner,	

The Denton Advocate announces the name of Levin Seward, as an independent anti-caucus Republican candidate, and also a notice that Richard Chambers will be supported as a delegate, "for two reasons, on account of his superior qualifications, and on account of the hostility that was manifested towards him last winter by those, who in

that instance, misrepresented the wishes of their constituents."

### SOMERSET COUNTY.

Littleton D. Teachle,	
Dr. Thomas Robertson,	
Elijah C. Johnson,	
Lambert W. Hyland,	
Matthias Dashiel,	
Daniel Ballard,	
Joseph S. Cottman,	
Isaac D. Jones,	
John N. Bowland,	
Whitty Fontaine.	

### WORCESTER COUNTY.

Samuel R. Smith,	
Elisha E. Whitelock,	
Dr. William F. Selby,	
Dr. Chased Purcell.	

### ADIEU TO SEVERN.

Farewell! farewell! I leave the place  
Where I have spent sweet, happy hours;  
Where I find pleasure's mild embrace,  
Have ro'd the valleys, woods and bowers.  
Farewell! farewell! ye groves and streams,  
Ye murmuring rills—ye grots and vales;  
The radiant sun, with eastern beams,  
Invites me now to leave these dales.  
I go—I go, and leave behind  
No heart to grieve me, my wayward fate—  
Affliction's tear can never bind  
A broken heart left desolate.  
Life's chequer'd scenes no more will tried,  
Sail'd dimly down the stream of time;  
My ashes mingle with the dead,  
And Severn take this soul of mine.  
I'll seek in vain a lonely home,  
How sweet—be it a western sky;  
For there—I will return alone,  
In my paternal home will die.

H. E. A.

A Private, 23d Regtment received too late for to-day's paper. All appear next week.

### For the Maryland Gazette.

Mr. GUERRA.—It is to be regretted that any thing in the way of indifference towards the project, the so successful, for extending the buildings of St. John's College, should be brought to bear on our local election. I cannot, however, thank, than that the Editor of the Herald would have reflected on the tendency of that part of a late *democratization* in this state, with the note appended, in relation to a general subscription of the Governor, would, as a Visitor to the institutions, recommend to the author its suppression. In addition to the names of contributors, which I have seen inserted in that paper, in a less obnoxious character, it would be but justice to give credit to one worthy representative in Congress, the Hon. Isaac McKim. Of all those who subscribed, when a like attempt was made on a former occasion, Mr. McKim was the only one from whom was collected the amount of his subscription, being Two Thousand Dollars. Of two I have seen in print, in a former issue, since *twelve years*, at a time when Mr. M. K. could have had no expectation of Annapolis being made a part of his Congressional District, I make mention of this, I assure you, not with a view of its having that tendency which I may be understood to complain of, but sheer

### JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette.  
"Drowning men will catch at straws."

Mr. GUERRA.—It is extremely painful for me to appear before the public to vindicate myself, from what I conceive, to be a charge, or insinuation, against me, relative to my recent visit to Annapolis. A short time after I arrived at Washington, I perceived a paragraph in the Maryland Republican, headed "A cat peeping out of the bag," in which the editor tries to decry the visit of that city, (Annapolis) for the promotion of party ends, by insinuating that "the young men in the employment of Mr. Blair, editor of the Globe," was the prime mover of the meeting, which recently took place at Annapolis for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the legislature in opposition to what is now denominated the "Wing" party. The idea itself I thought so preposterous, that I would not have noticed the paragraph, but for the circumstance of a letter received from that place, stating, it was believed, that the editor had allusion to myself. The paragraph further insinuates, that said "young man" was sent there for the purpose above named by Mr. Blair, or the *Kitchen Cabinet*, so (denominated by the editor) and that it was a means of that party, or the Jackson party. To refute such an unfounded and libelous charge, I deemed it only necessary to say, that I know of the existence of no such cabinet, and I am, perhaps, as little known to Mr. Blair as the honourable editor of that paper; but I believe him to be possessed of principles too democratic, and too much of a gentleman, to attempt to influence any person in his employment to promote any political end. I should have thought the editor of the Republican knew me too well to suppose that I could be made an instrument in the hands of any man to further such an object; and I could have cherished the idea, that, from the repeated professions of friendship from him, he would have been the last man thus, in my absence, to injure me by a species of defraction, which I could not personally have an opportunity of repelling. But need it be wondered at in these party times, that a visit to a parent should be disturbed into an agency of Mr. Blair, and that too for the purpose of influencing the young men of the city of Annapolis? In attributing to me such influence, he does me honour over much. The young men engaged in that nomination, I know to be gentlemen too enlightened to be influenced by any man, and more especially by an individual occupying so humble a sphere in life as myself. No sir, disguise it as they may, they know it to be a spontaneous movement to action, by a community of young men, who have been virtually disfranchised, and who

