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A FRAGMENT

Found in a Skeleton Case.

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull
Of an ethereal spirit full!
'Twas a narrow cell was life's retreat!
'Twas a space was thought's mysterious seat!
'Twas a beautiful picture filled this spot!
'Twas a dream of pleasure long forgot!
'Twas a love, nor joy, nor hope, nor fear,
'Twas a lost one trace or record here!

Behold this mouldering canopy
Which shows the bright old sunny eye!
But start not at the dismal view!
If social love that eye employ!
It with no lawless fire it beam'd!
But through the dew of kindness beam'd!
That eye shall be for ever bright,
When stars and suns have lost their light!

Here, in this silent cavern hung
That really, sweet and tuneful tongue!
It faltered's honey it declined,
And where it could not praise, was chain'd!
It bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle caution never broke!
'Twas tuneful tongue shall plead for thee,
When death ungodly slays thee!

Say did these fingers define the mine,
Or with its cruel rubric shine?
'Twas the rock or wear the gem,
Can nothing new and old to them
But it the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
'Twas hands a richer need shall claim
Than all that waste on wealth or fame!

Avails it whether bare or shod,
Toe feet the path of duty tread?
If from the bowers of joy they led
To such affliction's humble bed,
If gentler's guilty dribe they spurned,
And home to virtue's lap returned,
'Twas feet with Angel's wings shall vie,
And tread the path of the sky!

THE PROCRASTINATOR.

"Time—only regarded in Music and Dancing."
Cunningham's Fashionable World Displayed.

Procrastination may be unfortunately considered as the predominant habit of many of the inhabitants of all countries under the sun; but as it is one of the national characteristics of our sister land—the green and flowery island, I trust the warm-hearted inhabitants of that verdant country will forgive me for presenting an Irish procrastinator, as the procrastinator, *par excellence*!

"Thunder an' agas! Molly Maggs, Katty Parcell, Tim Cleary! sure ye won't answer, if I bawled myself black in the face, and skinned my throat for ye'r sakes. Mistress Molly Maggs! oh! it's yourself that's the patron of a housekeeper," continued the old steward, sarcastically, at the same time elevating his canestick, that was simply a scoured raw potato, and contained nothing more distinguished than a farthing candle, which he held, so that its flickerings fell upon andy dilapidated chairs, where the moth and the worm securely revelled amid destruction. Shaking his grey head, he repeated as he passed from the anti-chamber into the great hall—"It's yourself that's the patron of a housekeeper, Molly Maggs! to see the dirty dust upon them elegant chairs. Katty Parcell! sure, this, ye're a beautiful housemaid. Tim—Timmy Cleary! I'd take an even bet he's as drunk as Moses at this blessed minute! 'Tis just ring the 'larum bells; oh, bother! here's the string broke, and worse a word it'll spake. Bat Beetle—ah, there ye are, Batty, my boy, run erra run, and tell every one of them that here's a letter we should have got ten days ago, only 'cause of the delay; and mother's married—to a foreigner for any thing I know—an' he an' the new mistress, 'tis he here to-night, as sure as ye'r name's Batty—that's a gay gossamer! well, ye'r a nimble boy, I'll say that for you, it's a sin and a shame to put such feet as your's into brogues at all."

Batty's intelligence was, as might well be supposed, of an alarming nature. Soon the passage leading to the great hall echoed a scuffling and shuffling of bare or slipshod feet, and presently the members of the kitchen household of Castle Mount Doyme crowded around the eccentric, but faithful old steward, Morty Mac Murragh.

"Och, ye'r come, are ye?" he exclaimed, without heeding their vociferous demands for news—"ye'r come and a purty figure ye'll cut before the foreign lady. You, Mistress Maggs, as housekeeper, with a blue bed-gown, and—bat I don't want to say any thing offensive—only it'll take ye a month o' Sundays to hinder the cloths from falling off, if ye walk ever so easy; and you, Katty, though ye're a clean skinned girl ye might as well be a negro, for any thing I could tell, by this blessed light, to the differ. Tim—Tim—there's no use in life in my setting myself as a pathon to ye—ye'r a sinner, Tim—I'd say nothing to ye'r taking a mornin', or two or three decently stiff tumblers after dinner, or may be a nip to keep the cold out o' ye'r stomach of a winter's night, but to be always drink—drink—drinking, like a frog or a fish! Tim, I'm ashamed of ye, I am, indeed. The Lord look down upon ye, ye poor sinner. Go to bed."

Tim did not seem at all inclined to obey the old man's directions; but he stumbled as

far as the door, and holding by it, maintained a tolerably erect position; while "Mister Morty," as he was called, scolded, directed, and re-directed the ill sorted servants, who had been deemed sufficient to keep the dwelling of Castle Mount Doyme from damp and decay. At last they ran off in different directions to make some—they hardly knew what—preparation; but the housekeeper paused in the middle of the hall, turned to the all-important steward, and inquired—

"What time was it the murther fixed did you say, Mister Morty?"

"His honour says that he'll be surely here by Thursday, that's the Thursday that's past."

"Dear me! then he'll hardly come to-night. Bless his sweet face! When he was a boy, we always gave him a week's law; and it 'tis at the fashion of the family to mend as they grow older."

"Something strikes me they'll be here to-night, any way," replied the old man; and I must insist on all being ready."

"Very well," rejoined the housekeeper; "you need not be so high about it. Mister Morty, I've lived as most as long as ye'rself in the family, counting my mother into the time, which is all one; and though it is not material to like a young mistress over the head, yet I'm sure my heart bates double joy at the thought o' seeing the baby I've so often nursed on my knee, a married man." She then departed, and, although persisting in her belief that her master would not arrive that night, because it was too near the time he had appointed, though there could be no harm in making herself decent, and having quickly accomplished her toilet, she despatched Bat to the nearest cottage to say, that "Masher was coming home that night with a new ill-giant wife, and that they must all come to help her to get ready; then Bat had to post on to 'Corney Phelan's, general dealer, for candles and salt, a quire of brown paper, some nails, and whatever 'bits o' boards he could spare, to make glass off, to mend the broken 'windy, 'cause the lady was tender may be, and might catch cold; besides, he was commissioned to bring twine and butter, and pepper, and a score of things, the most necessary portion of which he, of course, forgot, and, in his zeal, rendered the other half ineffective, particularly by suffering the untied paper-bag of salt to fall into a stream, and mixing the rusty nails with the flour.

All was confusion at the castle. Tim had contrived to get on an antiquated tarnished livery; and Morty, who, to do him justice, was the pattern of neatness—Irish neatness, at all events—was arrayed as befitting what he considered his elevated rank in the establishment. Some poultry was sacrificed, to make spatch coeks in a minute; and if a great deal was not accomplished, there was, nevertheless, a greater bustle than if ten times as much had been actually done.

The night waned on—it was clear, cold, and frosty; the candles approached the sockets of the rich old silver candelabras, that stood in solitary dignity at either corner of the dining chamber, contrasting strangely in their brightness with the worn darkness, which was still agitated by the north winds blustering through the broken panes, that Morty had not yet stopped up, though he toiled, and hammered, and mended, with indefatigable industry. At the opposite end of the room rose a huge black marble chimney-piece, and from beneath its distorted arch, a fire, of mingled wood and turf, threw the dense and towering mass into strong shadow; as it glowed heavily over the blazing embers, a little imagination might induce the belief that it was a deep cavern, in whose interior sheltered a burning crater—so hot, and darkly red streamed the fire from within. There was a strange blending of poverty and profusion in the garniture of the table—the plate was rich, the linen poor, all that belonged to the olden time told of prosperity; but it was the prosperity of the past century; all that was modern was mean, and showed that the careful eye and hand of a mistress had been long wanting. To be sure, the shade of a bachelor, even in modern times, is comfortable enough. Tables, and chairs, and carpets, and curtains, those little elegancies, those sweet and tasteful souvenirs of existence, those tokens of household life, which vary and embellish domesticity—did I say domesticity—poor miserable mortals! I should have remembered all you can know of that sweet world is its sound—its feeling is far from yet though ye be clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day, yet are there none to whom you can praise, even the beauty and fragrance of a flower, with the consciousness that one heart echoes not only your words, but your feelings.

One would have thought that Morty had some undefined notion of the sort, and of the necessity there was to make things more comfortable when a lady was expected, by his wandering from place to place, now wafering a slip of brown paper on a "vint" in the window frame, then casting an eye for the twentieth time over the table, to see that, according to his ideas of propriety, nothing was wanting. He had drawn two arm-chairs under the shadow of the chimney, and placed a small inlaid table, that had belonged to his former mistress, between them, thinking, to repeat his muttered phrase, that it would be handy for masher's tumbler, out of the

could," and again repaired to the window, to reduce an obstinate board to obedience, which the wind had blown into open rebellion. When he had at length succeeded, he seated himself on the expansive window-seat, which overlooked the castle-yard and presently he saw, distinctly, in the moonlight, the figure of his master's old nurse, Mitty Eldred, creeping along the wall, and stooping every now and then to call some particular flower or plant that struck her fancy. His former lady was a native of Scotland, and much discontent had been expressed by the dwellers in Castle Mount Doyme at her importing a Scottish nurse to attend on the only child she ever had. Notwithstanding this Mitty remained at the castle; and in her age and feebleness was paid much attention. It might be more from fear than love, for divers things were whispered relative to her skill in various ways, which blanched many a rosy cheek in the adjoining village. She was, in truth, very old—mid-way in her dotage, and creaked in her temper; these—added to the advantages which a Scotch education gives over an Irish one—rendered her an object of respect and mistrust. She soon passed from Morty's sight, and while he was yet wondering what she could be gathering at that hour, the old creature entered the dining-room, with an almost noiseless step. Her clean white apron was nearly filled with grass and tangled weeds; and her eye, still clear and blue, had in it more of light than it usually possessed. "Said ye na," she commenced, "said ye na," Morty, that a bonny bride was coming home this br' winter's night; and did ye na think to put the flowers to mak' her welcome; ken ye na the song?"

"The primrose I will put, the daffodil o' the year, And I will put the pink, the emblem o' my dear, For she's the pink o' woman-kind, and blooms with out a peer. And a' to be a poise to my sin dear May."

"Whisht with ye'r ballads, agair!" interrupted the steward; "it's ill in such an odd cracker as you to be turning up love songs—it's like sun-beams sparkling on skulls and cross bones. Lord save us! So be off to ye'r prayers, Mitty, honey. Sure there are no flowers now going at all, murther!" The sly old creature, however, seating herself in one of the arm-chairs near the fire, continued chanting snatches of old ballads, and apparently arranging the offering she deemed it right to make to her nursing's bride. Morty had just determined upon a gentle method of dislodging her, when the clatter of horses, and the sound of carriage-wheels, called him and the other domestics to the steps of Castle Mount Doyme.

Mr. Mount Doyme had experienced no mischance on his journey until he arrived nearly at the termination of his own avenue. Morty, we have already seen, did not deserve to be numbered amongst unfaithful stewards; but yet, "somehow," it never occurred to him that the old trees, which had been felled for firewood, could impede the progress of his master's carriage, although they had fallen directly across the road, where, of course, after an Irish fashion, they would remain to be used when wanted by the servants—or, indeed, the neighbours and neighbouring children, who might feel inclined to cut them up for the purposes over these trees, nevertheless, the carriage upset, and Mr. Doyme, in no very gentle temper, carried his young and lovely wife, almost in a state of insensibility, into the hall, where she again ran the risk of her life, and narrowly escaped suffocation from the smell of burnt feathers and whiskey.

"Blessings upon your sweet faces!" Long life and prosperity to the both—sure they're a beautiful pair!" "Long may they live to reign over us!" "May their bed be made soft in Heaven, yet, I pray God!" "May they never know sin or sorrow!" May God's fresh blessing be about them, were a few of the warm and affectionate salutations which awaited Mr. Mount Doyme and his bride; and from many glad hearts and cheerful voices did the wishes proceed; though it was, all the peasantry, who had heard the rumour of his arrival, had crowded down to the hall, in anticipation of seeing the "young masher."

But where was Mitty Eldred?

When Mrs. Doyme was completely restored, her husband led her into the dining room; there the old nurse met them, and, hugging her long withered arms round her darling neck, mingled tears and smiles of affection and imbecility together.

"I ha' naething to gie ye'r bonny bride," she exclaimed, looking at the young and fair creature, who, surrounded by so wild-looking a group, shewed more surpassing in her loveliness; "naething but these wild flowers, that I pu' in the night daw. See, here is

"A baddin' rose, when Pheobus preps in view."

For it's like a baamy kiss o' her sweet bonnie moun."

The bride took the gift, but her eyes were fixed on the donor.

"The lily it is pure, and the lily it is fair, And in her lovely bosom I'll place the lily there."

Again she accepted the flower, without looking at it.

"The woodbine I will pu' when the evening star is near, And the diamond drops o' dew, shall be her een so clear."

Her small white hand was extended for the third time, when she shrieked, and the leaves quivered in her fingers.

"Roses—lilies—woodbines, Mitty," exclaimed Mount Doyme, angrily, "why here is sought but warmwood, rue, and nettles."

"Heck, Surs!" replied the nurse, "if the Lord has turned my winsome flo'rea into sic like, his will be done." She folded her arms on her breast, and noiselessly withdrew.

"And that odd, wild woman was really your nurse, Charles," said Mrs. Mount Doyme the next morning; I trust, my love, you are not infected by her madness; I hope you will not give me the rue and nettles instead of the happiness you so often promised."

"By Heaven!" exclaimed the lover-husband; and then he swore after the most approved fashion, and truly with real sincerity of purpose, to devote his existence—his fortune—his time, to promote her happiness;—and she believed him!

Six months passed as rapidly as if only six weeks had elapsed, and though Caroline loved her husband as much as ever, she had discovered his besetting sin. "My love," said the lady "There is no possibility of crossing the court-yard, the weeds are so rampant, and the stones, that tumble from the Castle parapet, so numerous, that I cannot now pick my steps to the little flower-garden, which your only effective servant, Old Mary Mac Murragh, keeps in such nice order for my gratification."

"Well, faith, it is too bad, and I will, indeed, send to the workmen who are engaged clamping turf, to clear the rubbish away."

"And as you have masons in this part of the world, let them be employed to take down or secure those battlements—My are positively dangerous in their present state."

"Certainly, my love."

"Yes, you say 'certainly'—but of any thing being done there is no certainty."

"I declare that I will see to it."

"Now?"

"How can I attend to it now—don't you see I'm not shaved?"

"But you ought to be—let me ring for Morty, and he will heed your directions; forgive me, but you seem strangely infatuated by a habit of procrastinating."

"Why, yes, but I can't help it—it's a family failing. But what's the matter with your cheek—it is dreadfully swollen?"

"Only the tooth-ache."

"How could you possibly get the tooth-ache?"

"Rather, how could I avoid it? There is not, I do believe, an entire pane of glass in the castle."

"My dearest love, I am distressed beyond all measure—and as soon as I am dressed—presently—I'll send a man and horse off to Ballytrane for glaziers, masons, and every tradesman, who can by any possibility be wanted to set every thing in order."

He went so far with this resolve as to ring for his valet, but instead of the valet came his withered nurse, bearing in her arms, Fido, his favourite dog, in the agonies of death.

"Good Heavens, Mitty—how came this?"

"The poor beast went into Mad Ronald's stall, and the animal as ye see, just kied the life out o' him! The uncomplaining but suffering dog crawled to his master's feet, and looked piteously in his face."

"My poor Fido—my faithful old friend!" murmured Mount Doyme, kindly, while he examined injuries which he saw it would be in vain to attempt to heal; "but how is this—I always understood that Ronald was kept in a separate stable—his vicious tricks are known of old?"

"Heck, ye may say that! but what's to hinder any living thing from ganging into this stall—the door has no hinges, ye ken, and winna stay shut?"

"It is a cruel case," said Mount Doyme, "that amongst the household nothing of the sort is attended to."

"My bairn, my bairn," replied the crone, "ye attend to naething ye'cain sell; and the house ainly follows the example."

"My poor Fido!" continued his master, "I never sat that stable door, without intending—"

"Hush, hush!" interrupted the nurse, laying her skinny finger on her lips; heard ye ne'er that 'Heil is paved wi' good intentions?' ye'r winsome wife is aye too young; she canna be expected to ken the care o' sic matters; but for her sake, e'en more than ye'r ain, see an' act ere it be o'er late. The gloaming is o'er ye now, but beware o' the night."

Mount Doyme heard little, and heeded less the old woman's advice, for he was witnessing, without the power of alleviating, the dying agony of his poor favourite; his gentle wife shared in his feelings, and when Fido's expiring effort was to lick the fair hand which had so often caressed and ministered to its wants, she turned silently away, unwilling that even her husband should witness the emotion which she could not suppress.

More than four years had passed into the gulf of time. On the whole, matters at Castle Mount Doyme, were rather worse than better. To those acquainted with how things were managed in what were most falsely termed "good establishments," in the sister country, a true picture of coarse, yet lavish expenditure, has been often presented—a house filled with guests, from the garret to kitchen—some of whom, it is true, of high and honourable distinction—but the majority consisting of poor and idle relatives, too proud to work—but not too proud to partake

of the bit and the sup, and the cast-off remnants of those who had it to bestow.

"His honour, God bless him, 'I'll never miss it," was echoed in the kitchen and acted upon in the parlour. And, as from hour to hour—from day to day—from week to week—and from month to month—the amiable, but indolent, Mount Doyme, put off every thing where investigation was concerned, he was, it may easily be believed, in as fair a way to be ruined as any gentleman could possibly desire. He knew that his agent was any thing but an honest man; and yet his habits prevented his looking into accounts, where fraud could have been detected by the simplest school boy—he felt that he was surrounded by a nest of sycophants who slandered the very bread they consumed, and daily resolved that "on the morrow" he would get rid of some 'T'm this, or Jack that, or Paddy the other," who was preying upon him, without drawing a veil even over his mal-practices. But no "morrow" ever dawned on a genuine procrastinator. His wife's delicacy of constitution could ill support the noisy company and late hours of an Irish house at the period of our story, and she shrank from what she could not save, into a somewhat solitary turret of the rack rent castle; she had now also the duties of a mother to perform, and felt a sweet and holy tranquility in watching her lovely infant, in whom a mother's fondness daily discovered increased beauty.

"You do not smile as cheerfully to-night as usual, darling," said Mount Doyme, at the same time pressing his wife to his bosom, and parting her golden curls on a brow that might rival the snow in its mountain purity; and yet I never saw our little Charles look so beautiful."

"He is beautiful," she replied, to you I may surely say so; I can almost see the blood circulating on his cheek as it presses the soft downy pillow, and those blue veins, marbling his noble brow, which is so like your's, dearest; and now as he lays his cherub lips just parted, look at his small teeth, shining like pearls encased in richest coral. My blessed boy," she continued with all the earnestness of truth, "I often think, when I behold you thus, that God will take back to himself so fair, so bright a creature!"

"Silly, silly girl—and can such folly make you sad to-night? For shame."

"It is not that exactly; I have had a letter from Dublin—and that situation is gone."

"D—n it!" muttered Mount Doyme, bitterly.

"Had your application been sent in one day sooner, you might have had it—and you know—"

"Hold your tongue," he interrupted, angrily; "I know I am a most unlucky fellow. Who could have imagined it would have been snapt up in that way? but I suppose you will set that down also to my procrastination, as you call it."

His wife made no reply, but busied herself in adjusting some portion of the drapery of her child's couch. Again he spoke—

"It is a greater disappointment than you dream of, and one I can ill bear—to confess the truth my rent-roll has become unprofitable, and I cannot exactly tell how to lessen my expenditure."