are determined to throw off the yoke of political vassalage, by which they have been so long bound—a body of young men too enlightened not to know their wrongs, and too independent not to redress them—men, sir, who have forborne until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue,—and have become so indignant at those wrongs, that they are determined to rid themselves of this faction that has, like an incubus, so long hung upon the prosperity of the city. A faction, sir, that has ever proscribed the young men who dared to differ with them, in opinion—and for such a difference of opinion condemned them as being guilty of a species of crime, in their opinion, more heinous than sacrilege. And what do we now see but the active instruments of this faction calling a meeting of another party of young men of the city, to endeavour to reclaim those who are opposed to the caucus nominated ticket? I warn the young men to turn a deaf ear to the wiles and subtleties of their enemies—to pursue their course with firmness and discretion, and their victory is already obtained; for it is a combat of principle against interest, and justice with tyranny. And should they finally be defeated, they will enjoy the pleasing consolation that they encountered their enemy manfully, saved their principles, and their victory gained no honour. I would warn them against the many attempts now making through the columns of the Republican, to distract their ranks. Let them consider the persons who would attempt to deter them from their purpose by such a trade of metaphors, and such a quantity of political garbage, as fit instruments only to carry out the edicts of this political hierarchy, and not to form a political creed for a body of enlightened men. I conjure them to turn a deaf ear to their enemy's propositions to entice them into their ranks, whether they come in the soft accents of complacency, or the threatening tones of party rancour; and also invite into their ranks all that may be willing to engage in their cause.

If the charge contained in the inscription of the Maryland Republican be intended for myself, I do most positively deny being in any manner concerned in getting up and meeting, pronounced it to be without shadow of foundation and challenge proof. I consider the attempt to patch up a sinking party by individual injury, as ungenerous in the extreme, and quite characteristic of those men who wish to govern the city. So far from Blair, or any other individual of the Jackson party being concerned in getting up said nomination, I have considered it in its proper light, being a question entirely of a local nature, which the nomination of the gentlemen of different political opinions will verify. And if otherwise, are the men favourable to the candidates first mentioned, proper persons to introduce national politics into the question, who I know their sentiments are diametrically opposed to the principles they avow. The editor of the Republican himself, though I know how to be a principle violently opposed to the Bank of the United States, is yet the loudest in the ranks of its advocates, and is using every means in his power to promote a charter. What then is it that gives scope to the field of his actions, and induces him so loudly to call on the young men to abandon their cause, and embrace one which he considers more noble, and more worthy of their efforts? Can it be principle? If so, what glaring inconsistency! This is a case in point不堪以理喻 that the young men cannot be deceived. And should this question turn on national politics, (the U. S. Bank for instance,) could the young men who as well as myself, have long been attached to republican principles, embrace a principle that is at war with every feature of republicanism, and presents aristocracy in its most odious form? I think not.

Though I have thus been instigated before the public by the Editor of the Republican, I trust there are none who know me, suppose me capable of so little principle, as to be an automaton in the hands of any man. I think my conduct heretofore proves to all, that if personal considerations could have had any influence over my conduct, or private wrongs weighed an atom in the government of my actions, I would perhaps never have found in the ranks with some of the men who now endeavour to control the politics of the City of Annapolis. I have always acted from principle, uninfluenced by any man, and trust every man of that party, or the Jackson party. To refute such an unfounded and libelous charge, I deemed it only necessary to say, that I know of the existence of no such cabinet, and I am, perhaps, as little known to Mr. Blair as the honourable editor of that paper; but I believe him to be possessed of principles too democratic, and too much of a gentleman, to attempt to influence any person in his employment to promote any political end. I should have thought the editor of the Republican knew me too well to suppose that I could be made an instrument in the hands of any man to further such an object; and I could have cherished the idea, that, from the repeated professions of friendship from him, he would have been the last man thus, in my absence, to injure me by a species of defraction, which I could not personally have an opportunity of repelling. But need it be wondered at in these party times, that a visit to a parent should be disturbed into an agency of Mr. Blair, and that too for the purpose of influencing the young men of the city of Annapolis? In attributing to me such influence, he does me honour over much. The young men engaged in that nomination, I know to be gentlemen too enlightened to be influenced by any man, and more especially by an individual occupying so humble a sphere in life as myself. No sir, disguise it as they may, they know it to be a spontaneous movement to action, by a community of young men, who have been virtually disfranchised, and who

persons to erect a public tribunal—where

too, as has been the case, sentence is to be

pronounced without a hearing, and the char-

acters of some of our young, honest, sober,

and industrious fellow-citizens, to be most

wantonously aspersed, and their names set forth

in the public prints. But interest and self-

aggrandizement, are, too often, the spring

that gives action to the movements of men;

and more particularly those of a political

characters—but "a drowning man will catch

at a straw," and they poor fellows, have been

compelled to resort to the subterfuge of ridicu-

lous, scandal, detraction and vituperation;

which, I am led to believe will not prove to be

as much help to them as a straw, but will rather

tend to sink them beneath the waves. What

say you gentle reader, of such a course?

Is it calculated to call to their aid the virtuous

of our community? Does it not argue the

weakness of the cause in which they are en-

gaged? I will not denounce them; I will not

utter a word that will add to their misery.

Those writers, be they whom they may,

certainly cannot expect that the

of Voters (Scotland). Bill, the South Colonization Bill, the Sale of Bill, and to several other bills.

Authority of a letter from Madrid, the Spanish Cabinet had claimed the independence of France, and that the French were actually passing the Pyrenees. Ben says—“We are certain the French government will answer as its honour demands, and that it will have the cordial support of England. It is no time for hesitation in spite of the machinations of Holy Alliance. Neither Austria, Russia nor Prussia, yet acknowledged the young Queen of Spain, and there is no doubt but Don Carlos has instigated by these powers to make a division in the west of Europe, while they are doing all things to suit themselves in the same, with the understanding that Don Carlos shall be acknowledged legitimate king of Spain as soon as Russia shall have finished the Ottoman empire. But it cannot be England and France will be the dupes of despotism.”

LONDON, August 19.

KING'S SPEECH.  
CORONATION OF PARLIAMENT.

His Majesty went to the House of Lords yesterday, and prorogued the Parliament in the following Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
The numerous and important questions which have in the present, as in the two preceding years, been submitted to your consideration, have imposed upon you the necessity of extraordinary exertions; and it is with deep sense of the care and labour which have bestowed upon the public business, that at length close this protracted session, I release you from your attendance.

I continue to receive from all Foreigners assurances of their friendly disposition.

The negotiations, on account of which the differences in London upon the affairs of Low Countries were suspended, have not yet been brought to a close; and I have still

lamented the continued postponement of a settlement between Holland and Belgians.

On the other hand, I have derived the most sincere and lively satisfaction from the termination of the civil war which had so long distracted the kingdom of Portugal, and I desire to thank the Treaty which the states in Spain and in Portugal induced me to conclude with the King of the French, the Regent of Spain, and the Regent of Portugal, which has already been laid before you, contributed materially to produce a happy result.

Events have since occurred in Spain to distract for a time, the shades of tranquillity in that country, which the pacification of Portugal had inspired.

To these events, so important to Great Britain, I shall give my most serious attention, in concert with France and other powers who are parties to the Treaty of the 22nd, and the good understanding which prevails between me and my allies, encourages me to expect that our united endeavours will attend with success.

The peace of Turkey remains undisturbed, and I trust that no event will happen in that quarter to interrupt the tranquillity of Europe.

Aid is now essential, that we may be a step further in the white and black world, where we stand, and yet later, and Maryland in less condition, than the Marylanders.

The Marylanders and present, what is most important, will be exercised in the Board present, who are ill dollars is all the benefit which all will be received during the debt centuries hereafter. By me.