"If the latter is necessary, nothing is more easy. Why, out of the twenty servants employed, five only are effective."

"I could not turn off the old servants and leave them to starve."

"God forbid you should leave them to starve, pension them off, that is the best, the only way."

"Easily said. How could I pension them off, when I find it impossible to command ready money to pay even the tradesmen?"

"Pray, when does Mr. Sheffield Shuffleton mean to take his departure?"

"When I can pay him fifteen hundred good English pounds, value received."

"My dear, Mr. Shuffleton, his servant, and two horses, have been here during the last five months—he has made good interest at all events."

"You women pretend to know every thing. What was I to do; he came for his money—I had it not to give—so of course I asked him to remain, which, don't you see, has been a great accommodation to me."

Mrs. Mount Doyme shook her head. "You forget the immense additional expenditure it has occasioned—he is what you call a regular five bottle man."

"Indeed, Caroline, it shocks me to see the note you take of such matters—there is something dreadfully mean in observing what people eat and drink."

"I would not have my husband mean—I would only have him just," she replied, with much firmness. "I would have him calculate his income, and live within it; I would have him discard an agent whom he knows to be worthless and dishonest."

"Stop—in mercy stop!" exclaimed Mount Doyme, in a tone of sad but earnest entreaty; "would to Heaven I could do so!—but that man has me within a charmed circle, which seems hourly closing. I am so dreadfully in his power—I have suffered him to get hold on my property, bit by bit, in exchange for paltry sums lent from time to time to supply present necessities, and which, after all, were useless. If I had only obtained this situation, I should then have had an excuse for living part of the year, at all events, away from this destroying gulf."

(Continued to fourth page.)

market of silver metal in circulation was as low as \$4,000,000 sterling. The silver first opened after the discovery of Hungary, Bohemia, Saxony and the Tyrol, and these so much increased the circulating medium, that it raised the price of necessities, even before the discovery of America. Great was the depression of prices in England during the Heptarchy, coin had almost disappeared, and metals were paid in what was called living money, or cattle and slaves. Before the conquest of Mexico, the annual receipts of the Spaniards did not exceed \$350,000, but in Mexico they found accumulated treasures of the sovereigns, and others in Peru. New mines were opened and the receipts amounted to upwards of \$3,000,000, amounting in twenty-five years to one half of the metals then in circulation, the whole of which may have been \$34,000,000 sterling. The consumption was increased—a taste for costly ornaments prevailed, and rich offerings were made to churches. The mines of Potosi for many years added more than \$2,000,000, and other mines increased the supply. In one hundred years from the discovery of America, deducting the exportation to India, the circulating specie was quadrupled in amount, and commodities changed their nominal value by an advance in the ratio of five to one. In 1700, the total amount of coin in Europe was, it is supposed, \$2,200,000 sterling, and the quantity steadily increased for the next century. But the revolution in the Spanish Colonies was fatal to the mines, and the products of the European mines has decreased.

With this diminution has come an increased demand. Tea, which was first used about 1700, cannot now be taken without spoons, which now take up more silver than was employed in all other kinds of plate one hundred years ago. Spoons and forks require half the silver that is manufactured in Great Britain.

The consumption of silver, in plate, is in that country 1,275,316 oz; the quantity used in plated ware is 900,000 oz; 500,000 oz. are used in watch cases, and in other things nearly as much. The value of gold used in manufactures is about double that of silver. Taking into consideration this, and the loss by abrasion in circulation, and the drain to the East Indies, it is supposed that since 1809 the circulating specie has been reduced one sixth, and that it is now \$313,000,000 sterling. This decrease, which seems likely to continue, will much reduce the money price; though the influence of paper money of good credit may somewhat sustain them.

Boston Courier

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, April 5, 1832.

NOTICE.

The voters of Anne Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, friendly to the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, are respectfully invited to attend at Annapolis on the WEDNESDAY succeeding the first Monday in court, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Our friends of the neighbouring county of Prince-George's, are respectfully invited to co-operate. MANY VOTERS.

NEW POST OFFICES.

A Post Office has been established at Marlintonville, another at Sykesville, both on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

The Post Master General has informed the Post Master (John Thomas, Jr.) at Newton Trap, that the name of the Post Office is changed to JEFFERSON, Frederick county Md.

Publishers of papers &c. who send papers to the above post office will please notice the change and change the direction of their packages to Jefferson Md.

APPOINTMENTS

BY THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE, MARCH, 1832.

BALTIMORE DISTRICT—ALFRED GRIF-
FITH, P. E.

Baltimore City—John Davis, S. G. Ros-
zell, J. L. Gibbons, T. H. W. Monroe,
H. S. Keppeler, J. A. Collins
Sharp and Abney streets—John C. Lyon.
East Baltimore—John Bear, Thomas B
Sargent.

Baltimore Circuit—R. Cadden, John Bow-
en, N. B. Mills, sup.

Severn—Jacob Larkin, James Riley.
Annapolis—Job Guest.

Calvert—Philip B. Lipscomb, Charles Kal-
bus.

Prince George's—William Edmonds.

Saint Mary's—John Smith, Francis M.
Mills.

Eden—Tobias Riley.

Montgomery—Andrew Hemphill, W. O.
Lumbard.

POTOMAC DISTRICT—HENRY SLOAN,
P. E.

Alexandria—Norval Wilson.

Frederick—James M. Hanson, George
Hildt.

Georgetown—Henry Furlong.

Washington—Housewurt, W. Evans, J.
Chalmers, sup.

Leesburg—Charles A. Davis.

Loudon—Thomas J. Dorsey, F. McCart-
ney.

Stafford—Edward E. Allen, Jacob Lanus.

Dumfries—Stephen Smith.

Fredericksburg—Hezekiah Best.

Lancaster—J. Berkley, G. G. Brook.

Westmoreland—Richard Brown.

BOOKINGHAM DISTRICT—C. B. TR-

Bookingham—John Smith, W. R. Ed-
wards.

Barrington—John P. Hall.

Stanton—John A. Manning, John V.
Rigden.

Lexington—Joseph Sprague.

Pineville—John Miller, E. R. Veitch.

Christiansburg—Christopher Parkinson, J.
W. Cullum.

Monroe—W. H. Enes, Joseph Merrican.

Leesburg and Huntersville—James Watts,
James M. Green.

Warm Springs—Alfred A. Eskridge.

Pendleton—Jonathan Cleaveland, T. Wheeler.

South Branch—Isaac Collins, Philip Bis-
cove.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT—GERARD
MORAN, P. E.

Woodstock—N. P. Cunningham, C. Hart-
man.

Winchester—Samuel Keppeler.

Winchester Circuit—John Howell, Joseph
Rowen.

Jefferson—William Hank, N. J. B. Mor-
gan.

Berkeley—William Munroe, S. Clark, sup.

Allegany—James Reed, Jr. Z. Jordan.

Cumberland—Geo. W. Humphreys.

Bedford—Thos. Larken, J. McEnally.

Springfield—Davis Kennison.

Clearspring—Basil Berry, Jesse Stansbu-
ry.

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT—DA-
VID STEELE, P. E.

Sunbury—Wesley Howe, James Clark.

Berwick—W. Prettyman, Oliver Ege.

Northumberland—Marmaduke Pierce, J.
Forrest.

Lycoming—David Shaver, J. R. Tallent-
yre.

Belleville—Samuel Ellis, James Sanks.

Phillipsburg—A. Britten.

Huntingdon—Samuel Bryson, D. Gohien.

Trough Creek—Amos Smith.

Levistown—H. Tarring, Peter McEnally.

Concord—Thos. Tannehill, J. Channing.

CARLISLE DISTRICT—WILLIAM HAM-
ILTON, P. E.

Carlisle—Edwin Dorsey.

Carlisle Circuit—James W. Donahay, J.
McEnally.

York—John A. Gere.

Shrewsbury—Jonathan Munroe, R. Barnes.

Harford—James Sewell, R. M. Lipscomb.

Great Falls—Joseph Frye, Solomon Mc-
Mullen.

Liberty—Thomas M'Gee, J. H. Browne.

Frederick—Charles B. Young, J. H. Ba-
ker.

Hagerstown—Henry Smith, R. S. Vinton.

Chambersburg—Joseph White.

Gettysburg—W. Butler, J. L. Pitts, Jas.
Reid, Sen. sup.

John Littlejohn transferred to Kentucky
Conference.

Conference for 1833 to be held in Balti-
more city 27th March.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CON-
FERENCE.

James M. Hanson, Joshua Wells, S. G.
Roszel, John Davis, Alfred Griffith, Andrew
Hemphill, Henry Smith, Gerard Morgan, Da-
vid Steele, Robert Cadden, John Bear, Hen-
ry Furlong, William Hamilton, Noval Wil-
son, Charles B. Tippet, Henry Slicer, Chas.
A. Davis.

ROBERT POTTER.—This person, who had
been elected a member of Congress, from
North Carolina, and committed certain out-
rages in a fit of jealousy, was convicted of
committing one of them, that of the boy
Willie, as may be remembered, and senten-
ced to one year's imprisonment in the peni-
tentiary. He has recently been tried for the
offence of maiming the clergyman, Mr. Lewis
Taylor, a relation. He pleaded guilty, and
was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years,
and enter into recognizance in two thousand
dollars, with good and sufficient securities to
keep the peace twelve months thereafter.

Defendant was then remanded to jail.

Since the trial, the Rev. Mr. Taylor has
published a long communication in the Ox-
ford Examiner, in which he avers his entire
innocence of the charge preferred against him
by Potter, and attributes the course of that
individual either to personal malice, or over-
wrought jealousy.

FROM FRANCE.

LOSS OF THE HAVRE PACKET SHIP
DE RHAM.

The ship De Rham, from Havre, for New-
York, went ashore on Saturday evening about
7 o'clock, on the western edge of the Rocka-
way Beach, about three miles from Long Is-
land shore, and it is feared will be lost. The
passengers, Mr. Lampart, of Belgium; Dr.
Kelly, of Charleston; Francis Pope, of Eng-
land; Dr. Barrabino, of Philadelphia; Mr. Testair,
of Paris, and seven steerage, reached New-
York on Sunday evening, with their baggage,
and some good in the sloop Amity. The De
Rham left Havre on the 21st Feb., and has a
valuable cargo. There is about \$32,000 in-
surance on the ship in three offices in New-
York.

The Paris papers by this vessel are to the
20th February inclusive, being no later than
the advices last received by the way of Eng-
land. The Gazette de France is filled with
rather gloomy speculations on the financial,
commercial and political state of the country;
on the apprehended visitation of the cholera,
and on the question of peace or war; an armed
state of peace, in which France has re-
mained since the accession of the Citizen
King, is considered as more inconvenient than
either.

Much inquietude prevails in the Electorate
of Hesse Cassel. Letters from Cassel of the
11th Feb. say—"Much agitation has mani-
fested itself in the Electorate for several days;
the feeling shown is such as to create serious
inquietude to the government. The new sys-

tem of Customs, and the consequent stagna-
tion of commerce and trade, has contributed
to provoke this state of things. It is also
said that there are indications of an insurrec-
tion among the military at Cassel."

A letter from Havre, of the 21st Feb. states
that the proposition which had been made in
the French Chambers, for buying an additional
quantity of American Cotton, had not been ac-
cepted, and would probably be rejected, if
brought forward again—this was the prevail-
ing opinion at Havre.

Paris, Feb 19.—There was a report yester-
day, circulated with some confidence, that
the Chamber was to be proposed, or dis-
solved, after the vote on the Ministry of the
Interior, if the foreign affairs have not yet ob-
tained a satisfactory solution. It is probable,
at any rate, that the demand of two or three
twelfths will be inevitable.

Great numbers of young persons are pre-
sented themselves in France, to join the col-
ony to be founded at Algiers. 150 cavaliers
have embarked at Toulon, to lay the founda-
tion of the Numidian chasseur.

Mr. Cooper and Gen. Bernart, having pub-
lished a reply to the calculations of M. San-
lemier, on the financial system of the U.
States, the latter has come out in the France
Nouvelles with an answer.

MANTUA, Jan 25th.

A Courier has arrived here this morning,
with orders to a regiment of Hungarian hus-
sars to prepare to march immediately into the
legations. It will be joined by another on
the way. The Austrian column which occu-
pies Romania, will now contain 20,000 men.

A letter from the frontiers of Italy states,
Austria has 140,000 troops in the Lombardo
Venetian territory; and a plan is spoken of
to form a corps near Switzerland.

Large purchases of muskets have been
made at Leghorn, on account of the Duchess
of Berri, and shipped for Provence. It is
said that the Carlists have got possession of
Toulon.

The King of Sardinia, at the same time,
is collecting many troops in Savoy, on pre-
text of preparing for defence against inter-
nal troubles. The Tyrol was full of troops,
chiefly from Hungary, going on to the fron-
tiers of Switzerland.

Letters from Bologna state, that the Aus-
trian authorities have given 768 passports,
which had been refused by Cardinal Albani,
to persons who had something to fear from
sacerdotal vengeance. They were to embark
at Ancona and Leghorn. The appearance of
the Austrian troops at Bologna is said to
have completely restored order after the late
excesses.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken up, a small
SCHOONER that was aground on a bar
against Kent point in the Eastern Bay of Kent
Island; the schooner was plundered, and the
hull was a perfect wreck, without masts or
sails, the stern broke out so much that the
name of the vessel is lost. There was a barrel
or two on board, which was marked, and a bag
or two also. The owner or owners is request-
ed to come forward, prove property, pay
charges, and take the vessel. The vessel was
got up the 30th of March 1832.

SAMUEL CHACE.

Kent Island, Queen Anne's county,
April.

CLARK'S OFFICE, April 2d, 1832.—The
following were the drawn Nos. in the
Maryland State Lottery No. 1, for 1832, drawn
on Saturday last—30, 9, 43, 57, 54, 48, 13,
2, 54.

CLARK sold no less than three of the
Capitals.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY NO. 2, FOR 1832.

Will be drawn on Saturday week,
14th inst.

Sixty number Lottery—nine drawn Ballots.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

3 OF 10,000 DOLLARS!

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000

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13395 Prizes, \$136,880

Whole Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters
\$1 25.

For the pick of a splendid collection of Nos.
apply at

CLARK'S,

N. W. corner of Calvert and Market, N. W.
corner of Gay and Market, and N. E. cor-
ner of Charles and Market streets—Where
the capital prizes in more than a dozen of the
last state schemes, (with one exception) have
been sold and paid.

April 5.

LAND FOR RENT OR SALE.

I WILL sell a Farm containing about two
hundred and seventy acres on accommoda-
ting terms, or I will rent it for the balance of
the present year. Persons desiring to rent
or purchase, will call upon the subscriber or
Mr. George Wells at Annapolis.

JOHN S. ELLMAN.
March 23.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINED in the Post Office, Annapolis, March
2d, 1832.

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E. DUBOIS'

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE

DRAWN NUMBERS in Class No. 2, for
State of Maryland Lottery—drawn the
21st of March, 1832.

30, 9, 43, 57, 54, 48, 13, 2, 54.

Sold at E. DUBOIS' Lottery Office,
No. 43, 48, 30, a prize of \$230, besides a
several smaller prizes.

MARYLAND
STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 2, FOR 1832.

To be drawn at Baltimore,

On Saturday the 14th April, 1832.

Sixty number Lottery—nine drawn Ballots.

(Continued from last page.)
This gentle wife uttered no reproach—no
aggravating words—except her lips. She
might have told how frequently, and how ear-
nestly, she had implored him to see his in-
fluence for that very object—and how he had
procrastinated. She might have said how
constantly her energies had been exerted to
urge and save the being she so loved, not on-
ly from others, but from himself, but though
she reproached not, she advised—implored—
entreated, that, cost what it would, he would
shake off that one sin, that one destroying prin-
ciple, and stand forth—even if poor—inde-
pendently enjoying the glorious privilege which
of all the Almighty's gifts, is the most valu-
able. Then she pointed to their sleeping
child; she appealed to his feelings as a father,
whether he could bear the reflection—if ever
it should come—of seeing that dear one want
of being the means of bringing a creature in-
to the world, endowed with beauty—enriched
by a living spirit—hallowed by the finest af-
fections the human heart is capable of feeling
born as the inheritor of name and fortune—
and yet dejected, degraded in the scale of
society, by the carelessness of the being ap-
pointed by nature as his protector.
Mount Doyme was touched, convinced, prom-
ised—declared—and persisted in his old
habit.
Exactly a month after the above conver-
sation occurred, there was deep and bitter
mourning in the castle of Mount Doyme. The
blooming, healthy infant—the joy of his moth-
er's heart—the pride of his father's eyes—
was a blurred, a disfigured corpse—a thing
that it was offensive to look upon, and loath-
some to approach. Yet one sat by his little
cot; and though the apartment, in conformity
with the outworn, yet affectionate custom of
the country, was crowded by the retainers of
the family, and the servants of the neighbouring
villages and hills—yet she heeded them not,
but, ever and anon, would wipe its discolor-
ed lips where her kisses had often dwelt with
all the fervour and tenderness of a mother's love
—then pressing the little hands between her
own, she would rest her burning brow upon
the simple pall, and pray for the relief of
tears. They put him in his coffin—yet still,
she was by its side. Then, when the deep
wail and cry arose, lamentation, and weep-
ing, and great mourning, and the father en-
tered to take the last look of what he, too,
had dearly loved, the feelings of the wife
were overwhelmed by those of the mother;
and she bitterly reproached him, as the cause
of her boy's death. "Did you not promise,
day after day, that the surgeon should come
to inoculate him? But he is dead—and I have
now no child?"
This lesson, it may well be supposed, sank
deeply into Mount Doyme's heart than any
other; but he said it came too late. It might
be so for him—though my belief is, that, in
worldly as well as in spiritual things, there
is hope, even at the eleventh hour—nay, more
than hope—certainly, if the mind so will it.
It was well said by Napoleon, that "impossi-
ble is the adjective of fools." Nothing weeds
us so closely to immortality as habitual firm-
ness. A resolved man can be, if it so pleases
him, another Alexander.
"You might well give me rue, and worm-
wood, and nettles, Milly, as a wedding dow-
ry," murmured the Lady of Castle Mount
Doyme, one bleak December night, as the old
nurse was fanning with her apron the uncer-
tain blaze of a wood fire in her solitary cham-
ber. "How the noise below distracts my poor
head!—they have seized every thing."