URRAY, Pres-

handed or sent

shier at the Un-

ited States to any one of

the important subjects of our Jurisprudence and of our Municipal Corporations, our attention will naturally be directed early in the next Session. You may always rest assured of my disposition to co-operate with such useful reformation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies. The estimates for the year are somewhat lower than those former years, although they included several extraordinary charges, which will not again occur. The same course of economy will still be steadily pursued. The continued increase of the revenue, notwithstanding the repeal of so many taxes, affords the surest proof that the resources of the Country are unimpaired, and justifies the expectation that persevering in judicious and well-considered measures will still further promote the industry and augment the wealth of my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen, it gives me great gratification to believe, that in returning to your several counties, you will find a prevalence of general tranquillity and of active industry amongst all classes of society. I humbly hope that Divine Providence will vouchsafe a continuance and increase of these blessings, and, in any circumstances which may arise, I shall rely with confidence upon your zeal and fidelity. And I rest satisfied that you will inculcate and encourage that obedience to the laws, and that observance of the duties of religion and morality, which are the only secure foundations of the power and happiness of empires.

The Lord Chancellor then declared the Parliament prorogued to the 25th of September next.

#### SPAIN.

The spirited Address reported to the Spanish Chamber of Deputies in reply to the speech of the Queen, was taken up for consideration on the 4th. The question that the proposed address be put to the vote entire was carried in the affirmative by 48 to 36. The approbation of the address as a whole was next carried by 49 to 32. It was then ordered that it should be considered paragraph by paragraph, in the next sitting.

On the 5th it was accordingly taken up by paragraphs, some of which gave rise to a good deal of discussion. The first seven paragraphs were agreed to, with some slight amendments; but before getting through with the whole, the hour of adjournment arrived, and the Chamber adjourned accordingly.

Official intelligence was received by the government at Paris, on the 9th ultimo, from the frontier, that Gen. Roudil had entered Elisondo, (the court town of Don Carlos), and which he made his principal headquarters since his return, at the head of 7,000 men.

Don Carlos, who was obliged to make a precipitate flight, took the route towards Leiza. Negotiations have commenced in considerable numbers. The wife and children of Zumalacarregui have arrived at Atinon, in the French territory. St. Pec is situated on the river St. Jean de Luz, half way from Bayonne to Elisondo. Atinon is the last French village in the same direction. Leiza, or Leyza, whither Don Carlos fled, is seven or eight leagues (four miles) west of Elisondo, four west of San Esteban on the Bisaura, and nine leagues from the frontier of France.]

Paris, Aug. 11.

A despatch dated Alhama, Aug. 8, states that Elisondo, Udrache, and the whole line, have been evacuated by the Carlists. Roudil has left a corps of troops at Elisondo, and he has himself proceeded to Urtxua against Zumalacarregui. Brigadier Figueroa has pursued the Guipuzcoans as far as Atinon. Leiza is preparing to follow his movement.

According to the Indicador de la Borda, of the 9th, a paper which is in the habit of supplying copious information relative to the state of the civil war on the other side of the Pyrenees, speaks of the cause and prospects of Don Carlos as utterly destroyed. It says that Zumalacarregui had retreated to the mountains, and no longer ventures abroad.

Don Carlos keeps close to the French frontier, and was seen on the 6th at Lantz ten minutes' walk from the neutral ground,

and so many precautions are taken to make it impossible that the insurgents should escape from any quarter, that they are totally deprived of the means of carrying on the war, or keeping two days in the field.

To these events, so important to Great Britain, I shall give my most serious attention, in concert with France and other powers who are parties to the Treaty of the 22nd, and the good understanding which prevails between me and my allies, encourages me to expect that our united endeavours will attend with success.

The peace of Turkey remains undisturbed, and I trust that no event will happen in that quarter to interrupt the tranquillity of Europe.

I have not failed to observe with approbation that you have directed your attention to those domestic questions which more immediately affect the general welfare of the community, and I have had much satisfaction in informing your wife and benevolent intentions by giving my assent to the Act of the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales. It will be my duty to provide that the authority necessarily created in commissioners nominating by the Crown be exercised with temperance and caution; and I entertain a confident expectation that its prudent and judicious application, as well as the diligent enforcement of the other provisions of the Act, will, by degrees, remedy the evils which at present prevail; and whilst they elevate the character, will increase the comforts, and improve the condition of my people.

The amendment of the law is one of your first and most important duties, and I rejoice to perceive that it has occupied so much of your attention.

The establishment of a central Court for the trial of offences in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, will, I trust, improve the administration of justice within the populous sphere of its jurisdiction, and afford a useful example to every other part of the kingdom.

To the important subjects of our Jurisprudence and of our Municipal Corporations, our attention will naturally be directed early in the next Session. You may always rest assured of my disposition to co-operate with such useful reformation.

Saint Jean de Luz, Aug. 5—All vessels

belonging to the ports of Pontaralia, Lescoa,

and P. saige, are to be taken to St. Sebastian,

and in case of endeavouring to escape are to be burnt.

It is supposed that this measure

has been taken to prevent the embarkation of

Don Carlos, if he should attempt to escape.

French and English ships continue to arrive at San Sebastian, for the purpose of

cruising along the coast of Biscay; and on

the French coast the authorities are taking

the most active measures to prevent all com-

munication with the insurgents.

At San Sebastian, however, there has been

a plan of insurrection set on foot by the

monks, not in favour of the Constitution of

the Cortes, as at Madrid, but in favour of Don Carlos. Several persons accused of being concerned in this plot, were arrested, and are to be tried by a military commission.

Barcelona, August 4.—Official advices received by the Spanish Consul, and which, by different routes, have also reached D. Joaquin Maria de Porrer. Delegates to the Cortes for Guipuzcoa, bring intelligence of the defeat of the principal corps of the faction of Navarre. In further confirmation of this fact, the government of the town of San Sebastian communicates the following:

“At this moment, nine o'clock, P. M. I have received a message from the Commandant General of this province, Don Gaspar de Jauréguy, in the following terms:

“The principal corps of the insurgents was defeated yesterday, 1st inst., near Iturgoyen, and the troops of the Queen are pursuing them in all directions.

“San Sebastian, Aug. 2, 1834.

JOSE DE ABURRUZA.”

#### WOOD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a quantity of OAK AND PINE WOOD, about five hundred cords, of excellent quality, and in good order for market. The Oak wood is of superior quality, as also the pine, about an equal quantity of each; it lies adjacent to State river, a short distance, in an excellent setting. Any person desirous of purchasing, may know the terms by addressing a letter to me at Douglass Manor, Anne Arundel County, or by application to R. Welch, of Ben. Shire, in the city of Annapolis, who will show the wood to any person desirous of purchasing.

CHARLES CARROLL.

Sept. 25, 1834.

#### NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody as a Router, way on the 25th August, 1834, a negro man, who calls himself John Gross, and says he belongs to N. W. Washington, of St. Mary's county, and follows it about five feet, or more, high, of a yellowish complexion, bushy head of hair, no percussive flesh-marks, no clothing consists of oldenburg shirt, breeches, old shoes, and hat much worn; he wears also other old clothing, and produces a pass when no doubt is forgotten. His owner is required to pay charges and take him from jail or will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben. Shire, A. A. County.

Sept. 1834.

#### CAPITAL PRIZE \$6,000.

#### LITERATURE LOTTERY,

Class No. 39, for 1834.

To be drawn at Wilmington (Del.) on Thursday, the 25th day of September, 1834.

At half past one o'clock P. M.

Fates & M. Intyre, Managers.

#### SCHEME:

1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	500
1 prize of	100
1 prize of	467 1/2
10 prizes of	30
10 prizes of	200
10 prizes of	100
50 prizes of	80
102 prizes of	15
102 prizes of	10
162 prizes of	5
1,473 prizes of	2 1/2

1,473 Prizes, amounting to \$30,895.

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS)

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, Sept. 17, 1834.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent on the Stock of the said Bank for six months ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to Stockholders on the Western Shares at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shares at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By orders,

SAM MAYNARD, Cashier.

Sept. 18, 1834.

M. Dubois and American, Baltimore, will please publish the above law.

FO. 3. SALES.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the FRAMED HOUSE, situated in Church Street, in the city of Annapolis, one door above Mr. Richard R. Goodwin's Shoe store. The above House is a good stand for business of any kind, and will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase, will be shown the premises by Mr. Thomas G. Waters, who will also make known the terms of sale. Should this property not be disposed of at private sale, before Wednesday the 5th day of November next, it will on that day be offered at public sale, at 11 o'clock, at the premises.