"Auld Morty told me that master might
have got off the sheriff's sale—only somehow
he forgot to sign something. But eh! sure it
was the way of the family, they say. It is
not as in my own country."
The lady smiled—but with such sadness,
one would rather she had wept.
"Keep a good heart, lady dear," said the
old steward, kindly; "master's friends will
never desert him—tisn't in an Irish heart to
look cold on the unfortunate. Ochl! they
know too much of that same to think easy of
it. Sure it's himself that has the grand
friends in Dublin. Why not!—an' he of such
an ould, ancient family—and the sheriff and
all the people's gone now?"
"Taste a morsel of this, Mistress, hon-
ey," chimed in our former acquaintance,
Molly Maggs; "it's as nate as are asiver was
snaled. But Beetle caught a purpose for
ye—knowing I had the three Frisch way of
dressin' it; he thought it was shin-like, and
that it might rise ye'r heart."
"Thru for ye, Mistress Maggs, said Mor-
ty, as he followed the housekeeper out of
the room; "and it'll go hard if I can't find a
drop of the rale sort (wine I mean) to keep
the life in the craythur—though the devil of
an agent though he swept the cellar, as well
as every thing else, clane out."
"My bitter curse light on him with the
light of heaven, every hour he sees it!" re-
sponded the housekeeper, "it was a pity the
master wasn't more like me; I only hope
he'll last till he comes!"
"Oh! the doctor, God bless him, said she
might hold for a week yet; and he was to be
back to-morrow."
The woman smiled.—"Morty, ye'r as bad
as a natural. When ever thought of heedlin'
what the poor master said to that. What
did he ever know in regard of time, except
that it past, bad luck to it, like a thief as it
is, and, by the same token, took every thing
along with it.—There's one comfort left. If
the things are all cleared out, the people
are cleared too; there's none stayed out of
the houseful, that gathered when there was
full and plenty for them;—but, Morty, ye'r
a knowledgeable man, and have read a dale
o' doctor's books in ye'r time; did ye ever
find if there was much in the pliffy betwixt
the heart of a poor; and the heart of a rich
body—I mean in the skin?"
"I can't say I ever did," answered Morty,
after a pause.
"Well, then, upon my soul, that's quar-
rel," observed the housekeeper. "I wonder
if the priest could tell what makes the differ-
ence in people, if it isn't the size of the heart."
"Where's the good of botherin' ye'r self with
the like o' that, in ye'r ould age, woman, as
live? Don't go to ask the priest any such ques-
tions; it would be like wantin' to pick the
confeSSION out o' him; so be easy."
"Well, God help us! we live in a dark
world, where all is wonderful; and thus, hav-
ing unknowingly echoed the sentiment of our
best philosophers, Molly accompanied Morty
in search of the cordial wine, for the mis-
tress, whom they, at all events, had not de-
serted in her adversity.
The same evening, on a soiled sheet of
coarse letter paper, by the light of a misera-
ble candle, Mrs. Mount Doyme wrote to her
husband.
"Charles—first and last object of my ear-
nest love—come to me, for I am dying. You
said you would return by to-morrow; yet I
fear—forgive me dearest—but I do fear you
may procrastinate, and that you may not be
here to receive my last breath, and with it my
parting blessing. I have also, my husband,
to request your forgiveness for having often
perhaps given you pain, though I meant it for
your own good. Once—and bitter is the re-
membrance—once I was cruel; it was when
our child lay dead; then, indeed, I was un-
kind—and unkind to you, too—to you who
loved me so dearly. I will not attempt to
refer to the past—it is past for us; but for
you, in this world there is a future, though
not for me. Let me, therefore, conjure you,
by every beloved and holy tie, to—
The unhappy lady did not finish the sen-
tence; and the letter was dispatched, a few
hours after it was written, with a postscript
from the faithful Morty, stating that his poor
mistress had expired a few moments after the
pen had dropped from her hand.
Some weeks after this, an advertisement
appeared in the county papers, announcing
the sale of the estate of Castle Mount Doyme;
and on the very day when the purchase was
concluded, and the estate of his ancestors
passed into the hands of strangers, Mount
Doyme left his native country for ever.
Some said he entered into foreign service;
and this idea was confirmed by a French offi-
cer's stating that there was a brave Irish gen-
tleman in his regiment, who was universally
beloved, and would have been respected but
for a prevailing indulgence in a habit of in-
decision, which induced him to "cut off" every-
thing that could be delayed, and that even-
tually blighted his prospects. He described
him as being singularly handsome, but of a
melancholy aspect—deficient in energy every-
where but in the battle-field. He was never
in time on parade, and the officers used to
distinguish him as the "late Lieutenant
Doyme." The termination of his career was
at least characteristic. He was rallied by
his comrades, the night before an anticipated
battle, on his wellknown failing.
"I will be in time for once," he replied
gravely. "for procrastination has cost me al-
ready too much." He was in time, and he
was the first man who fell. "You see," he
said to a companion in arms, "that I have
gained my death by being in time. I speak
sincerely; death is a gain to me—for there
is nothing I would live for." A miniature
was found on his bosom, evidently the coun-
terpart of the portrait of a female that had
been sold among the decorations of Castle
Mount Doyme. H.

THE LOVELY QUAKERESS.
When we look back upon days and years
that are gone by, it would seem as if life
were a dream. The shortness of time, and
the length of eternity are subjects that asto-
nish us. We wonder at ourselves for devo-
ting so much care and attention to our frail
perishing bodies, while we think a little of
our immortal souls. When we look back and
see how many commenced with us the morn-
ing of life with all the hope and buoyancy of
youthful feeling, who are now slumbering in
the cold and silent tomb, it seems as if hu-
man life were a cheat, and that there were
nothing worth living for, but to make our
calling and election sure. Such, at least,
were my feelings when returning from con-
signing to the grave the earthly remains of
A. S.—I had known her in the morning of
her days, in the spring tide of her happiness.
I saw her when amongst the congregation of
her people, she had pledged her vows to him
whose name she was destined to bear, and
never did I see truth and innocence depicted
on a human countenance more fully than when
she arose, and removing her bonnet, prom-
ised, after the fashion of her father's, to love,
honour, and obey him to whom she had given
her young heart. The plainness and simpli-
city of her dress, the serious solemnity of her
people, and above all, their form of worship,
were calculated to make a deep impression
on the mind. He was worthy of her love;
young, pleasing, and of fascinating manners;
and never were two hearts linked together
that received more sincere good wishes than
this young and lovely pair.
Again I saw them; it was kneeling side
by side at the altar of religion. They have
owed their heads before the Cross, and promise
to become the followers of the meek and low-
ly Jesus. Years rolled on; their home was a
paradise; it was the abode of innocence and
peace. But at length there came a change.
Poor F.—was persuaded to become a poli-
tician. His talents were loudly applauded;
he became the leader of a party; then came
late hours, sleepless nights, and F.—in his
multiplicity of engagements, forgot his God,
and the comforts of his quiet home.
For several years I lost sight of him. He
was tossed about upon the wave of populari-
ty; disappointment followed disappointment;
he had not a mind to bear up against the ad-
versity winds of misfortune, and it was not
to be wondered at that his vessel was wrecked.
About seven years after my first acquaint-
ance, with this then interesting pair, I was
called upon by the friend of F.—He com-
plained that he wished me to call at the jail
in P.—and see F.—He had been arrested
for debt, and had been confined for several
days. He had expressed a wish to see me,
and his wife, knowing the influence that
I had formerly possessed over his mind, look-
ed forward to my visit with pleasant anticipa-
tion. I went; but oh! the change—the sick-
ening, heart-rending change! I could hard-
ly believe it possible that a few years could
make so great an alteration. I had parted
from him in the opening of manhood; I now
beheld him haggard, pale and wan, the very
spectre of his former self. He was seated
with his elbows resting on a table; his pale,
ghostly features covered with his hands; his
voice was weak and tremulous, and he ap-
peared prematurely old. He arose from his
seat and wrung my hand. The tears rolled
down his face as he alluded to our former in-
timacy. He spoke with frankness and candor,
showed no wish to extenuate his faults,
said that a misguided ambition had been his
ruin. In the short period of four years he
had sunk from the height of earthly bliss.—
He had been a gambler and a drunkard; but
never, said he, when my friends thought me
most fortunate, have I known one day of hap-
piness.
I visited him several times. At length his
friends procured his release—he was restored
to his sorrowful wife and child. But alas! the
course of life that he pursued had destroyed his
constitution. The physicians ordered change
of air, and he obtained a situation on board a
vessel bound to G.—But he died ere the
ship reached its destined port. Poor A. sur-
vived him but a short time.
The anxiety of mind that she had under-
gone and the change of circumstances, had a
powerful effect on her slender constitution;
and before the green leaves of summer had
withered, her cheek had assumed a hectic
tint that denoted a quick removal from this
world of sorrow. There was a calm, peace-
ful serenity upon her brow, that told you her
spirit longed to wing its way to the realms of
eternal bliss. She spoke of her departure as
she would of taking a journey to a more de-
lightful clime; and her constant prayer was,
—Lord! grant me patience to await thy time.
She drooped with the leaves of autumn, and
before the chill blasts of winter had frozen the
streams, her happy spirit had winged its
way to the realms of bliss. Her little son is
cherished by the hand of her fond sisters; but
he often inquires, in hushed accents, when his
mother will return to him from that bright
world of spirits.
The spirit seemed some transient thing,
Just perched on earth to muse its wing—
Then with impatient flight
It rose again to soar and sing.
Where brighter suns are given,
Thine, thine, forsake this house of clay,
No friendship could command its stay,
But, anxious for the promised day,
It winged its way to heaven.
[Hulger's Messenger.]
Letter Breaking.—The following facts are
now under investigation in this city. A few
days since a gentleman of this city, had a
letter put in the Post office and the postage
paid, directed to Providence, containing a
bank bill of \$500 and two of \$100 each.
The gentleman who was expecting it in Pro-
vidence not receiving it, came to this city, and
inquiry being made, it was ascertained that
but one double letter was mailed for Provi-
dence, on the day the missing letter was de-
posited. The letter so mailed was found to
have been received in Providence, and thus
the purloining of the lost letter was confined
to the Post office here. It has since been as-
certained that one of the \$100 bills, identi-
fied by its marks, was deposited in a bank in
this city, depositor not known, and that the
city was exchanged at another bank where
its mark had been left, but was not discovered
until after the boy who brought it disap-
peared.
The Post Master has taken the most active
precautions to detect the offender, and re-
store the confidence which has heretofore ex-
isted in the business of the Post Office.
[Boston Advocate.]
By the House of Delegates,
March 14th, 1832.
Resolved, by the General Assembly of Mary-
land, That the Governor instruct the Adjutant
General to give notice, in such papers in this
state as he may think most likely to convey
general information, to all officers holding militia
commissions, to report themselves to the Gov-
ernment on or before the first day of Novem-
ber next.
Resolved, That the Adjutant General strike
from his records the names of all such officers
as do not report, according to the above resolu-
tion, and report his proceedings to the Gov-
ernor on or before the meeting of the next Legis-
lature.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
ANAPOLIS.
The officers of the Militia are required to
give due attention to the above resolutions.
By order,
RICHARD HARWOOD (of Thos.)
Adjutant-General Md. Ma.
The Editors of the Maryland Republi-
can, Annapolis; American, Baltimore; Citizen,
Bel-Air Press, Elkton; Quaker, Chester-
town; Times, Centerville; Chronicle, Cam-
bridge; Whig, Eastern; Herald, Prince-Georges;
Messenger, Snow Hill; Advocate, Cumber-
land; Torch Light, Hagers-Town; Examiner,
Frederick; Journal, Rockville; National In-
telligencer, Washington; will publish the above
once a week for three weeks and for-
ward their accounts.
March 22 3w

NOTICE.
The undersigned hereby gives notice to his
friends and the public, that he will write
and execute
**DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE,
MANUMISSION INDENTURES,
and make out INSOLVENT
PAPERS, &c.**
at the shortest notice, and on the most reasona-
ble terms.
OLIVER WHITE.
P. S.—He will collect debts with all possi-
ble speed.
March 22 2
LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale a TRACT
OF LAND called
GREEN'S PURCHASE,
containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN
TY EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situat-
ed in Anne-Arundel county, near to, and ad-
joining the lands of the late Joseph McCeney,
Esq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and
now in a high state of improvement; plaster
acts with great effect, and the land is in every
way adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat
and Tobacco, and is also peculiarly adapted to
the growth of Clover.
The improvements are a large new BARN,
and THREE QUARTERS for servants, in
good repair; there is also an excellent TIMO-
THY MEADOW in fine order. Any one in-
clined to purchase, will of course view the
premises. THE TERMS will be made AC-
COMMODATING. Captain Joseph Owens,
who lives near the premises, will show the prop-
erty to any person inclined to purchase. Ap-
plication can be made to me in the city of Bal-
timore, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give
information as to terms, &c.
Feb 23 7 BENJAMIN M-CENEY.
LOTTERY LAW.
A BILL, entitled, A further additional sup-
plement to an act to amend the Lottery
System.
Sec. 1. It is enacted by the General Assem-
bly of Maryland, That whenever the Commis-
sioners of Lotteries shall have disposed of a
license or licenses for the term of a year, for
the sum of five thousand dollars, under the
provisions of an act passed at this session,
chapter seventy nine, the said Commissioners
shall be, and they are hereby authorized to
grant, on the payment of seventy five dollars,
a license to any person or firm, to sell, beyond
and out of the limits of the city of Baltimore,
during the term aforesaid, tickets in any Lot-
tery which shall have been approved or autho-
rized by the said Commissioners; Provided,
That the said tickets shall be first stamped,
countersigned or signed by the said Commis-
sioners, or one of them, as required by law;
And provided also, That any license which
may be granted in pursuance of this act, shall
not be construed to authorize the sale of any
of said tickets, except at the place which shall
be designated therefor, in such license, and by
the person or persons to whom such license
shall be granted or assigned; and that the li-
censes which shall be granted under this act,
shall be assigned only in the manner provided
for the assignment of licenses in the second
section of the aforesaid act, chapter seventy
nine.
We certify that the foregoing is a true copy
from the original law, which passed both
branches of the legislature of Maryland, at
December session 1831. Given under our
hands at the city of Annapolis this 14th March
1832.
GEORGE G. BREWER,
Clerk House Del. Md.
JOS. H. NICHOLSON,
Clerk Senate Md.
Editors of country papers in Maryland,
will publish the above four times and send their
bill to the Commissioners of Lotteries.
March 26. 4t
RATTLER.
THIS thorough bred and
beautiful
HORSE,
will stand the ensuing season
at Queen Anne and Upper Marl-
borough, Prince-George's coun-
ty, Maryland, under the superintendence of
Mr. Baldwin.
RATTLER is a chestnut, full 15 hands 3
inches high, with a remarkably fine, short and
glowy coat of hair, (the surest indication of
high class,) with strong, clean bone, great mus-
cular power, and as symmetrical in form, and
graceful and easy in action, as any horse in
Virginia.
The pedigree of RATTLER is short, and as
rich as blood can make it. The following ex-
tract of a letter from James J. Harrison, Esq.
(a gentleman well known to the racing world),
will satisfy even the most scrupulous of the
purity of his blood:—
"RATTLER was sired by the celebrated
race horse Timoleon, the best son of Archy,
his dam by Constitution, by Diomed, and out
of the same of Timoleon. This mare was by
the old imported Saltram, which was by O'Kel-
ly's celebrated English Eclipse, his dam
Old Wildair, a g g dam, Feargough, a g g
dam, Driver, a g g g dam, the imported Vampire,
a g g g g g dam. He is of the stock of Mr.
Benjamin Jones, of Greenville. RATTLER has
as much Diomed blood in him as any horse in
the United States, and I believe partakes of
more crosses—Constitution, by Diomed, the
sire of his dam—Timoleon, by Archy, by Di-
omed, his sire—all Mr. Jones' run—they signal
No. 1 in the Calendar of America." Timoleon,
Kato, Arana, Mail of Lodi, Snow Storm, Sal-
ly Walker, Sally McGee, and many other fine
racers, are of this stock. Your horse deserves
to do well, for he is doubtless and trained in the
same stock." [For particulars see bill.]
R. MASON.
Clerk Hill, Stafford, Feb. 10, 1832.
March 22 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel
County, hath obtained from the Circuit
Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland,
letters testamentary on the personal es-
tate of Elijah Redmond, late of Anne-Arundel
County, deceased. All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warned
to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-
to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of
September next, they may otherwise be ex-
cluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 15th day of March
1832.
JOHN ARNOLD, Executor.
March 14
G. F. GRAMMER, JR.
RESPECTFULLY notifies his friends and
the public, that he has just opened, at the
residence of his father, nearly opposite the
large brick building formerly occupied as a
Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson,
A choice and well selected assortment of
GROCERIES,
which he will be happy to dispose of on rea-
sonable terms, for Cash.
Dec. 15.
FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.
GEORGE M'NEIL,
MERCHANT TAILOR
HAS just received a large and handsome as-
sessment of FALL and WINTER
GOODS, all of the latest importations, among
which are
Patent Finished Cloths
Of various qualities and colours, with
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
of the latest style, suitable for the present
and approaching seasons.
He requests his friends and the public to call
and examine. All of which he will make up
at the shortest notice, and in the most DIS-
COMFORTABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual net
only.
Sept. 20, 1831.
TO RENT.
THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT,
fronting on Green Street, former-
ly owned by Mr. Brice B. Brewer.
To a good Tenant the rent will be low. Also,
the OFFICE in West Street between the
houses of Alexander Randall and J. H. Nicholas,
Esquires. The rent of the latter property is
fixed at \$50 per annum.
R. I. JONES.
Jan. 26.
PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.
MAJOR JONES' Sloop leaves Annapolis
for Broad Creek, on Mondays and Fri-
days, at 7 o'clock, A. M., thence passengers
will be taken in the mail stage to Queen's-town
Wye Mills, and Easton to arrive at Easton
same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Return-
ing, will leave Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M., on
Sundays and Wednesdays, arrive at Broad
Creek in time for dinner at Annapolis, by 3
o'clock, P. M., same evenings.
Face from Annapolis to Broad Creek \$1 50,
from Broad Creek to Queen's-town 1 50,
from Broad Creek to Easton 1 50.
For passage apply at the Bar of William-
son and Swann's Hotel.
All baggage at the risk of the owners.
Feb. 16, 8 PERRY ROBINSON, Jr.
THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND
WILL, until further notice, leave Bal-
timore on Monday next, and every suc-
ceeding Monday, at 7 o'clock, M., and re-
turn the same day, leaving Annapolis at 10
o'clock.
On Tuesdays, leave Baltimore at 7 o'clock,
M., for Easton, and return on Wednesdays
leaving Annapolis at 1 o'clock.
On Fridays, she will leave Baltimore for An-
napolis, at 7 o'clock, M., and return on Satur-
day, at 1 o'clock.
All baggage at the risk of the owner.
Feb. 9.
CASH FOR NEGROES.
WE WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES.
Of both sexes,
from 12 to 25
years of age,
well hands,
also, mechanics
of every de-
scription. Persons wishing to sell, will call
to give us a call, and we are determined to give
HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any
purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the
market. Any communication in writing will
be promptly attended to. We can at all times
be found at Williams' Hotel, Annapolis.
Wm. L. WELLS & WILLIAMS.
December 15, 1831.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
Office.
March 22 3

The Maryland Gazette.

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ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1832.

NO. 15.

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JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE SACRIFICE.

The morning sun rose bright and clear,
On Abraham's tent it gaily shone;
And all was bright and cheerful there
All save the Patriarch's heart alone.
When God's command rose to his mind
It forced into his eye the tear
For, though his soul was all resign'd,
Yet, nature fondly linger'd there.
The simple morning feast was spread
And Sarah at the banquet smiled,
Joy o'er her face its lustre shed,
For near her sat her only child.
The charms that pleased a monarch's eye
Upon his cheek had left their trace,
His highly augured destiny
Was written on his heavenly face.
The groaning father turned away,
And walked the inner tent apart,
He felt his fortitude give way,
While nature whisper'd in his heart.
Oh, must this son, to whom was given
The promise of a blessed land,
Be heir to the choicest gifts of heaven,
Be slain by a son's father's hand?
This son, of whom my eldest born
Was sent an outcast from his home,
And in some wilderness forlorn,
A savage exile doom'd to roam.
But shall a feeble worm rebel,
And murmur at a father's rod,
Shall he be backward to fulfil
The known and certain will of God?
Arise my son, the cruel fill,
And slay the scion with due supplies,
For we must seek Moriah's hill,
And offer there a sacrifice.
The mother raised her speaking eye,
And all a mother's soul was there,
She feared the desert dread and dry,
She feared the savage lurking near.
Abraham beheld, and made reply
On this, from whom our blessings flow,
My sister, me with faith rely
'Tis his command, and we must go.
The dutiful son in haste obeyed,
The scrip was filled, the mule prepared,
And with the third day's twilight shade
Moriah's lofty hill appeared.
The menials then, at distance staid,
Alone ascend the son and sire,
The wood is on his shoulder laid
The wood to build his funeral pyre.
No passion sway'd the father's mind,
He felt a calm, a death-like chill,
His soul, all chastened, all resigned,
Bowed meekly, though he shuddered still.
While on the mountain brow they stood,
With smiling wonder Isaac cries
My father, lo! the fire and wood,
But where's the lamb for sacrifice?
The Holy spirit stayed his mind
While Abraham answer'd, low and calm,
With steady voice and look resign'd,
God will provide himself a lamb.
But let no pen profane like mine
On holiest themes too rashly dare
Turn to the Book of books divine,
And read the blessed promise there.
Ages on ages rolled away,
At length the time appointed came,
And on the mount of Calvary
God did, indeed, provide a Lamb.

PICTURE OF NATIVE LIFE IN INDIA.

The ladies apartments, or zeenahnahs, having been seldom described by persons who have written upon Musselman habits, we transcribe, for the amusement of our fair readers, Mrs. Meer Hassan Ah's interesting account of them.

"Imagine to yourself a tolerably-sized quadrangle, three sides of which are occupied by habitable buildings, and the fourth by kitchens, offices, lumber rooms, &c. leaving in the centre an open court yard. The habitable buildings are raised a few steps from the court; a line of pillars forms the front of the building, which has no upper rooms; the roof is flat, and the sides and back without windows, or any aperture through which air can be received. The sides and backs are merely high walls, forming an inclosure, and the only air is admitted from the fronts of the dwelling place facing the court yard. The apartments are divided into long halls, the extreme corners having small rooms or dark closets, purposely built for the repository of valuables or stores; doors are fixed to these closets, which are the only places I have seen with them in a zeenahnah or mahul, (house or palace occupied by females) the floor is either of beaten earth, brick or stone; boarded floors are not yet introduced.

"As they have neither doors nor windows to the halls, warmth or privacy is secured by thick wadded curtains, made to fit each opening between the pillars. Some zeenahnahs have two rows of pillars in the halls, with wadded curtains to each, thus forming two distinct halls, as occasion may serve, or greater warmth be required; this is a convenient arrangement where the establishment of servants, slaves, &c. is so extensive.

"The wadded curtains are called purdahs; these are sometimes made of woollen cloth, but more generally of coarse calico of two colours, in patchwork style, striped, vandyked, or in some other ingeniously contrived or ornamented way, according to their individual taste.

"Besides the purdahs, the opening between the pillars have blinds neatly made of bam-

boo strips, wove together with coloured cords; these are called thillimuns or checks. Many of them are painted green; others are more gaudy, both in colour and variety of patterns. These blinds constitute a real comfort to every one in India, as they admit air when let down, and at the same time shut out the flies and other annoying insects; besides which, the extreme glare is shaded by them—a desirable object to foreigners in particular.

"The floors of the halls are first matted with the coarse date-leaf matting of the country, over which is spread shutteringies (thick cotton carpets, peculiarly the manufacture of the upper provinces of India, wove in stripes of blue and white, or shades of blue) a white calico carpet covers the shutteringies, on which the females take their seats.

"The bedsteads of the family are placed during the day, in lines at the back of the halls, to be moved at pleasure to any chosen spot for the night's repose; often into the open court-yard, for the benefit of the pure air. They are all formed on one principle, differing only in size and quality; they stand about half a yard from the floor, the legs round and broad at the bottom, narrowing as they rise towards the frame, which is laced over with a thick cotton tape, made for the purpose, and platted in chequers, and thus rendered soft, or rather elastic, and very pleasant to recline upon. The legs of these bedsteads, are, in some instances, gold, silver, gilt or pure silver; others have enamel paintings on fine wood; the inferior grades have them merely of wood painted plain and varnished, the servants bedsteads are of common mango-wood, without ornament, the lacing of those for the sacking being of elastic string, manufactured from the fibre of the coco-nut.

"Such are the bedsteads of every class of people. They seldom have mattresses; a soojinee (white quilt) is spread on the lacing, over which a calico sheet, tied at each corner of the bedstead with cords and tassels; several thin flat pillows of beaten cotton fold the head—a muslin sheet for warm weather, and a well-wadded ruzze (coverlid) for winter, is all these children of Nature deem essential to their comfort in the way of sleeping. They have no idea of night-dresses; the same suit that adorns a lady, is retained both night and day until a change is needed. The single article exchanged at night is the dupatta, and that only when it happens to be a silver tissue or embroidery, for which a muslin or calico sheet is substituted.

"The very highest circles have the same habits in common with the meanest, but those who can afford shawls of cashmere prefer them for sleeping in, when the cold weather renders them bearable. Blankets are never used except by the poorest peasantry, who wear them in lieu of better garments night and day in the winter season; they are always black the natural colour of the wool. The ruzzies of the higher orders are generally made of silk of the brightest hues, well wadded, and lined with dyed muslin of assimilated colour; they are usually bound with broad silver ribbons, and sometimes bordered with gold brocade trimmings. The middling classes have fine chintz ruzzies, and the servants and slaves coarse ones of the same material; but all are on the same plan, whether for a queen or the meanest of her slaves, differing only in the quality of the material.

"The mistress of the house is easily distinguished by her seat of honour in the hall of a zeenahnah; a musnud not being allowed to any other person but the lady of the mansion.

"The musnud carpet is spread on the floor, if possible, near to a pillar, about the centre of the hall, and is made of many varieties of fabric—gold cloth, quilted silk, brocade silk, velvet, fine chintz, or whatever may suit the lady's taste, circumstances or convenience. It is about two yards square, and generally bordered or fringed, on which is placed the all-important musnud. This article may be understood by those who have seen a face-maker's pillow in England, excepting only that the musnud is about twenty times the size of that useful little article in the hands of our industrious villagers. The musnud is covered with gold cloth, silk, velvet, or calico, with square pillows to correspond, for the elbows, knees, &c. This is the seat of honour, to be invited to share which, with the lady-owner, is a mark of favour to an equal or inferior; when a superior pays a visit of honour, the prized seat is usually surrendered to her, and the lady of the house takes her place most humbly on the very edge of her own carpet.

"Looking-glasses or ornamental furniture, are very rarely to be seen in the zeenahnahs, even of the very richest females. Chairs and sofas are produced when English visitors are expected; but the ladies of Hindostan prefer the usual mode of sitting and lounging on the carpet; and, as for tables, I suppose not one gentleman of the whole country has ever been seated at one; and very few, perhaps, have any idea of the usual purposes of them, all their meals being served on the floor, where dushakhawns (table cloths) we should call them are spread, but neither knives, forks, spoons, glasses, or napkins essential to the comfortable enjoyment of a meal amongst Europeans. But those who never knew such comforts have no desire for their indulgence, nor taste to appreciate them.

"On the several occasions amongst native society, of assembling in large parties, as at births and marriages, the halls, although ex-

tensive, would be inadequate to accommodate the whole party. They then have awnings of white calico, neatly founced with muslin, supported on poles fixed in the court yard, and connecting the open space with the great hall, by wooden platforms which are brought to a line with the building, and covered with a shutteringie and white carpets, to correspond with the floor furniture of the hall; and here the ladies sit by day and sleep by night very comfortably, without feeling any great inconvenience from the absence of their bedsteads, which could never be arranged for the accommodation of so large an assemblage—nor is it ever expected.

"The unusually barren look of these almost unfurnished halls is, on such occasions, quite changed, when the ladies are assembled in their various dresses; the brilliant display of jewels, the glittering drapery of their dresses, the various expressions of countenance, and different figures, the multitude of female attendants and slaves, the children of all ages and sizes in their various ornamented dresses, are subjects to attract both the eye and the mind of an observing visitor; and the hall, which, when empty, appeared desolate and comfortless, thus filled, leaves nothing wanting to render the scene attractive, would appear to a stranger rather nursery-like and frivolous. But they are innocent, and are the proof of the virtuous simplicity in which the Mussulman wives spend their days."

HOOD'S COMIC ANNUAL.

In delineation of character, Hood surpasses Thophrastus.

"A horse dealer is a double dealer, for he dealeth more in double meanings than your punster. When he giveth his word, it signifieth little, howbeit it standeth for significations. He putteth his promises like his colts, in a break.—Over his mouth, truth, like the turnpike man, writeth, up 'No trust.' When ever he speaketh his spokes has more turns than the fore wheel. He telleth lies, not white only, or black, but likewise grey. Say, chestnut brown, cream and roan—pyebald and skewbald. He sweareth as many oaths out of court as any man, and more in; for he will swear two ways about a horse's dam. If, by God's grace, he be something honest, it is only a dapple, for he can be fair and unfair at once. He hath much imagination, for he selleth a complete set of capital harness, of which there be no traces. He advertiseth a coach, warranted on its first wheels, and truly the hind pair are wanting to the bargain. A carriage that has travelled twenty summers and winters, he describeth well seasoned. He knocketh down machine horses that have been knocked up on the road, but is so tender of heart to his animals, that he parted with none for a fault; 'for,' as he saith, 'blindness or lameness be misfortunes.' A nag, proper only for dog's meat he writeth down, but crieth up, 'fit to go to any hounds'; or as, may be, 'would suit a timid gentleman.' String halt, he calleth 'grand action,' and kicking, 'lifting the feet well up.' If a mare have the farriest disease, he nameth her 'out of comedy,' and selleth Blackbird for a racer because he hath a running thrush. Horses that drink only water, he justly warranteth to be 'temperate,' and if dead lame, declar-eth them 'good in all their paces,' seeing that they can go but one. Roaring he calleth 'sound,' and a steed that blows in running, he compareth to Eclipse, for he outstrippeth the wind. Another might be entered at a steeple chase, for why—he is as fast as a church. Through pin with him is anonymous with 'perfect leg.' If a nag cougheth, 'tis a 'clever hack.' If his knees be fractured, he is, 'well broke for gig or saddle.' If he feareth, he is, 'above sixteen hands high.' If he has drawn a tierce in a cart, he is a 'good fencer.'—If he biteth, he shows good courage; and he is playful merely, though he should play the devil. If he runneth away, he calleth him 'off the Gretna road and has been used to carry a lady.' If a cob stumbleth, he considereth him a true goer, and ad-deth, 'the proprietor parteth from him to go abroad.' Thus, without much profession of religion, yet is he truly christian like in practice, for he dealeth not in detraction, and would not disparage the character even of a brute. Like unto love, he is blind unto all blemishes, and seeth only a virtue, meanwhile he gazeth at a vice. He taketh the kick of a nag's hoof like a love token, saying only, before standers-by, 'Poor fellow—he knoweth me!'—and is content to pass rather as a bad rider, than that the horse should be held relative or over nettlesome, which discharges him from its back. If it hath bitten him beside, and moreover bruised his limb against a coach wheel, then constantly returning good for evil, he giveth it but the better character, and recommendeth it before all the steeds in his stable. In short, the worse a horse may be, the more he chanteth his praise, like a crow that groweth over Old Ball, whose lot it is on a common to meet with the common lot."

From the Family Library.

MEMOIRS OF THE
EMPERESS JOSEPHINE.

Occupied in public and private benevolence—in the pleasures of society and domestic engagements—in watching over the political interests, and endeavouring by the most affectionate means to retain her place in the

heart of her husband—Josephine was enabled to bear with more outward composure his unjust suspicions. But a new subject of disquiet began to present itself. What had been the fate of that husband? Where were his companions in arms? Where was her son? If the correspondence with the East had from the first been uncertain and interrupted, it became much more so after the army experienced a check, and murmurs had broken out even among the commanders of the expedition. Not only were the English cruisers daily rendering the communication with France more precarious, but the policy pursued at the head-quarters in Cairo and Alexandria was, to intercept altogether the correspondence destined for Europe. The battle of Aboukir, the Syrian expedition, the utter worthlessness of the conquests made were subjects upon which truth would certainly have produced the most dangerous consequences to the views of the commander in chief at home. Hence, for many months previous to his return, while no despatches were received in Egypt, only vague and contradictory reports reached France from the East. Under these circumstances, Josephine's alarm and uncertainty were necessarily very great. Reports of the death of the General were in circulation, and even without attaching much credit to these, the circumstances of his being so far distant without a fleet, and beset by enemies on every hand, well seemed to render his return doubtful, and the destruction of his power as inevitable. To an ordinary man, perhaps, both of these would probably have been the result of the Egyptian campaign.

Urged, it is said, by these considerations, and most probably encouraged by the advice of secret enemies, Josephine resolved on a divorce from her husband. The instrument is reported to have been actually prepared, and the matter about to be laid before the proper tribunal. Before taking this decisive step, Madam Bonaparte consulted M. de Cantelen, then a distinguished member of the Administration, and subsequently one of the imperial senators. This gentleman represented to her, that even supposing the general ruined or in captivity, his name was yet a title not lightly to be resigned, as it gave her a consideration that would cease with the cause. In short his arguments so fully prevailed, that she tore the papers up in his presence, and never afterwards for a moment entertained the idea of a separation. Very few individuals knew of these circumstances, so curious to themselves, and hitherto not even suspected by the public, till the detail appeared a few months ago, in the journal of the Baroness de V—, one of the ladies of honour to the Empress. The secret was confided by M. de Cantelen himself under a promise of fidelity, and as a mark of regard:—"His death," to quote the words of the narrator, "and that of Josephine, permit me to disclose it, with every assurance of its truth."

We are not, perhaps, authorized altogether to discredit a fact under such circumstances, and with no apparent motive for publishing an untruth. At the same time, though a favourite with Josephine, to whom it may be remarked, she was introduced by M. de Cantelen, the baroness hardly shows herself friendly to the memory of that kind mistress. She dwells with more pleasure upon weakness than virtues; and from the first, a secret supporter of the exiled princess, professing to have been constrained, in some sort, by necessity, in accepting an appointment at the imperial court, she seizes every occasion to hold up its characters and economy in satirical exhibition. In this endeavour, it must be acknowledged, the Madame la Baronne displays great liveliness of remark, some wit, and considerable talent—but withal an ill-regulated mind. Of this last there can be no better proof than the offer, which she herself gravely records, to assassinate Bonaparte on his return from Elba. "My plan," to use her own words, "was simple; it consisted in providing myself with a pair of small pistols and a postchaise. I believed myself certain of being permitted to approach Napoleon; but as to surviving him that never entered my thoughts; I was prepared to fall beneath the blows of his attendants. My first step was to practice firing with a pistol; my second, to confide my secret to some one attached to the king, and who could aid me. I selected Prince Polignac, whose own devotedness to the King led me to think he would approve of mine." The Prince had the honour, the good sense, and the humanity to reject this proposal; and while he persuaded the lady to return to her family, faithfully kept her secret. This is the same noblesman to whom of late has been attributed every thing that is base and wicked. Bad men do not usually act like Polignac, where they have even a chance to take off their enemies, and secure their own power.

But to return: While her situation afforded to our authority the best opportunities of observation, her very hostility renders her testimony valuable; so far as concerns the good qualities of Josephine's character, and in other respects, making allowance for exaggeration, there appears no ground for suspecting misstatements. While there seems thus every reason to give credit to the idea of a divorce, it assumes greater likelihood on other motives than these above. Under the double provocation of insulting suspicions, then, and wounded affections—for, from the letter already quoted, it is evident that Josephine was

no stranger to her husband's reason with the wife of a subaltern, at Cairo—it is not improbable that Madame Bonaparte may have entertained thoughts of divorce. She, too, was surrounded by false friends, whose interest lay in widening the domestic breach; and, excited thus, perhaps to a still more exasperated sense of her injuries, appears to have expressed her resolution in terms which she afterwards regretted. There can be little doubt that this expression of passing resentment reached the ears of Bonaparte, a circumstance which, best of all others, explains the anxiety evinced by his wife to obtain an interview before he had seen his brothers. We can hardly believe, however, that there was any thing serious in all this. The circumstance of Bonaparte, amid the deserts of Syria, and Josephine, in the capital of France, each resolving upon renouement and separation, while both cherished a mutual attachment, the very strength of which appeared from these passionate declarations, presents neither a new nor a singular incident in the history of the human heart.

THE COMET.

The comet has been already seen at Gibraltar. A letter received in London, states, "a considerable portion of the tail of the comet was visible to the inhabitants in these parts. The comet northerly, so that we may soon expect this celestial visitor." No one here seems to be alarmed about this "morning call;" and yet its being made is a very legitimate subject of dread to those who like to luxuriate in a panic. The comet that has hitherto come nearest to the earth, shortened the year by two days; and this may approach so closely as to take off, at least a week, and consequently, make the bills of mortality fall due seven days sooner than they otherwise would. This, however, would affect but a comparatively small portion of mankind. But suppose, for instance, that this huge disturber of the music of the spheres should, as it goes booming through the regions of space, happen to come into collision with the earth? why, the least whisk of its tail would wipe us from the face of Nature, like a fly from the ham of an elephant. Perhaps, however, the blow might be so sharp as to splinter the earth: in this case, agreeably to the economy of Nature as manifested in the formation of many new constellations, unknown to the ancient astronomer, the discovered particles would probably enter into the combination of other systems. With what a strange interest will the people thus separated upon the disjointed fragments of the earth, look upon the novel appearances which will then surround them in the heavens! We shall all become astronomers. Friends and lovers that are separated by the sea, when the phenomenon takes place will suddenly find the trackless regions of air between them, and gaze fondly but doubtfully upon each new star in the firmament. Mothers will watch long for their wandering sons, and when their share of the earth has been traversed and no sign found of the absent, they, too, will look from the latitude, as mothers only look, at each twinkling star that has lately started into its track.—Perhaps the earth driven from its course, may be joined to some other planet;—Saturn, for instance, may stick us under his belt as an alderman does a capon, and with the earth, thus fill up his hungry void. There, perhaps, we shall find ourselves, in comparison with the natives of that planet, a barbarous people; or it may be our task to civilize them; or, perhaps, again by uniting our knowledge, we may attain to results that are now only dreamt of. "They may have knowledge of gases, for instance, so buoyant as to raise a steamboat in the air with little inconvenience, and yet have not steamboats themselves. By applying the first to the last, and attaching fans instead of buckets to her paddles, we can travel through ether."

The reader, we dare say, thinks that we are joking all this while, and holds the human kind of too much importance to be sent to the whereabouts after this order, or rather disorder. Does he forget that this earth, with all its inhabitants, is to creation but as the leaf, containing a world upon itself, which shimmers in the noontide beam? Yet though that vegetable world perishes as nightfall, all the leaves around quiver as usual to the music of the evening breeze; and when this discordant world is struck from the heavens, the eternal chorus of the stars will still sing on. This the cautious man again thinks extravagant; but who knows what this fiery agent may bring to the world? Perhaps a strip of the Earth, like Saturn's belt, may be peeled off around the circumference; and we shall see the shining zone eternally binding us. Perhaps shivered along a myriad of atoms, we may be poured along the Heavens like another Milky Way, and thereafter shed a confused light upon a young world that is now ready to rush into the place we have so unprofitably filled. But the subject increases so in magnitude, while we attempt to grapple with it, that we must defer these recondite speculations until we can have more room to strike out while floundering in them.

New York Amer.

OLIVER WOODCOCK, who is now 71 years of age, is the only surviving member of Washington's cabinet. He succeeded Alexander Hamilton in the Treasury Department.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday evening's eastern mail brought us advice of the arrival of two packet ships at New York—the Rhone, from Havre, which sailed on the 2d March, and the Caledonia, from Liverpool, which sailed on the 1st March.

The Reform Bill is still the subject of discussion in the British House of Commons.—The London Courier of the 27th of February, relative to this subject, says:—“We have reason to know that no creation of Peers will be necessary for the purpose of carrying the second reading of the Reform Bill. In the committee, however, it may be necessary to carry Peers in order to prevent the failure of the Bill, either through an increased strength of the Anti-Reform party, or the lukewarmness of some of the declared supporters of the measure. Having the authority of the King to create Peers, it is not probable that Earl Grey will expose the Bill to danger by the non-exercise of the powers with which he has been entrusted. It has been said of his Lordship that his aristocratic feelings are so strong that he would rather resign his office than deluge the House with new Peers; but those who assert this forget that the Reform Bill, which is certainly any thing but aristocratic, was the creation of his Lordship, and that his pride and his honour are equally concerned in its being carried triumphantly through both Houses of Parliament.”

The Cholera continues to be the subject of much speculation, and a violent controversy as to whether it is the Asiatic disease, or not, has arisen. At a late meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, Doctor Sigmond undertook to ridicule the notion that the India Cholera existed in London. He had made application, he said, to the Central Board of Health, requesting an opportunity to see the disease, but had been answered that the patients died so soon that it was impossible to give notice of any case. From his brethren, however, he had received better treatment.—“He saw some cases,” he said, “which were decidedly not Asiatic Cholera, if at least he might judge from what he had read. The only case of blue cholera, which he saw, was that of a man in a place dignified by the name of the Cholera Hospital; the only part blue was on the arm where the man's name was tattooed in blue. In another case which was pointed out to him, the symptoms were pain and spasms in the abdomen, with a yellow skin, in fact rather a case of icterus, dependent on gall stones, than a case of cholera. Dr. Sigmond said, he had very strong doubts, for he supposed he must not express himself more strongly, of the existence of cholera in the metropolis.” At a sitting of the London Medical Society on the 20th of February, Dr. James Johnson said that he had seen the cholera in India, and that the disease now prevalent in London was totally unlike it. It was, he said, epidemic, arising from certain conditions of the atmosphere, and certain emanations from the earth—it resembled the epidemic cholera of 1669, described by Sydenham. The present disease, he affirmed, was not contagious, and declared the opinion that it was so was not supported by a shadow of proof.

A London paper, the ‘Mark Lane Express,’ of the 27th of February, extols highly the season which had just closed. “The most striking feature,” says that paper, of the present and preceding months of the winter portion of the year is the singular but not unprecedented mildness and fineness of the atmosphere and weather.”

The Brazil packet which had arrived at London, fell in with the expedition of Don Pedro, about one day's sail from Terceira.—It is said that no intention was entertained of touching at that island, but that the fleet would proceed at once to Madeira. The ships were in perfect order, impelled by a favourable wind which had blown ever since they had left Belleisle. Letters from Madeira state that the people of that island were ready to proclaim Donna Maria, and only waited the arrival of the expedition to carry their desires into effect; it is, therefore, expected that Madeira will surrender without firing a shot.—It seems that three of Don Miguel's ships, with troops on board, had appeared off the island. From some cause or other, however, they changed their course, and, it is supposed, have returned to Lisbon.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera creates no great anxiety in London—nor does it appear that much alarm prevails in any part of the kingdom, except among the ignorant and superstitious, who have strange notions on the subject. In this remark we refer particularly to the conduct of some people in Glasgow and suburbs, who refuse to allow the authorities to enter their deceased relations. The disease does not seem to spread in such a manner as to create alarm. In London, according to the Times of 29th February, the total number of cases is 104, and deaths 69; this, considering the population and the time elapsed since the first case was reported, is scarcely worthy of noticing. According to the same paper the total number of cases in the kingdom, reported to the London Board of Health up to the 28th February was 5,460, and deaths 1,609.

The Edinburgh Mercury of 27th February says—“We have much pleasure in referring to the official reports in this-day's paper.—From these it will be seen that there is not now a single case of cholera in Haddington or Treston; that in Musselburgh the disease is also nearly extinct, there being only two cases remaining there yesterday, and that in Edinburgh it has made no progress at all to alarm the inhabitants.”

The London Courier of the 25th February, gives the following extract of a letter from one of the most eminent physicians of the metropolis.

“I have been searching day after day, from Rotherhithe to Vauxhall—from Limehouse to

Kensington, for Asiatic cholera, without success. I have seen many of the cases, fatal, and otherwise, and am positive that it is a disease indigenous, and essentially different from that which I have seen in India. I have no doubt, however, that it is produced by the same general causes, terrestrial and atmospheric, which have produced the epidemic in Europe. It is not cholera at all—it is a fever, commencing as a diarrhoea [or slight gastro-enteritis], and in the great majority of cases, going no farther. When, however, the bowels-complaint is neglected, maltreated, or aggravated by cold, intemperance, bad food, etc., the cold or congestive stage takes place, denominated blue cholera, but not accompanied by one half of the horrible symptoms portrayed by the medical portrait painters.—There are few spasms—very little sickness or purging—and, in fact, very little suffering of any kind. In no one instance could I trace the disease to infection or contagion. They were all insulated cases in various localities, and totally unconnected with contagion. In almost every instance there was a preceding bowel-complaint; and I am quite certain that when this is attended to there will be little or no cholera. The affluent are secure, on two accounts. First, they are not so liable to the diarrhoea (the first stage of the disease) as the poor; and secondly, when affected by the diarrhoea they will take advice, and soon get well. With the indigent it is different; they neglect the bowel-complaint, in general, till the cholera (so called) comes on and then they are very likely to die, either in the cold stage or in the fever, which is pretty sure to succeed. But altogether the epidemic is a mere bagatelle, and had not imagination magnified it through a most powerful lens of terror, while prevailing on the continent, we should never have been frightened from our propriety, by an epidemic which will be recorded in history as a remarkable example of human credulity, and unnecessary panic! The community, however, will smart for its cowardice, and the dire effects of commercial non-intercourse will prove a warning to Governments in respect to boards of health and quarantine establishments.”

From the Glasgow Chronicle.

CHOLERA AT GLASGOW.

Feb. 27.—Remaining on the 26th, 36; new cases 9; died 8; recovered 2; remaining 35. Total number of cases since 12th Feb'y, 151; deaths 64; cures 52.

On Friday, there was a considerable falling off in the number of new cases, though the deaths amounted to 8. On Saturday there were 14 new cases, but of these 5 had been seized on Friday. Yesterday a great increase took place—there being 22 new cases, with only two deaths. Of the cases that have occurred since the commencement of the disease, by far the greater number have taken place in the Wends and in Goosebush and Bridgegate. There have, however, occurred several cases in Saltmarket, High street, Gallowgate; and at the Broomielaw, with two in West Regent street, and 5 in Anderston. A case occurred in New street Calton, last night, that of a woman, which ended fatally this afternoon. Another female in the same house has also shown symptoms of the disease.

In the Town's Hospital, yesterday, there were 8 new cases, and 1 additional death. The total deaths in that establishment have been 8—all idiots, and the whole number of cases 27. There have been 5 cures.

The narrow-minded and absurd prejudices against the surgeons, still prevails to a hurtful extent among those who most require their services at the present crisis. The cry still is, that the Doctors are killing people for the sake of their bodies; and it is in consequence with the greatest difficulty that the men appointed to enter the bodies of those who die of cholera, can get the duty performed. Wherever they appear to remove the remains of any cholera patient; they are hooped and threatened, and even pelted on all sides by the ignorant rabble, and in several instances have been beat off without accomplishing their object.

Patrick, Feb. 24.—Cases remaining 6; new case 1; died 1; remaining 6. 25th.—Remaining 6; recovered 0; died 0. 26th.—Remaining 6; died 1; recovered 3; remaining 2.

Greenock, 3 P. M. Feb. 27.—A boy, aged 14, named M. Willan, son of a pilot, had just been taken to the hospital in a state of collapse.

Paisley, Feb. 23.—Remains at last report 9; new cases 8; died 4; recovered 4; remaining 9. 25th.—Remaining 9; new cases 6; died 2; recovered 1; remaining 12. 26th.—Remaining 12; new cases 1; died 3; recovered 2; remaining 11.

In Edinburgh the preparations made for some weeks antecedent to the occurrence of a case were such as to have tended very materially to prevent the spread of the disease to any great extent; for, as yet, during five weeks, there have occurred only twenty-five cases or so.

QUARANTINE.—It will be seen from the following Orders in Council, that the internal quarantine is to be abolished in the country, with one exception.

“Council Office, Whitehall, }
February 18th, 1832.”

“Sir—The Lords of His Majesty's Council having had under their consideration numerous applications from merchants and others, relative to the great inconvenience and distress occasioned by the quarantine regulations established in consequence of the appearance of cholera in the port of London, and in different parts in the North of England and in Scotland, their Lordships being most anxious of affording every security to the public health, and, at the same time, of protecting the interests of trade and commerce.

“After an attentive examination of the question of quarantine, as applicable to the inland communications by canals, and the coasting trade by sea, their Lordships are of opinion that the interruption to trade would produce greater evils than the precautionary

measures are likely to exert; they are pleased to direct the removal, in future of all restrictions as to quarantine between the different ports and places in Great Britain, either by canal communication, or by vessels sailing from one port or place on the coast to another, with the exception of Liverpool—it being the desire of the Lords of the Council, that the regulations relative to this last port, as stated in the last part of my letter of the 16th inst. be for the present continued in force.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) “C. C. GREVILLE.”

From the Glasgow Chronicle 27th Feb. Yesterday morning the American ship, Camillus sailed from Greenock for New York, with her full complement of 138 passengers. Many applications for passages were refused. The passengers are generally of the Agricultural class. As the Cholera has appeared in Glasgow, no clean bill of health was allowed to the ship, but a certificate signed by a number of the medical Board of Health, was given, certifying that no disease of a contagious nature existed in Greenock.—It was at one time proposed, that as the American quarantine laws are very severe (forty days quarantine is the time specified by law, we believe) the Camillus should proceed to the Holyloch and ride four days quarantine, and clear from thence; but the certificate of Cholera not being in Greenock up to the time of the vessels sailing, is supposed to be sufficient.

London Money Market, Feb. 28.—The settlement of the account in consols has passed over very quietly, the time bargains to be adjusted, proving very small indeed. On the whole, the balance of the speculations appears to have been for the rise, and there remained consequently some stock to be taken, a trifling, though but temporary, advance occurred in the rate of continuation for the April account. The transactions, independently of the settlement, were extremely small, and the last prices of Consols were 82 to 1 for money, and 82½ to 1 for April. Exchequer bills closed at 7s to 8s premium.

We regret to learn that there is little or no hope of the completion of the Thames Tunnel, the Commissioners of public works have refused to advance the sum (£248,000) necessary to complete it.

A Bill is about to be introduced for a Rail-Road between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

FRANCE.

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th February, M. Teste appeared at the tribune to present the report of the committee, on the proposition of M. Portalis relating to the appeal of the law of January 19th, 1816, prescribing the ceremonies to be adopted on the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI (Jan. 21st) as amended by the Chamber of Peers. The report was exceedingly brief. Repelling any insinuation that they wished to suppress the proper feeling of regret awakened by the recurrence of the day, they recommended the total repeal of the law. M. Salverte moved that the question should be taken without debate, which was generally seconded from the right. It was ascertained that a quorum was present, and the vote for taking the question immediately was unanimous. It was so taken, and on the first section of the bill, as amended by the Chamber of Peers, which enacted that on the 21st Jan. in every year, the Courts and public offices should be closed in sign of mourning, but one member, M. Andre du Haut Rhine, rose in its favour. All the others rose simultaneously in opposition. Deep silence prevailed during the whole of this proceeding.

The second section, abrogating the law of Jan. 18th altogether, was adopted after a ballot by a majority of 237. Ayes 262, Noes 26. Considerable sensation was produced at the same sitting by the resignation of M. Thierry Poux, one of the Deputies which the President conceived to be couched in terms so exceptional, that he requested the Chamber to decide whether it should be read. It was put to a vote, and a majority decided that it should be read. It was in these terms:—

“M. Le President,

Being desirous of disavowing any identification with the majority of a Chamber, which makes itself the accomplice of a disastrous system, and of the deplorable acts of anti-national ministers, I have the honour to transmit to you my resignation, &c.

A new creation of Peers.—It is stated that it has been determined to put an end to the systematic opposition manifested by the Chambers of Peers towards the lower House, by the immediate creation of a considerable batch of Peers, selected principally from the Centres, but partly from the Extremities, of the Chamber of Deputies. The names of Messrs. Jars, Rambuteau, Royer Collard, Odier, Delessert, Lobeau, Etienne, Humann, Lafitte, Lamarque, Lafayette, Dupont de l'Eure, Clausel, Bignon, and Salverte, are mentioned as likely to be included in the list.”

It has been ascertained that the deficit of M. Kerner, amounts to 6,265,000 francs.

PARIS, Feb. 22.

Two students of Berlin have lately chosen a new mode of duelling. In order to render their chances equal, they agreed that each should embrace a person affected of the Cholera. This being done, and 24 hours having elapsed without either of them showing any symptoms of the disease, their seconds declared that the two adversaries had done sufficient to satisfy their honour, and thus the affair terminated.

A duel was fought at Paris on 25th Feb. between Count Leon, a natural son of Napoleon, and a Mr. Hesse, aid to the Duke of Wellington. Hesse was dangerously wounded.

ENGLAND.

House of Commons, Feb. 27.—The Earl of Aberdeen wished to know from the Noble Earl (Grey) whether Government had been informed as to the object of the French Government, in sending out a large expedition

to the coast of Italy, and whether it was undertaken with their consent? Earl Grey thought this proceeding rather unusual, he did not remember that it had ever before happened that Government had ever before been called upon to answer such questions. All he would at present say was that Government had had notice from the French of their intention in respect to this expedition.

The Earl of Aberdeen was now glad to congratulate the House upon the end of that farce called Non-intervention. They would now surely no more hear of it. As used by the Noble Lord the word meant nothing more than what all Governments applied to it; which was that so long any country carried on their own concerns without endangering the safety of surrounding nations no interference would take place, but whenever it passed that point, non-intervention flew away.—(Hear, hear.) He would inquire whether the French Government had ever been required, or been called upon to move an army into the Papal States. Austria had been called upon, and the French had said, “if Austria goes to keep peace, so must we;” and this was the only authority for interference. Up to this time peace had been kept in these States, but in his opinion the French flag would not be two days in the country till there would be an end of it. He considered that the expedition could only be compared to the expedition to Egypt under the Republic.

Earl Grey said the Noble Lord was not satisfied with having his questions answered, but again rose, not to ask other questions, but to force on a discussion upon a subject which he would find when it came before the House, he was completely ignorant of. He would not allow himself to be drawn into a debate upon the subject at the present inconvenient time. In answer to the taunts of the Noble Lord with respect to the close connection of this country with France, he would only say there never was a time when the bonds of connection between the two countries required to be drawn so close in order to preserve the peace of Europe. He hoped that would be preserved, in spite of all the endeavouring of Noble Lords opposite.—(Hear, hear.) He had never yet found a single case to justify a suspicion of the faith of the French Government. He had still, and should continue to have a wish for non-intervention, but when the safety of neighbouring states required it, when the peace of Europe was endangered—communications had been made to him by the French Government which had satisfied him, and he, as a minister of the Crown, could not at present say more. It was not long since an expedition of a greater amount, and one which was likely to lead to far greater results had sailed apparently with the concurrence of the Noble Earl, and he (Earl Grey) did not recollect that any one had got up and questioned the Noble Earl upon the subject. The Government had taken the responsibility upon themselves, and when the proper time came they would be ready to defend their conduct.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of Feb. 26.

The foreign intelligence of the week discloses the important fact of the arrival of Count Orloff at the Hague, from St. Petersburg, on a special mission to the King of Holland. This has given rise to much speculation and anxious surmises. If we connect this fact with the further postponement of the ratification of the Treaty of November by the Northern Powers to the 15th March, it leads to the almost irresistible conclusion—that the Belgian Treaty, in its present state, will not be ratified at all. In other words that the condition of Europe is still in an uncertain state, and the continent may in all probability be embroiled in war during the spring or summer. Desirous as we are of peace, it is impossible to drive this gloomy suspicion from our minds.

The politics of all powers take a colour from their interest—and kings and nations are just what the times will suffer them to be. There is no doubt but that Russia sees with indignation the progress of liberalism in the south and west of Europe, and Nicholas has had so severe a struggle with it in Poland, and has so much to apprehend from its fatal ascendancy in his own dominions, that he will be disposed to attack free states and free institutions wherever he can. We should not be at all surprised to see an alliance formed, offensive and defensive, between Holland and Russia, and we suspect this to be the secret motives of Orloff's mission to the Hague.

With such a buttress as Russia behind her back, the Dutch would not fear to attack the Belgians, whom they hate with a savage hostility; and Belgium is so much divided in herself, and is of so feeble and unwieldy a character, that she must bend or break upon the first assault of war, unless assisted by other powers. But France is committed to support the new kingdom of Belgium; and England has precipitately exchanged her ratification of the Treaty of November, anticipating the concurrence of other Northern Powers. This is the state of circumstances much to be regretted, as it was perfectly unnecessary on our part. But for the present we dismiss the subject,—hoping that something may yet turn up to diminish the chances of war.

Letters from Sir Walter Scott have been received, dated January 26th, when he was in the highest health and spirits. The King of Naples had been particularly kind to the worthy Baronet, and he offered to give orders for any excavation of Pompeii he might desire.—Sir Walter intends to proceed shortly to the Grecian Islands, and to go as far as Athens, Sir F. Adam having made him the offer of a conveyance there by the government steamer.—Caledonia Mercury.

PORTUGAL.

DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION. “The Echo de Rouen” says—“A considerable number of voluntary enlistments for the expedition against Don Miguel have lately been effected at Paris. The first division of

these volunteers, known as the ‘Legion of the 34 of next month,’ will be commanded by Capt. Edward Chambray. Captain Chambray will depart for the same place with the second division on the 15th March. Finally, the volunteers, who have been engaged at the Estaminet Deschamps, rue Dauphine, will set out for the same destination towards the end of the same month.”

Letters from Madeira of the 20th February, state confidently, that Ferdinand was determined to assist Don Miguel to the utmost of his ability! It is said, on the authority of letters received in London, that 40,000 Spaniards were at Badajoz, for that purpose.

The intelligence from Lisbon is to the 19th of February. It is stated in the London Courier that Don Miguel had ordered all Portuguese clerks and all Portuguese employed by English residents, to quit Lisbon immediately.

GREECE.

Megara, Jan. 26.—The Deputies of Hydra, together with those of Roumelia, form here the National Congress, which counts its members. The other Deputies of the Isle of the Archipelago are immediately expected. The Congress of Napoli di Romania has only 40 Deputies, all named under the influence of the late President. Colocotroni and Augustine Capo d'Istria now alone form the Provisional Government. The Assembly of Megara has conferred the executive power on Vaini, Conduriotti, and Colleti, three respectable citizens, who, during the Ottoman Government, enjoyed a just celebrity. Since Colleti has joined the party of the Opposition, the example of his defection is followed by the troops of the old Government. The prisoners of Tripolizza and Missolonghi now acknowledge the authority of the Deputies assembled at Megara, and obey the orders of the Administrative Commission appointed by them.

The commandant of the English station shews every day more jealousy on the Russian intervention in the affairs of Greece. He has openly reproached Admiral Ricord with having sent from on board his vessel, gunners, who disguised under a Greek uniform, fired with grape shot upon the Deputies at Argos. The French Admiral does not display the same spirit of opposition to the Russian omnipotence; and some surprise is expressed of the twelve armed vessels of the three Powers in the Roadstead of Napoli, remaining passive spectators of the intestine discord in Greece. The Russian Officers say that the Emperor Nicholas destines Prince Orlow of Bavaria, to be King of Greece. The Greeks think that England and France, who objected to seat a child on the throne of Belgium, will be still more unwilling to consent to the appointment of the young Bavarian Prince to that of Greece. The choice would create a civil war in the Peloponnese.—The assembly of Megara will never recognize a King only fifteen years old, who would require a Council of Regency, which Admiral Ricord would compose of men favouring Russian interests by which means Greece would soon become a Russian Province.”

SYRIA.

The latest Constantinople date is the 25th January, which we find in the Gazette de France of the 1st March. It is stated that the reports from Syria were not favourable to the Porte. It was rumoured that Ibrahim Pacha had resumed his position before St. Jean d'Acre; and that Abdallah Pacha had announced to the government that he could not defend the place for ten days without extraordinary assistance. The Porte had certainly received despatches, but had suffered nothing to transpire as to the nature of their contents: which gave currency to the supposition that they were unfavourable.

ITALY.

A letter from Toulon, dated the 19th February, says:—“We have learnt from merchant vessels that the first division of the expedition to Italy has arrived safe at Civita Vecchia, and landed all the troops.—The transports Meuse and Rhone have already sailed to join them, and the Pelican steamboat is on the point of starting for the same destination.”

A letter from Vienna, states that the news of the expected occupation of Ancona and Civita Vecchia by French troops produced considerable sensation. The funds fell, but it appears that they afterwards rose again a little.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—In the Chamber of Deputies, on the question of voting 1,000,000 to relieve the sufferers from the Colonies, M. Minister of Marine said that during the last year an agent of the Haytian government was at Paris. On the 2d of April two Treaties were agreed on with this agent, the first relative to the debt owing by St. Domingo to the French government, the second relative to Commerce. The first stipulated for the payment of an annuity of four millions; the second, a treaty of commerce, was based on the most perfect reciprocity. France was to enjoy the same privileges as the most favoured nations.—Whilst this was going on, the Haytian government manifested hostile dispositions towards France, it suppressed the half duty stipulated by the treaty on the introduction of French merchandise. Our Consul thought proper to withdraw.

The minister admitted that France had cause to complain of Hayti, but that the government before engaging in a war, ought to exhaust all means of arrangement. He would not discuss the hostile project of General Lamarque (which was to fit out ships of war for the purpose of injuring the commerce of Hayti) it might be done no doubt, but he did not think it necessary to explain himself further. He thought that France ought to take some measures, and on that account he regretted that when the budget of his department had been discussed, a reduction had been made on the sum asked for the purpose of arming vessels.

The voters of the city of Andover invited to attend NESDAY success court, to take in the Convention of nominating a county of Prince invited to co-operate.

The Baltimore give this notice

On Monday the house of M. siding at the he covered to be gress of the the faculty escaped, destroyed. By the ven children, se have been depriv without clothing the kindness of nvolent commu in their behalf, than with artio may leave their Mr. Selby, who vered to the suff

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The *North Star*, a Hamburg journal, announces that five merchants of consequence at Stockholm have lately disappeared, and no trace of them has since been found. The *Nya Argus* states that the Bank will suspend its payments for a few days. The circumstance has made a serious impression at Stockholm.

Extract of a letter from a magistrate of the county of Kilkenny and Waterford, dated Feb. 18: "We are still in a most lamentable state here. The white feet are predominant in most parts of the country, and nothing is done to stay them. We have troops enough in our barracks, but they might as well be in the Hebrides."

Maryland Gazette.

ANAPOLIS:
Thursday, April 12, 1832.

NOTICE.

The voters of Anne Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, friendly to the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, are respectfully invited to attend at Annapolis on the WEDNESDAY succeeding the first Monday in court, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Our friends of the neighbouring county of Prince George's, are respectfully invited to co-operate. MANY VOTERS.

FIRE.

On Monday morning last, at an early hour, the house of Mrs. Watson, a widow lady, residing at the head of South River, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time was burned to the ground. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that the family with difficulty escaped. Almost every thing was destroyed. By this calamity a widow with eleven children, seven of whom are daughters, have been deprived of a home. They are without clothing, and are now sheltered by the kindness of their neighbours. To a benevolent community, no appeal need be made in their behalf. Persons disposed to assist them with articles of clothing, money, &c. may leave their contributions at the store of Mr. Selby, who will have them safely delivered to the sufferers.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the MANAGERS of the Female Orphan Society of Annapolis, read at a meeting of said Society, held in St. Anne's Church, on the 2d instant.

The MANAGERS of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, are again called upon, in the order of Providence, to render an account of their stewardships for another year. In doing this, although conscious that they need the indulgence of the Society for which they have acted, they yet feel the satisfaction of knowing that they have, to the best of their judgment and power, guarded the interests of the Institution, and promoted the objects for which it was originally formed.

There has been, of course, but little variety in their operations, as the limited state of their funds, prevented their enlarging the number of the inmates of the Asylum; consequently the detail of their proceedings must be brief. They would, however, while upon this subject, state that if any case of extreme destitution had occurred in this city, they should have felt it to be their duty to have opened the doors of the Asylum to its subject, trusting that Providence, through the instrumentality of a generous public, would have given means to meet the exigency; but they could not feel justified to search out distant objects, however meritorious or afflicted, unless the means to do so had been more immediately in their power.

Previous to the last meeting the Managers had contracted to bind one of the pupils in the Asylum, because of situation offered, held out great advantages to her, and because her removal would make room for one, more destitute. She accordingly left us in April, and we have had the satisfaction of receiving continued reports of her good conduct, and useful acquisitions. This circumstance is gratifying to us, and reflects credit upon the conduct of the Matron, whose time and energies are devoted to the instruction and comfort of these little ones, and who continues to merit and receive the commendation and support of those whose business it is to watch over and investigate the concerns of the Asylum.

The vacancy occasioned by the removal of this child was immediately filled by a little girl of about four years of age, placed in circumstances calculated to elicit the tenderest commiseration. She was virtually, although not literally without a Parent—her mother was dead, and she was partially abandoned by her father—herself and sister some years older were lodged in a house where scenes of iniquity abounded, to which they were involuntarily, nay, necessarily exposed, and which sooner or later, must have become familiar if not pleasant to them. Their father was absent weeks at a time, and when present no safeguard to them. One of the Managers of the Institution procured a home for the one whose age precluded her from our protection, and the other, a poor, neglected, miserable looking object, was admitted into the Asylum. There she has found a mother and sisters who have united in ministering to her necessities, and initiating her into the peaceful and instructive regulations prescribed for its observance. Since then Providence has removed her father, and she is now literally without a parent. She is at present a happy little girl; indeed few houses exhibit a picture of happiness more gratifying than is to be found in the cheerful countenances of our

interesting pupils. The Visiting Committees present monthly reports of their progress in these acquisitions, in which it has been thought advisable for them to receive instructions, in which is contained every thing calculated to make them useful in their stations of life, where they will probably be called to act. Their religious education being in itself the most valuable, of course holds the pre-eminent stand, for we are deeply convinced that, if that should be neglected, whatever else might be attained, our system would be awfully deficient.

The Annual Fair, our only, and as yet unfailing resort for means to perpetuate this charity, was held in January last, the proceeds of which will be seen by a reference to the Report of the Treasurer. We cannot, in this place, omit to thank our friends for their kind and untiring efforts to render our Fair attractive, and thereby bring supplies into the orphan's treasury.

It now devolves upon the Society to elect their Managers for the ensuing year. In calling their attention to this subject a melancholy duty devolves upon us, that of adverting to the affliction with which it has pleased Heaven to visit us, in the death of our venerable, excellent and beloved, first directress—a character such as her's needs not our eulogy, nor can this remembrance of her virtues be erased from the hearts of those who were privileged to know her yet, we are not willing to withhold our testimony to the excellence of one who was incorporated with us in this labour of love, and whose removal from us cannot but be lamented by all who were associated with her—We believe, it is true, that to her death was but the bursting of those fetters which confined the immediate spirit, the rending of which permitted it to wing its flight to those ethereal regions where the pure in heart behold their God. We believe also, that the angel of all the earth will do right, and that conscious in his sight is the death of his Saint; yet we cannot but lament the loss we have sustained.

When our Society was first formed Mrs. Maynadier stood forth as its Matroness and friend—by her wisdom we were all willing to be guided, for we felt and acknowledged her superiority—a superiority, however, apparently unknown to herself, for her counsels were offered with as much humility, and the opinions of others received with as much deference as if there had been a perfect equality. First in the ranks of benevolence, and the last to forsake her standard, she bore an ostensible relation to every society within her reach, which had the benefit of mankind for its object—she was indeed the Mrs. Graham of our little city; and when she exchanged time for eternity, it might emphatically have been said, the poor have lost a friend. Possessed of fine talents, an understanding that quickly comprehended and justly analysed whatever was presented for its investigation, and a liberality of feeling that taught her to love truth wherever it was found, and to honour piety in whatever branch of the Christian Church it was located, and exerting all these advantages to the best of purposes, she was a blessing to the community in which she lived, and her praise was in all the churches. For herself there is nothing to regret—she lived beloved and respected, and she died lamented by all who knew her—although far advanced in years, she was in the possession of unimpaired faculties—her usefulness was not diminished and her energies were unimpaired—Had she lived longer, according to human calculation, the days of darkness would have come, in which, worn out nature could have taken no pleasure. At a meeting of the Society about a fortnight before her death, her eye sparkled with its wonted animation, as she listened to the pleasing intelligence that our Orphans had received another year's support; who, that was then present would have thought that before another month, that eye would have been closed in death, and the tongue so eloquent in virtue's cause be silent in the grave? Let us also strive to be ready, for in such an hour as we think not the summons may arrive. One consideration however remains for the consolation of the Society—if the work they are engaged in, is in its motive pure, and carried on in humble dependence on Divine aid, it will succeed and prosper.—Let us do our duty, and He who has by the mouth of his servant styled himself the Father of the Fatherless, will himself bless our efforts, whatever human instruments he may in his wisdom think fit to remove.

Managers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Nicholson	First Directress.
Miss Franklin	Second Directress.
Mrs. Pinkney	Secretary.
Mrs. Ridout	Treasurer.
Mrs. Goldsborough	Mrs. Mills.
Mrs. Smith	Miss Selby.
Mrs. M. Harwood	Miss Chair.
Mrs. Stockett	
Mrs. Green	

An atrocious murder was committed in the adjoining county of Somerset, on the 27th ultimo, by a man named Isaiah Willin. The helpless victim was a woman—a mother, shot in the midst of her six little children—and the wife of her murderer! Jealousy, that "green-eyed monster," appears to have been the cause of this daring and horrible deed, this foul and unnatural crime.

[Cambridge Chronicle]

A DOUBLE MURDER.

The Detroit Courier which came to hand yesterday, says: "Two men named Drullard and Reynolds, a few days since murdered each other at a public house in Beldoon, Upper Canada, by stabbing. The particulars we have not yet learnt."

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS for Anne Arundel county, will meet on WEDNESDAY the 18th inst. at the Court House in this City, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DEATH.
Died, in this city, on the 2d instant, in the 52d year of her age, Mrs. Anne, Consort of Wm. Brown (of Ben) Esq.
This estimable woman has fallen a victim to that most baffling and deceptive disease, CONSUMPTION—one which has excited the ardent hopes of relatives and friends, only to be blasted, suddenly, by the rude hand of Death. Such has been the lot of numbers—and thus, also, has this amiable Wife and Mother, fallen to the ground by a chilling frost. "Death lurks in every draught—in every thing we enjoy—in all things around us." Mrs. B. was an unostentatious christian, an affectionate Wife, and most indulgent Mother. In domestic life she was most beloved, because there she was the best known. As she lived blameless, respected and beloved, her death is generally lamented.
"A Christian is the highest state of Man."

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, lands and tenements, of Richard Iglehart and William L. Hammond, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of John B. Mathews, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: A House and Lot in Main street, near James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, also all that tract of land lying and being in the fourth Election district called Champion Forest, containing three hundred acres of land more or less. And I hereby give notice, that on Wednesday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, I shall offer to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT
April 12. Sheriff

South River Bridge Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for Nine Directors, to manage the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the hotel of William & Swann in Annapolis on MONDAY the 7th day of May next at 5 o'clock P. M.

TH: FRANKLIN Treasurer.
April 12. Sw

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge by Castle Haven, and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton \$2 50; to Annapolis \$1.
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.
March 26.

CLARK'S OFFICE, April 2d, 1832.—The following were the drawn Nos. in the Maryland State Lottery No. 1, for 1832, drawn on Saturday last:—30, 9, 43, 37, 54, 48, 13, 2, 34.
CLARK sold no less than three of the Capitals.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY NO. 2, FOR 1832.

Will be drawn on Saturday week, 14th inst.

Sixty number Lottery—nine drawn Balls.

HIGHEST PRIZES. 3 OF 10,000 DOLLARS!

prize of	\$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4,270		4,270
5	1,000		5,000
10	500		5,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,530
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
51	25		1,275
103	20		2,040
1350	10		15,300
11473	5		57,375

15395 Prizes. \$136,880
Whole Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25.

For the pick of a splendid collection of Nos. apply at

CLARK'S.

N. W. corner of Calvert and Market, N. W. corner of Gay and Market, and N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets—Where the capital prizes in more than a dozen of the last state schemes, (with one exception) have been sold and paid.

LAND FOR RENT OR SALE.

I WILL sell a Farm containing about two hundred and seventy acres on accommodating terms, or I will rent it for the balance of the present year. Persons desiring to rent or purchase, will call upon the subscriber or Mr. George Wells at Annapolis.

JOHN S. BELLMAN.
March 22.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINED in the Post Office, Annapolis, March 31, 1832.

A. Adams, Allen, Samuel Anderson, Judge Archer.
B. Wm. B. Berney, Stephen Beard, Mary Ann Bright, Samuel Belmer, Eliza A. Bernard.
C. Henry Cooke, Wm. Cayton, Geo. Cooke, Charles Carroll, Enoch Clond, Henry Coulter, Jos. Clark, Smalley C. Gremer, Capt. E. O. Cooper.

D. Sidney Dickey, Wm. H. Davis, Juliann Duval, George Ellis, Capt. Jos. Ellwell, C. W. Edgely, Augustus T. Francis, Miss Clara Fisher, Rev. Jno. Foreman, Arthur G. Frothingaby, Louis Casaway, F. McGinnis, Albina S. Gover, Nat. E. Gilmore, Capt. Josiah Griswold, Ann S. Griffith, Lydia A. Greenwell, Capt. M. Gaskins—2.

Isaac Holland, Thos. C. Hambleton, John J. Hudine, Capt. Charles Haskell, Capt. James Hooper, Ephraim S. Harris, Capt. James Harvey, P. O. Hyde, Charles W. Hood, Leonard Iglehart, Capt. A. Insley, Sarah Ann Jackson, Robert T. Keene, William Kirby, Elizabeth Linthicum, Horatio McPherson, Gilbert Murdoch—9, B. W. Marriott—3, William McNeir—3, Francis McGinnis, William Mayo, Dr. W. S. McPherson, James A. Milburn, Nelson Nichols, Wm. O'Hara, Dr. Plantou, Thomas Price, Richard Pratt, John E. Pettibone, Capt. John Phillips, P. S. Annapolis, John Quinn, Benjamin Ray, Thomas Robinson, Osb. Ridgely—2, Lewis P. Ross—2.

George Shaw—3, Charles Stewart, Thomas P. Scott, Lewis Sewell, Capt. J. Staples, Wm. D. Shoemaker, Charles Selvi, Joseph N. Stockett—5, Joseph M. Tate—2, Joseph Thomas, Richard M. Tidball, Capt. Wingate, J. M. Weems, James White, William Wirt, Zachariah Williams, Samuel Yorth.

Persons applying for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.
April 5.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 12th day of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day day thereafter, at the late residence of Charles Fallens, at the Alum Works, on Magothy river,

of said Charles Fallens, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Negro Woman and Girl, slaves for life, Cows, Hogs, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of Ten dollars and upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date—under Ten Dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

ARTHUR T. JONES, Adm'r.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Lydia Belling, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of January next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 8th day of March, 1832.

ROBERT TIPPETT, Adm'r.
WILLIAM ALLSTON, 4w

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

E. DUBOIS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

DRAWN NUMBERS in Class No. 1, of State of Maryland Lottery—drawn the 31st of March, 1832.

50, 9, 43, 37, 54, 48, 13, 2, 34.
Sold at E. DUBOIS' Lucky Lottery Office, No. 43, 48, 50, a prize of \$250, besides several smaller prizes.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 2, FOR 1832.

To be drawn at Baltimore, On Saturday the 14th April, 1832.

Sixty number Lottery—nine drawn Balls.

HIGHEST PRIZES. 3 OF 10,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$10,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	4,270
5 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	300
20 prizes of	200
85 prizes of	100
51 prizes of	50
51 prizes of	40
51 prizes of	30
51 prizes of	25
42 prizes of	20
1,530 prizes of	10
11,475 prizes of	5

Tickets \$5—Halves 2 50—Quarters 1 25.

Tickets and Shares for Sale At E. DUBOIS' LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, April 5.

NOTICE.

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS AUXILIARY TO THE A. A. COUNTY SOCIETY, are reminded that their Annual Report become due to the Parent Society, on or before the 30th of April next. The Secretaries of the Societies are requested to forward them to the subscriber with as little delay as possible. J. D. WELLS, M. D. Sec. A. A. C. Tem. Society.
March 22. R Sw

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 17th day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.
By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Commrs. A. A. County.
March 22. R

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned hereby, that in any way employing my Boy SOLOMON, without a written permission from me. J. GREEN.
March 22.

LADIES SHOES.

THE subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with a selection of LASTING & MOROCCO SHOES,

of various colours and of the latest fashion, now offers them to the Ladies of the city and vicinity. Great pains have been taken to complete his assortment.

Also a fresh supply of Men's, Women's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of various descriptions.

GRAFTON MUNRO.
March 29.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Lynch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of December next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1832.

JAMES McKEELVIE HAMMETT, Adm'r.
March 15. 4w

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 21, 1832.
THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent, on the stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to stockholders, on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order.
By order of the Board, SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.

March 22. R
The Gazette, and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week, for three weeks.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday evening's eastern mail brought us news of the arrival of two packet ships at New York—the *Rhona*, from Havre, which sailed on the 23 March, and the *Caladonia*, from Liverpool, which sailed on the 1st March.

The Reform Bill is still the subject of discussion in the British House of Commons. The *London Courier* of the 27th of February, relative to this subject, says:—“We have reason to know that no creation of Peers will be necessary for the purpose of carrying the second reading of the Reform Bill. In the committee, however, it may be necessary to carry Peers in order to prevent the failure of the Bill, either through an increased strength of the Anti-Reform party, or the like-warmness of some of the declared supporters of the measure. Having the authority of the King to create Peers, it is not probable that Earl Grey will expose the Bill to danger by the non-exercise of the powers with which he has been entrusted. It has been said of his Lordship that his aristocratic feelings are so strong that he would rather resign his office than deluge the House with new Peers; but those who assert this forget that the Reform Bill, which is certainly any thing but aristocratic, was the creation of his Lordship, and that his pride and his honour are equally concerned in its being carried triumphantly through both Houses of Parliament.”

The Cholera continues to be the subject of much speculation, and a violent controversy as to whether it is the Asiatic disease, or not, has arisen. At a late meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, Doctor Sigmond undertook to ridicule the notion that the India Cholera existed in London. He had made application, he said, to the Central Board of Health, requesting an opportunity to see the disease, but had been answered that the patients died so soon that it was impossible to give notice of any case. From his brethren, however, he had received better treatment. “He saw some cases,” he said, “which were decidedly not Asiatic Cholera, if at least he might judge from what he had read. The only case of blue cholera, which he saw, was that of a man in a place dignified by the name of the Cholera Hospital; the only part blue was on the arm where the man's name was tattooed in blue. In another case which was pointed out to him, the symptoms were pain and spasms in the abdomen, with a yellow skin, in fact rather a case of icterus, dependent on gall stones, than a case of cholera. Dr. Sigmond said, he had very strong doubts, for he supposed he must not express himself more strongly, of the existence of cholera in the metropolis.” At a sitting of the London Medical Society on the 20th of February, Dr. James Johnson said that he had seen the cholera in India, and that the disease now prevalent in London was totally unlike it. It was, he said, epidemic, arising from certain conditions of the atmosphere, and certain emanations from the earth—it resembled the epidemic cholera of 1689, described by Sydenham. The present disease, he affirmed, was not contagious, and declared the opinion that it was so was not supported by a shadow of proof.

A London paper, the *Mark Lane Express*, of the 27th of February, extols highly the season which had just closed. “The most striking feature,” says that paper, of the present and preceding months of the winter portion of the year is the singular but not unprecedented mildness and fineness of the atmosphere and weather.”

The Brazil packet which had arrived at London, fell in with the expedition of Don Pedro, about one day's sail from Terceira. It is said that no intention was entertained of touching at that island, but that the fleet would proceed at once to Madeira. The ships were in perfect order, impelled by a favourable wind which had blown ever since they had left Belleisle. Letters from Madeira state that the people of that island were ready to proclaim Donna Maria, and only waited the arrival of the expedition to carry their desires into effect; it is, therefore, expected that Madeira will surrender without firing a shot. It seems that three of Don Miguel's ships, with troops on board, had appeared off the island. From some cause or other, however, they changed their course, and it is supposed, have returned to Lisbon.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera creates no great anxiety in London—nor does it appear that much alarm prevails in any part of the kingdom, except among the ignorant and superstitious, who have strange notions on the subject. In this remark we refer particularly to the conduct of some people in Glasgow and suburbs, who refuse to allow the authorities to enter their deceased relations. The disease does not seem to spread in such a manner as to create alarm. In London, according to the *Times* of 25th February, the total number of cases is 104, and deaths 69; this, considering the population and the time elapsed since the first case was reported, is scarcely worthy of noticing. According to the same paper the total number of cases in the kingdom, reported to the London Board of Health up to the 25th February was 5,460, and deaths 1,609.

The *Edinburgh Mercury* of 27th February says:—“We have much pleasure in referring to the official reports in this day's paper. From these it will be seen that there is not now a single case of cholera in Haddington or Treenet; that in Musselburgh the disease is also nearly extinct, there being only two cases remaining there yesterday, and that in Edinburgh it has made no progress at all to alarm the inhabitants.”

The *London Courier* of the 25th February, gives the following extract of a letter from one of the most eminent physicians of the metropolis:—“I have been searching day after day, from Rotherhithe to Vauxhall—from Limehouse to

Kensington, for Asiatic cholera, without success. I have seen many of the cases, fatal and otherwise, and am positive that it is a disease indigenous, and essentially different from that which I have seen in India. I have no doubt, however, that it is produced by the same general causes, terrestrial and atmospheric, which have produced the epidemic in Europe. It is not cholera at all—it is a fever, commencing as a diarrhoea (or slight gastro-enteritis), and in the great majority of cases, going no farther. When, however, the bowels-complaint is neglected, maltreated, or aggravated by cold, intemperance, bad food, etc., the cold or congestive stage takes place, denominated blue cholera; but not accompanied by one half of the horrible symptoms portrayed by the medical portrait painters. There are few spasms—very little sickness or purging—and, in fact, very little suffering of any kind. In no one instance could I trace the disease to infection or contagion. They were all insulated cases in various localities, and totally unconnected with contagion. In almost every instance there was a preceding bowel-complaint; and I am quite certain that when this is attended to there will be little or no cholera. The affluent are secure, on two accounts. First, they are not so liable to the diarrhoea (the first stage of the disease) as the poor; and secondly, when affected by the diarrhoea they will take advice, and soon get well. With the indigent it is different; they neglect the bowel-complaint, in general, till the cholera (so called) comes on and then they are very likely to die, either in the cold stage or in the fever, which is pretty sure to succeed. But altogether the epidemic is a mere bagatelle, and had not imagination magnified it through a most powerful lens of terror, while prevailing on the continent, we should never have been frightened from our propriety, by an epidemic which will be recorded in history as a remarkable example of human credulity, and unnecessary panic! The community, however, will smart for its cowardice, and the dire effects of commercial non-intercourse will prove a warning to Governments in respect to boards of health and quarantine establishments.”

From the Glasgow Chronicle.

CHOLERA AT GLASGOW.

Feb. 27.—Remaining on the 26th, 36; new cases 9; died 8; recovered 3; remaining 35. Total number of cases since 12th Feb'y: 151; deaths 64; cures 52.

On Friday, there was a considerable falling off in the number of new cases, though the deaths amounted to 8. On Saturday there were 14 new cases, but of these 5 had been seized on Friday. Yesterday a great increase took place—there being 22 new cases, with only two deaths. Of the cases that have occurred since the commencement of the disease, by far the greater number have taken place in the Wynds and in Goosebush and Bridgegate. There have, however, occurred several cases in Saltmarket, High street, Gallowgate; and at the Broomielaw, with two in West Regent street, and 5 in Anderston. A case occurred in New street Calton, last night, that of a woman, which ended fatally this afternoon. Another female in the same house has also shown symptoms of the disease.

In the Town's Hospital, yesterday, there were 8 new cases, and 1 additional death. The total deaths in that establishment have been 8—all idiots, and the whole number of cases 27. There have been 5 cures.

The narrow-minded and absurd prejudices against the surgeons, still prevails to a hurtful extent among those who most require their services at the present crisis. The cry still is, that the Doctors are killing people for the sake of their bodies; and it is in consequence with the greatest difficulty that the men appointed to enter the bodies of those who die of cholera, can get the duty performed. Wherever they appear to remove the remains of any cholera patient; they are hooted and threatened, and even pelted on all sides by the ignorant rabble, and in several instances have been beat off without accomplishing their object.

Patrick, Feb. 24.—Cases remaining 6; new case 1; died 1; remaining 6. 25th.—Remaining 6; recovered 0; died 0. 26th.—Remaining 6; died 1; recovered 3; remaining 2.

Greenock, 3 P. M. Feb. 27.—A boy, aged 14, named M'William, son of a pilot, had just been taken to the hospital in a state of collapse.

Paisley, Feb. 23.—Remaining at last report 9; new cases 8; died 4; recovered 4; remaining 9. 25th.—Remaining 9; new cases 6; died 2; recovered 1; remaining 12. 26th.—Remaining 12; new cases 1; died 3; recovered 2; remaining 11.

In Edinburgh the preparations made for some weeks antecedent to the occurrence of a case were such as to have tended very materially to prevent the spread of the disease to any great extent; for, as yet, during five weeks, there have occurred only twenty-five cases or so.

QUARANTINE.—It will be seen from the following Orders in Council, that the internal quarantine is to be abolished in the country, with one exception.

“Council Office, Whitehall, 27 February 1832.”

“Sir.—The Lords of His Majesty's Council having had under their consideration numerous applications from merchants and others, relative to the great inconvenience and distress occasioned by the quarantine regulations established in consequence of the appearance of cholera in the port of London, and in different parts in the North of England and in Scotland, their Lordships being most anxious of affording every security to the public health, and, at the same time, of protecting the interests of trade and commerce.

“After an attentive examination of the question of quarantine, as applicable to the inland communications by canals, and the coasting trade by sea, their Lordships are of opinion that the interruption to trade would produce greater evils than the precautionary

measures are likely to avert; they are pleased to observe the removal of all restrictions as to passengers between the different ports and places in Great Britain, either by land communication, or by vessels sailing from one port or place to another, with the exception of Liverpool, being the desire of the Lords of the Council, that the regulations relative to this last port, as stated in the last part of my letter of the 16th inst. be for the present continued in force.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) “C. C. GREVILLE.”

From the Glasgow Chronicle 27th Feb. Yesterday morning the American ship *Camillus* sailed from Greenock for New York, with her full complement of 138 passengers. Many applications for passages were refused. The passengers are generally of the Agricultural class. As the Cholera has appeared in Glasgow, no clean bill of health was allowed to the ship, but a certificate signed by a number of the medical Board of Health, was given, certifying that no disease of a contagious nature existed in Greenock. It was at one time proposed, that as the American quarantine laws are very severe (forty days quarantine is the time specified by law, we believe) the *Camillus* should proceed to the Holyloch and ride four days quarantine, and clear from thence; but the certificate of Cholera not being in Greenock up to the time of the vessels sailing, is supposed to be sufficient.

London Money Market, Feb. 28.—The settlement of the account in consols has passed over very quietly, the time bargains to be adjusted, proving very small indeed. On the whole, the balance of the speculations appears to have been for the rise, and there remained consequently some stock to be taken, a trifling, though but temporary, advance occurred in the rate of continuation for the April account. The transactions, independently of the settlement, were extremely small, and the last prices of Consols were 82 to 1 for money, and 82½ to 1 for April. Exchange bills closed at 7s to 8s premium.

We regret to learn that there is little or no hope of the completion of the Thames Tunnel, the Commissioners of public works have refused to advance the sum (£248,000) necessary to complete it.

A Bill is about to be introduced for a Rail-Road between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

FRANCE.

At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th February, M. Teste appeared at the tribune to present the report of the committee, on the proposition of M. Portalis relating to the appeal of the law of January 19th, 1816, prescribing the ceremonies to be adopted on the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI (Jan. 21st) as amended by the Chamber of Peers. The report was exceedingly brief. Repelling any insinuation that they wished to suppress the proper feeling of regret awakened by the recurrence of the day, they recommended the total repeal of the law. M. Salvette moved that the question should be taken without debate, which was generally seconded from the right. It was ascertained that a quorum was present, and the vote for taking the question immediately was unanimous. It was so taken, and on the first section of the bill, as amended by the Chamber of Peers, which enacted that on the 21st Jan. in every year, the Courts and public offices should be closed in sign of mourning, but one member, M. Andre du Haut Rhine, rose in its favour. All the others rose simultaneously in opposition. Deep silence prevailed during the whole of this proceeding. The second section, abrogating the law of Jan. 18th altogether, was adopted after a ballot by a majority of 237. Ayes 262, Noes 26.

Considerable sensation was produced at the same sitting by the resignation of M. Thierry Poux, one of the Deputies which the President conceived to be couched in terms so exceptionable, that he requested the Chamber to decide whether it should be read. It was put to a vote, and a majority decided that it should be read. It was in these terms:—

“M. Le President,

Being desirous of disavowing any indelicacy with the majority of a Chamber, which makes itself the accomplice of a disastrous system, and of the deplorable acts of anti-national ministers, I have the honour to transmit to you my resignation, &c.

A new creation of Peers.—It is stated that it has been determined to put an end to the systematic opposition manifested by the Chambers of Peers towards the lower House, by the immediate creation of a considerable batch of Peers, selected principally from the Centres, but partly from the Extremities, of the Chamber of Deputies. The names of Messrs. Jars, Rambuteau, Royer Collard, Odier, Delessert, Lobeau, Etienne, Humann, Lafitte, Lamarque, Lafayette, Dupont de l'Eure, Clausel, Bignon, and Salvette, are mentioned as likely to be included in the list.”

It has been ascertained that the deficit of M. Kesser, amounts to 6,265,000 francs.

Paris, Feb. 22.

Two students of Berlin have lately chosen a new mode of duelling. In order to render their chances equal, they agreed that each should embrace a person affected of the Cholera. This being done, and 24 hours having elapsed without either of them showing any symptoms of the disease, their seconds declared that the two adversaries had done sufficient to satisfy their honour, and thus the affair terminated.

A duel was fought at Paris on 25th Feb. between Count Leon, a natural son of Napoleon, and a Mr. Hesse, aid to the Duke of Wellington. Hesse was dangerously wounded.

ENGLAND.

House of Commons, Feb. 27.—The Earl of Aberdeen wished to know from the Noble Earl (Grey) whether Government had been informed as to the object of the French Government, in sending out a large expedition

to the coast of Italy, and whether it was undertaken with their consent?

Earl Grey thought this proceeding rather unusual, he did not remember that it had ever before happened that Government had ever been called upon to answer such questions. All he would at present say was that Government had had notice from the French of their intention in respect to this expedition.

The Earl of Aberdeen was now glad to congratulate the House upon the end of that farce called Non-intervention. They would now surely no more hear of it. As used by the Noble Lord the word meant nothing more than that all Governments applied to it, which was that so long any country carried on their own concerns without endangering the safety of surrounding nations no interference would take place, but whenever it passed that point, non-intervention flew away. (Hear, hear.) He would inquire whether the French Government had ever been required, or been called upon to move an army into the Papal States. Austria had been called upon, and the French had said, “if Austria goes to keep peace, so must we,” and this was the only authority for interference. Up to this time peace had been kept in these states, but in his opinion the French flag would not be two days in the country till there would be an end of it. He considered that the expedition could only be compared to the expedition to Egypt under the Republic.

Earl Grey said the Noble Lord was not satisfied with having his questions answered, but again rose, not to ask other questions, but to force on a discussion upon a subject which he would find when it came before the House, he was completely ignorant of. He would not allow himself to be drawn into a debate upon the subject at the present inconvenient time. In answer to the taunts of the Noble Lord with respect to the close connection of this country with France, he would only say there never was a time when the bonds of connection between the two countries required to be drawn so close in order to preserve the peace of Europe. He hoped that would be preserved, in spite of all the endeavouring of Noble Lords opposite. (Hear, hear.) He had never yet found a single case to justify a suspicion of the faith of the French Government. He had still, and should continue to have a wish for non-intervention, but when the safety of neighbouring states required it, when the peace of Europe was endangered—communications had been made to him by the French Government which had satisfied him, and he, as a minister of the Crown, could not at present say more. It was not long since an expedition of a greater amount, and one which was likely to lead to far greater results had sailed apparently with the concurrence of the Noble Earl, and he (Earl Grey) did not recollect that any one had got up and questioned the Noble Earl upon the subject. The Government had taken the responsibility upon themselves, and when the proper time came they would be ready to defend their conduct.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of Feb. 26.

The foreign intelligence of the week discloses the important fact of the arrival of Count Orloff at the Hague, from St. Petersburg, on a special mission to the King of Holland. This has given rise to much speculation and anxious surmises. If we connect this fact with the further postponement of the ratification of the Treaty of November by the Northern Powers to the 15th March, it leads to the almost irresistible conclusion—that the Belgian Treaty, in its present state, will not be ratified at all. In other words that the condition of Europe is still in an uncertain state, and the continent may in all probability be embroiled in war during the spring or summer. Desirous as we are of peace, it is impossible to drive this gloomy suspicion from our minds.

The politics of all powers take a colour from their interest—and kings and nations are just what the times will suffer them to be. There is no doubt but that Russia sees with indignation the progress of liberalism in the south and west of Europe, and Nicholas has had so severe a struggle with it in Poland, and has so much to apprehend from its fatal ascendancy in his own dominions, that he will be disposed to attack free states and free institutions wherever he can. We should not be at all surprised to see an alliance formed, offensive and defensive, between Holland and Russia, and we suspect this to be the secret motives of Orloff's mission to the Hague.

With such a buttress as Russia behind her back, the Dutch would not fear to attack the Belgians, whom they hate with a savage hostility; and Belgium is so much divided in herself, and is so feeble and unwieldy a character, that she must bend or break upon the first assault of war, unless assisted by other powers. But France is committed to support the new kingdom of Belgium; and England has precipitately exchanged her ratification of the Treaty of November, anticipating the concurrence of other Northern Powers. This is the state of circumstances much to be regretted, as it was perfectly unnecessary on our part. But for the present we dismiss the subject, hoping that something may yet turn up to diminish the chances of war.

Letters from Sir Walter Scott have been received, dated January 26th, when he was in the highest health and spirits. The King of Naples had been particularly kind to the worthy Baronet, and he offered to give orders for any excavation of Pompeii he might desire. Sir Walter intends to proceed shortly to the Grecian Islands, and to go as far as Athens, Sir F. Adam having made him the offer of a conveyance there by the government steamer. —*Caladonia Mercury*.

PORTUGAL.

DON PEDRO'S EXPEDITION. The *Echo de Rouen* says:—A considerable number of voluntary enlistments for the expedition against Don Miguel have lately been effected at Paris. The first division of

the expedition is composed of 4,000 men, and is commanded by General D'Almeida. It is expected that it will set out for the same destination towards the end of the same month.

Letters from Madeira of the 20th February, state confidently, that Ferdinand was determined to assist Don Miguel to the utmost of his ability. It is said, on the authority of letters received in London, that 40,000 Spaniards were at Badajoz, for that purpose.

The intelligence from Lisbon of the 19th of February. It is stated in the *London Courier* that Don Miguel had ordered all Portuguese clerks and all Portuguese employed by English residents, to quit Lisbon immediately.

GREECE.

Megara, Jan. 26.—The Deputies of Hydra, together with those of Roumelia, form here the National Congress, which counts no members. The other Deputies of the Isles of the Archipelago are immediately expected. The Congress of Napoli di Romania has only 40 Deputies, all named under the influence of the late President. Colocotroni and Augustino Capo d'Istria, now alone form the Provisional Government. The Assembly of Megara has conferred the executive power on Vaini, Conduroiti, and Colitti, three respectable citizens, who, during the Ottoman Government, enjoyed a just celebrity. Since Colitti has joined the party of the Opposition, the example of his defection is followed by the troops of the old Government. The garisons of Tripolizza and Missolunghi now acknowledge the authority of the Deputies assembled at Megara, and obey the orders of the Administrative Commission appointed by them.

The commandant of the English station shews every day more jealousy of the Russian intervention in the affairs of Greece. He has openly reproached Admiral Biscuit with having sent from on board his vessel, gunners, who disguised under a Greek uniform, fired with grape shot upon the Deputies at Argos. The French Admiral does not display the same spirit of opposition to the Russian omnipotence; and some surprise is expressed of the twelve armed vessels of the three Powers in the Roadstead of Napoli, remaining passive spectators of the intestine discord in Greece. The Russian Officers say that the Emperor Nicholas desires Prince Otto of Bavaria, to be King of Greece. The Greeks think that England and France, who objected to seat a child on the throne of Belgium, will be still more unwilling to consent to the appointment of the young Bavarian Prince to that of Greece. The choice would create a civil war in the Peloponnese. The assembly of Megara will never recognise a king only fifteen years old, who would require a Council of Regency, which Admiral Biscuit would compose of men favouring Russian interests by which means Greece would soon become a Russian Province.

SYRIA.

The latest Constantinople date is the 25th January, which we find in the Gazette de France of the 1st March. It is stated that the reports from Syria were not favourable to the Porte. It was rumoured that Ibrahim Pacha had resumed his position before St. Jean d'Acre, and that Abdallah Pacha had announced to the government that he could not defend the place for ten days without extraordinary assistance. The Porte had certainly received despatches, but had suffered nothing to transpire as to the nature of their contents: which gave currency to the supposition that they were unfavourable.

ITALY.

A letter from Toulon, dated the 19th February, says:—We have learnt from merchant vessels that the first division of the expedition to Italy has arrived safe at Civita Vecchia, and landed all the troops. The transports Meuse and Rhone have already sailed to join them, and the Pelican steamboat is on the point of starting for the same destination.

A letter from Vienna, states that the news of the expected occupation of Ancona and Civita Vecchia by French troops produced considerable sensation. The funds fell, but it appears that they afterwards rose again a little.

FRANCE AND HATTI.

Paris, Feb. 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies, on the question of voting 1,000,000 to relieve the sufferers from the Colonies, M. Minister of Marine said that during the last year an agent of the Haytian government was at Paris. On the 21st of April two treaties were agreed on with this agent, the first relative to the debt owing by St. Domingo to the French government, the second relative to Commerce. The first stipulated for the payment of an annuity of four millions; the second, a treaty of commerce, was based on the most perfect reciprocity. France was to enjoy the same privileges as the most favoured nations.—Whilst this was going on, the Haytian government manifested hostile dispositions towards France, it suppressed the half duty stipulated by the treaty on the introduction of French merchandise. Our Consul thought proper to withdraw.

The minister admitted that France had cause to complain of Hayti, but that the government before engaging in a war, ought to exhaust all means of arrangement. He would not discuss the hostile project of General Lamarque (which was to fit out ships of war for the purpose of injuring the commerce of Hayti) it might be done no doubt, but he did not think it necessary to explain himself further. He thought that France ought to take some measures, and on that account he regretted that when the budget of his department had been discussed, a reduction had been made on the sum asked for the purpose of arming vessels.

Extract of a the country is dated Feb. 25. mentable state nothing is done enough in our well-do in the

Thursday

The voters of the city of Annapolis, invited to attend NESDAY success court, to take in Convention of nominating a dency. Our equity of Prince invited to co-operate. The Baltimore give this notice

On Monday the house of M. siding at the he covered to be on burned to the progress of the the faultly escaped, destroyed. By the ven children, se have been deprived without clothing the kindness of nvolent comm in their behalf, them with artio may leave their Mr. Selby, who vered to the suff

AN. Of the MANA Society of An said Society, on the 2d inst. The MANA society of the ci called upon, in render an account another year. sious that they Society for which feel the satisfacti to the best of guarded the inte promoted the ob ally formed.

There has been ty in their opera their funds, p number of the i sequently the d be brief. They this subject, sta destitution had should have fel pened the doors trusting that Pr mentality of a p given means to could not feel f objects, howev less the means d lately in their

Previous to t had contracted in the Asylum, held out great a her removal, w destitute, Sho we have had th tined reports f ul acquirement tity to us, an duct of the Ma are devoted to these little one and receive the theps, whose bu investigate the The vacancy o this child was a girl of about f constances cal commiseration not literally w was dead, and by her father— older were lod lately about lastly, nay, sinner in inter sent weeks at safeguard to th the Institution (whose age pre and the other, looking object, ture who have condition, and and instructive observance.

There was moved her fat without a pare little girl ind last of happy be found in th

Extract of a letter from a magistrate of the county of Wilkes and Weymouth, dated Feb. 15. We are still in a most lamentable state here. The white feet are predominant in most parts of the country; and nothing is done to stop them. We have troops enough in our barracks; but they might as well be in the Hebrides.

Maryland Gazette.

ANAPOLIS:
Thursday, April 12, 1832.

NOTICE.
The voters of Anne Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, friendly to the re-election of Andrew Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend at Annapolis on the WEDNESDAY succeeding the first Monday in April, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Our friends of the neighbouring county of Prince George's, are respectfully invited to co-operate. **MANY VOTERS.** The Baltimore Republican is requested to give this notice a few insertions.

FIRE.
On Monday morning last, at an early hour, the house of Mrs. Watson, a widow lady, residing at the head of South River, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time was burned to the ground. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that the family with difficulty escaped. Almost every thing was destroyed. By this calamity a widow with eleven children, seven of whom are daughters, have been deprived of a home. They are without clothing, and are now sheltered by the kindness of their neighbours. To a benevolent community, no appeal need be made in their behalf. Persons disposed to assist them with articles of clothing, money, &c. may leave their contributions at the store of Mr. Selby, who will have them safely delivered to the sufferers.

ANNUAL REPORT.
Of the MANAGERS of the Female Orphan Society of Annapolis, read at a meeting of said Society, held in St. Anne's Church, on the 2d instant.
The MANAGERS of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, are again called upon, in the order of Providence, to render an account of their stewardships for another year. In doing this, although conscious that they need the indulgence of the Society for which they have acted, they yet feel the satisfaction of knowing that they have, to the best of their judgment and power, guarded the interests of the Institution, and promoted the objects for which it was originally formed.

There has been, of course, but little variety in their operations, as the limited state of their funds, prevented their enlarging the number of the inmates of the Asylum; consequently the detail of their proceedings must be brief. They would, however, upon this subject, state that if any case of extreme destitution had occurred in this city, they should have felt it to be their duty to have opened the doors of the Asylum to its subject, trusting that Providence, through the instrumentality of a generous public, would have given means to meet the exigency; but they could not feel justified to search out distant objects, however meritorious or afflicted, unless the means to do so had been more immediately in their power.

Previous to the last meeting the Managers had contracted to bind one of the pupils in the Asylum, because of situation offered, held out great advantages for her, and because her removal would make room for one more destitute. She accordingly left us in April, and we have had the satisfaction of receiving continued reports of her good conduct, and useful acquirements. This circumstance is gratifying to us, and reflects credit upon the conduct of the Matron, whose time and energies are devoted to the instruction and comfort of these little ones, and who continues to merit and receive the commendation and support of those whose business it is to watch over and investigate the concerns of the Asylum.

The vacancy occasioned by the removal of this child was immediately filled by a little girl of about four years of age, placed in circumstances calculated to elicit the tenderest commiseration. She was virtually, although not literally without a Parent—her mother was dead, and she was partially abandoned by her father—herself and sister some years older were lodged in a house where scenes of luxury abounded, to which they were lavishly, nay, necessarily exposed, and which, however pleasant to them, their father was absent weeks at a time, and when present no aid to them. One of the Managers of the Institution procured a home for the one whose age precluded her from our protection, and the other, a poor, neglected, miserable-looking object, was admitted into the Asylum. There she has found a mother and sister, who have united in ministering to her necessities, and initiating her into the peaceful and instructive regulations prescribed for its observance. Since then Providence has removed her father, and she is now literally without a parent. She is at present a happy little girl; indeed few houses exhibit a picture of happiness more gratifying than is to be found in the cheerful countenances of our

in the morning, the visiting committee of the Female Orphan Society, held a meeting in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of considering the report of the Managers of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, and the report of the Managers of the Female Orphan Society of the county of Prince George's.

The Annual Fair, our only, and as yet unfailing resort for means to perpetuate this charity, was held in January last, the proceeds of which will be seen by a reference to the Report of the Treasurer. We cannot, in this place, omit to thank our friends for their kind and untiring efforts to render our Fair attractive, and thereby bring supplies into the orphan's treasury.

It now devolves upon the Society to elect their Managers for the ensuing year. In calling their attention to this subject a melancholy duty devolves upon us, that of advertising to the affliction with which it has pleased Heaven to visit us, in the death of our venerable, excellent, and beloved, first directress—a character such as her's needs not our eulogy, nor can this remembrance of her virtues be erased from the hearts of those who were privileged to know her; yet, we are not willing to withhold our testimony to the excellence of one who was incorporated with us in this labour of love, and whose removal from us cannot but be lamented by all who were associated with her. We believe, it is true, that to her, death was but the bursting of those fetters which confined the immediate spirit, the rendering of which permitted it to wing its flight to those ethereal regions where the pure in heart behold their God. We believe also, that the Judge of all the earth will do right, and that conscious in his sight is the death of his Saints; yet we cannot but lament the loss we have sustained.

When our Society was first formed Mrs. Maynard stood forth as its Matron and friend—by her wisdom we were all willing to be guided, for we felt and acknowledged her superiority—a superiority, however, apparently unknown to herself, for her counsels were offered with as much humility, and the opinions of others received with as much deference as if there had been a perfect equality. First in the ranks of benevolence, and the last to forsake her standard, she bore an ostensible relation to every society within her reach, which had the benefit of mankind for its object—she was indeed the Mrs. Graham of our little city; and when she exchanged time for eternity, it might emphatically have been said, the poor have lost a friend. Possessed of fine talents, an understanding that quickly comprehended and justly analysed whatever was presented for its investigation, and a liberality of feeling that taught her to love truth wherever it was found, and to honour piety in whatever branch of the Christian Church it was located, and exerting all these advantages to the best purposes, she was a blessing to the community in which she lived, and her praise was in all the churches. For herself there is nothing to regret—she lived beloved and respected, and she died lamented by all who knew her—although far advanced in years, she was in the possession of unimpaired faculties—her usefulness was not diminished and her energies were unimpaired—Had she lived longer, according to human calculation, the days of darkness would have come, in which, worn out nature could have taken no pleasure. At a meeting of the Society about a fortnight before her death, her eye sparkled with its wonted animation, as she listened to the pleasing intelligence that our Orphans had received another year's support; who, that was then present would have thought that before another month, that eye would have been closed in death, and the tongue so eloquent in virtue's cause be silent in the grave? Let us also strive to be ready, for in such an hour as we think not the summons may arrive. One consideration however remains for the consolation of the Society—if the work they are engaged in, is in its motive pure, and carried on in humble dependence on Divine aid, it will succeed and prosper.—Let us do our duty, and He who has by the mouth of his servant styled himself the Father of the Fatherless, will himself bless our efforts, whatever human instruments he may in his wisdom think fit to remove.

Managers for the ensuing year.
Mrs. Nicholson First Directress.
Miss Franklin Second Directress.
Mrs. Pinkney Secretary.
Mrs. Ridout Treasurer.
Mrs. Goldsborough Miss Mills.
Mrs. Smith Miss Selby.
Mrs. M. Harwood Miss Chase.
Mrs. Stockett.
Mrs. Green.

An atrocious murder was committed in the adjoining county of Somerset, on the 27th ultimo, by a man named Isaiah Willis. The helpless victim was a woman—a mother, shot in the midst of her six little children—and the wife of her murderer! Jealousy, that "green-eyed monster," appears to have been the cause of this daring and horrible deed, this foul and unnatural crime.

A DOUBLE MURDER.
The Detroit Courier which came to hand yesterday, says:—Two men named Drullard and Reynolds, a few days since murdered each other at a public house in Beloeon, Upper Canada, by stabbing. The particulars we have not yet learnt.

NOTICE.
THE SCHOOLS for Anne Arundel county, will meet on WEDNESDAY the 18th inst. at the Court House in the City, at 4 o'clock P.M. JNO. RIDOUT, Sec'y.

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, lands and tenements, of Richard Iglehart and William L. Hammond, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of John S. Mathews, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: A House and Lot in Main street, near James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, also all that tract of land lying and being in the fourth Election district called Champion Forest, containing three hundred acres of land more or less. And I hereby give notice, that on Wednesday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, I shall offer to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT
April 12 Sheriff.

South River Bridge Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for Nine Directors, to manage the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the hotel of William & Swann in Annapolis on MONDAY the 7th day of May next at 3 o'clock P. M. TH: FRANKLIN Treasurer.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.
The Steam Boat MARYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge by Castle Haven, and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season. Passage to Castle Haven or Easton \$2 50; to Annapolis \$1. N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.
March 22.

CLARK'S OFFICE, April 2d, 1832.—The following were the drawn Nos. in the Maryland State Lottery No. 1, for 1832, drawn on Saturday last—30, 9, 43, 37, 34, 48, 13, 2, 34. CLARK sold no less than three of the Capitals.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY
NO. 2, FOR 1832.
Will be drawn on Saturday week, 14th inst.

Sixty number Lottery—nine drawn Balls.

HIGHEST PRIZES.
3 OF 10,000 DOLLARS!

1 prize of	\$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4270		4270
5	1000		5,000
10	500		5,000
10	500		5,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
51	25		1,275
103	20		2,040
130	10		15,300
11475	5		57,375

18395 Prizes, \$136,880
Whole Tickets \$5, Halves \$2 50, Quarters \$1 25.
For the pick of a splendid collection of Nos. apply at

CLARK'S.
N. W. corner of Calvert and Market, N. W. corner of Gay and Market, and N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets—Where the capital prizes in more than a dozen of the last state lotteries, (with one exception) have been sold and paid.

LAND FOR RENT OR SALE.
I WILL sell a Farm containing about two hundred and seventy acres on accommodation terms, or I will rent it for the balance of the present year. Persons desiring to rent or purchase, will call upon the subscriber at Mr. George Wells at Annapolis.

JOHN B. SELLMAN.
March 22.

LETTERS.
Annapolis, March 22, 1832.
Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. in relation to the State Lottery, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

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LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.
DRAWN FOR THE STATE LOTTERY, drawn on Saturday the 14th April, 1832.
No. 43, 48, 50, a prize of \$440, besides several smaller prizes.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 2, FOR 1832.
To be drawn at Baltimore, On Saturday the 14th April, 1832.

Sixty number Lottery—nine drawn Balls.

HIGHEST PRIZES.
3 OF 10,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.	
1 prize of	\$10,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	4,270
5 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	300
20 prizes of	200
25 prizes of	100
51 prizes of	50
51 prizes of	40
51 prizes of	30
51 prizes of	25
103 prizes of	20
1,530 prizes of	10
11,475 prizes of	5

Tickets \$5—Halves 2 50—Quarters 1 25.
Tickets and Shares for Sale At
E. DUBOIS'
LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
April 5.

NOTICE.
TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS AUXILIARY TO THE A. A. COUNTY SOCIETY, are reminded that their Annual Report becomes due to the Parent Society, on or before the 30th of April next. The Secretaries of the Societies are requested to forward them to the subscriber with as little delay as possible.
J. D. WELLS, M. D.
Sec. A. A. C. T. M. Society.
March 22.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 17th day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.
By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
Comms. A. A. County.
March 22.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned that no person, or in any way employing my Boy SOLOMON, without a written permission from me.
J. GREEN.
March 22.

LADIES SHOES.
THE subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with a selection of
LASTING & MOROCCO SHOES,
of various colours and of the latest fashion, now offers them to the Ladies of the city and vicinity. Great pains have been taken to complete his assortment.
Also a fresh supply of
Men's, Women's and Children's
BOOTS and SHOES, of various descriptions.
GRAVTON MUNRO.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Lynch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1832.
JAMES MURPHY HAMMETT, Adm'r.
March 13.

Formers Bank of Maryland,
Annapolis, March 21, 1832.
THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent, on the stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to stockholders, on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the Branch Bank at Kenton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order.
By order of the Board,
SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.
March 22.

The Gazette and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a week, for three weeks.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MEMORY.

Stand on a funeral mound,
Far from all that love thee;
With a barren heath around,
And a cold wind above thee;
And think, while the wind blows,
And the night is cold and gloomy,
Of spring, and spring's sweet dews,
Of summer, and summer's roses,
Sleep where the thunders fly,
Across the tossing billow;
Thy canopy the sky,
And the lonely dark the pillow.
And dream, while the chill sea foam
In mockery dashes o'er thee,
Of the cheerful heart, and the quiet home,
And the kiss of her that bore thee.
Watch in the deepest cell
Of the furnace's dungeon tower,
Till hope's most cherished spell
Has lost its cheering power;
And sing, while the galling chain
On every limb lies drear,
Of the human hurrying o'er the plain,
Of the breath of the mountain breeze.
Talk of the minstrel's lute,
The warrior's high endeavour,
When the honied lip is mute,
And the strong arm is crushed forever.
Look back to the summer sun,
From the mist of dark December,
Then say to the broken-hearted one,
"To pleasure to remember!"

THE VILLAGE CIRCLE.

BY MRS. LOCKE.

How often is it the case, that those who formed the smiling band of youth in some gay village, whose hearts were linked by every fond and friendly tie, in a few years are blown about as leaves by autumn winds; some buried beneath the turf, or the wave, some in a far off country, dead to us who "live to others yet," and others, perhaps the very pride of the hamlet, forgotten and forgotten of the world—the mere wreck of their former selves, simply vegetating in obscurity. Whose heart does not thrill and yearn, and suffer as they look around for the scenes, and friends of long ago? Whose heart, while thus in fancy's retrograde, does not respond? "I visited the home of my nativity, and I said the friends of my youth where are they?" And echo answered "where are they?" I could long linger here; but let us to our story.

Never were there more united hearts—never more devoted friendship than linked the little circle of youth in the village of B—. They could now number but eight, but these were members of three or four families; nearly equal in age, in education and rank, in whose bosoms existed similar feelings, sentiments and hopes, producing the most perfect unity of hearts. No secret envious disturbed their private peace; no low jealousies broke in upon the happiness of their festal hours. Thus month and years passed on, with no change in outward circumstances, and no alienation of hearts, and I felt them thus my friends, my earliest and my best. But, doomed to vicissitude, many a changing year had sealed its toneless record, ere I visited the place of my nativity again, and O, how changed—

"I felt like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
His lights all dead,
His garlands dead,
And all but he departed."

I looked around the well-tried friends of my early days, and first of all I enquired for Susan Cuthbert and her brother George. They had been to me like children of my own fond parents, and had seemed to feel for me a brotherly and sisterly affection; but it matters not what they had been to me in other days—how devoted our friendships, or how fond our attachment. I asked for them now, and I asked the mother, who in their infancy had folded them to her bosom, and who, with a mother's tenderness and anxiety, had watched over their ripening years, and in her warm bosom, her tearful eye, and swelling bosom, I learned their fate. She was childless, and their graves, the linked in birth, the fondly reared, were far apart. Susan, while on a visit to her friends in a distant part of the state, was seized with a violent epidemic, which wasted her strength, impaired her constitution, and left her in such a feeble state that it was deemed inexpedient to remove her to her home, and after lingering thus a few months, she faded away from among the living, silently as the sickened willow sheds its petals. Her mother, already a widow, did not receive intelligence of her daughter's dangerous illness, until too late to administer the offices of affection. She hastened to her, but the last rites were finished, and the most frantic mother knelt long and vainly, in all the agony of bereavement, and then, in the desolation of her heart, she left her dead in the stranger's sepulchre. Not many months previous, George, having qualified, and offered himself for such a station, had been sent by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to the East Indies; and his constitution, naturally feeble, soon weakened beneath the rays of that tropical sun, and scarcely was the mother's grief assuaged for the death of her only daughter, when she received intelligence

that the mission of her son was ended. On attending by the friends who could have soothed the agony of her loss, he perished there—the Brahmin, only, knew his place of rest.

But Emma Gray—the pride, the beauty of the hamlet—where was she? The gay, the lovely, and interior of so dark a fate—scarce a tongue could utter her history. Flattered, admired, and caressed from her very childhood, she was not prepared for adverse storms; though an orphan and forlorn, she might linger near her, and the proud one would have linked his destiny with hers, but with the fiercest hopes, and the most cherished and dignified aspirations, it was not strange that she should have yielded her affections to one so fascinating in manner, and so imposing in appearance as Francis Elliott. Talented, wealthy, and of high profession, he had emigrated from the south but a few months previous to his intimacy with Emma. Such an effect as a fair exterior on the human heart, even though it shelter the most degrading principles, that all were eager to share his attention. A fond and increasing attachment was early discovered between him and Emma, and soon, indeed, was it matured, and she became the wife, the tender—the two tender, too devoted wife of Francis Elliott.

For a while the stream of popularity spread wide its current around him, and summer friends, that sickening ephemera, awarded thick in the rising vapour. But he who has no character at home, cannot long support one abroad; and it was soon ascertained that Elliott had brought with him from his native country but the appearance of honour, and the show of respectability. Of dissolute principles and licentious habits, he indulged in every excess of folly and extravagance. His native sense of dignity decayed, his passion for vice strengthened, and ere long Emma was left to weep away the evening hours with a hope—