THOMAS R. BRAKES.

Sept. 18.

#### NOTICE.

I FORBID all persons depositing, carion, or any other filth or rubbish, or trespassing in any way upon my property, known as the "pond lot."

2 RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

WANTED.

A COLOURED WOMAN as a cook, and

to do the washing and ironing in a small

family in the country, to hire by the year.

Inquire of the editor.

#### ATTENTION! GUARDS.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade in front of the State House, on SATURDAY next, at 8 o'clock P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order, WM. BRYAN, O. S.

Sept. 25.

In Saint Mary's County Court sitting as a Court of Equity.

August 26, 1834.

Nathaniel Blakiston, and others,

vs.

Dent Blakiston, George Blakiston and John S. Mason.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of

the real estate decreed to be sold in the

case of Nathaniel Blakiston and others, made and

reported by James H. Allston, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, u less cause to the con-

trary be shewn by the first Monday in Novem-

ber next. Provided a copy of this order be

inserted in some newspaper published at An-

napolis, once a week for three successive weeks

before the twentieth day of October next.

&lt;p

**BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

- 1st. Insurance on Lives.
- 2d. Purchase and Sale of Annuities.
- 3d. Receiving Endowments.
- 4th. Receiving Money in Trust.
- 5th. The Management of Trust Estates.

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28

**BASIL SHEPPARD,  
MERCHANT TAILOR.**

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets consisting of Black, Blue, Dutch, Rille, Dullas, Invisible Green, and Russia Raven; Brown, double milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

**CLOTHES.**

AND ALSO

**CAMBLET,** for Over Coats, Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed, and Printed, Mixed, Ruined and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSIMERES. Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and Twisted Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, Cashmere & Foulard.

**VESTINGS.**

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERS, CHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHIRTS, STOCKS, COAT LINERS and ORIENTAL DRESSES.

**ING GOWNS**

All of which respectively invites the public to call and examine.

**SEED, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.**

For Sale at the American Farmer Establishment, No. 16. S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

The subscriber presents his respects to far more gardeners, and dealers in Seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, a sufficient supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he is prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on favourable terms as can be afforded by any dealers in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry plants, bushings and other flower roots, will at the proper seasons, be procured to order, from the best sources, including all the principal nurseries and gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,

PLoughs, hoes, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be procured from the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at the manufacturers' prices.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, particularly cattle of the improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon, and the Holstein breeds; Sheep of the Bakewell, Southdown, and various well bred breeds; Swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barntz breed; Horses, several varieties, for the farmer and sportsman; various kinds of Poultry, such as white and black keys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls, and several other species of animals, all of the choice breeds, (and no other,) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, agricultural, horticultural, and botanical, in much greater variety than in the book stores; some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all article wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business, are intended either to be kept on hand, or procured when ordered, for a small commission.

And though last in order, here, yet first in importance to every tiller of the soil, and keeper of Domestic Animals, the subscriber offers to them the Seeds of Knowledge in their various "fresh and genuine," having been carefully gathered from the field of Experience, and the garden of science—the whole done up in papers, and labelled: THE FARM, BRANDORDINER, AND LIVESTOCK BREEDER AND MANAGER; and dispensed from the Publishing Press of the establishment every Friday in the form of a weekly Agricultural Paper, at \$5 a year payable in advance.

N. B. This periodical is essentially similar to the late American Farmer, the publication of which has been for some time past suspended. Address

L. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

American Farmer Establishment.

Note.—An 'Extra' number of the Farmer, containing a Prospectus of the Establishment, a catalogue of Seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, post paid, for that purpose.

**PRINTING  
Neatly executed at this  
OFFICE.**

**THE SACRED CLASSICS.**

The subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

**THE SACRED CLASSICS,**

or, **CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.**

With an original introductory essay to each author. Edited by RICHARD COTTERMOLE, B. D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A. The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPEDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.

PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE. On the 1st of January, 1834, will be published Vol. I. of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of

**THE SACRED CLASSICS,**

or, **CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:**

With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY

THE REV. RICH'D. COTTERMOLE, B. D.

AND

THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

Another country is so like England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation; while her Divines have been distinguished above the common people by the copiousness and depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has, through a variety of circumstances, been happily preserved from degenerating into the narrowness of scholasticism; and thus the whole series of our "Sacred Classics," is a work of truth and consolation, suited to the general reader as to the most learned student.

It is intended to comprise in this collection, the best works of all the most celebrated writers, whose labours have been devoted to the elucidation and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their application to the immortal interests of individuals, or to the order and well being of society. Treatises on the Doctrines of Morality, and Evidence of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Specimens of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

To the productions of each author, or to such copies as production, as the case may seem to require, will be prefixed an Introductory Essay, pointing out their characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprising a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his native country.

The work will be handsomely printed in Folio 8vo, on good paper, cold-pressed, neatly bound in Morocco Cloth, lettered; and published (in Volumes of about 400 pages each) on the first day of every month.

Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence: Entitling the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

The following names of Authors whose works are intended for publication, is submitted in evidence of the impartiality of the selection:

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Cawood, Thomas A. Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, F. Bacon, Doddridge, South, But, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Jortin, Parsonson, Horsley, Hales, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Clarendon, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Rousme, Waterland, Whitchurch, Balby, Parson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whitby, Hammard, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merrik, &c. &c.

Vol. I. (to be published on the 1st of January,) will contain

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Richard Cottermole, B. D.

Vol. II. (to be published on the 1st of February) will contain

CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—

with Notes, and an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M. A.

Vol. III. (to be published on the 1st of March) will contain

BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION, UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye Smith, D. D.

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Piccadilly; Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, St. Paul's; Marshall, Stationers' Court; D. A. Falbys, Oxford; J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge; Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; and J. Cunningham, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom.

March 4th, 1834

The English copy will cost, in England, about ten dollars. We propose to issue the American edition, under the superintendence of a learned American clergyman, in weekly numbers, on a single sheet of superfine paper, giving ninety-six large 12 mo. pages, to be folded and stitched, and covered with strong envelope paper, at the rate of five dollars per week.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

**WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.**

**BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,**

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by an old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Maser de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:

Kritzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardinglass; written by himself; a very quaint book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis XIV.; by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by the author of the Donacie's Legacy, &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

A Lin Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Heilen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pele, in 1765, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Bon.

All the above cost in the "Library" but \$2.50!!!

Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at \$3 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for me above valuable work received at his office.

IN CHANCERY,

26th August, 1834.

ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of James B. C. Latimer against Walter Latimer, made and reported by the referee, Peter Wood Crain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 26th day of October next, provided, copied this order be published once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 30th day of September next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$400.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Aug. 21—5w.

FUNERALS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has discontinued the Cabinet Making Business, and intends to confine himself for the future altogether to that of an UNDERTAKE

P.R.

All orders for Funerals will be attended to at the shortest notice, either in the usual manner, or according to special direction.

He returns his thanks to the public for their patronage during the last twenty years, and hopes that his promptness and attention will continue to merit their favour.

WASHINGTON G. TUCK.

May 29

NOTICE.

WAS committed to my custody on the 25th June 1834, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself Ann W. Ridge, says she is free, that she was liberated by certain Edward Gott of Baltimore County, living on the York Road near Shipton's Tavern; said woman appears to be about thirty five years of age, about five feet high, no perceptible flesh marks, her clothing consists of an old Linen frock, &c. Her owner, if any, is hereby notified to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. She will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R. WELCH of Ben.

Shiff A. A. County.

July 31.

Anne Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of said county, by petition, in writing, of Spedden Wilson, praying for the benefit of the several acts of Assembly for the benefit of insolvent debtors, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, as far as he can ascertain them on oath, being annexed thereto, and having satisfied me that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland next preceding that his application, and having appointed a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and said trustee having given bond and security for the faithful performance of said trust, it is thereupon ordered and adjudged by me, that the said Spedden Wilson be discharged from confinement for debts, and that he by causing a copy of this Order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette on each week for three successive months before the fourth Monday in October next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel County court on the 4th Monday in October next, to show cause, if any they have why the said Spedden Wilson should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly as prayed.

June 26—3w.

GIDEON WHITE.

**NOTICE.**

The Commissioners for Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the 28th day of October next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clerk.

Sept. 11.

**A BY-LAW.**

Relating to Licensing Carriages and Carts. BE it established by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this By Law, the following shall be the rates of License upon Carriages of burden and pleasure: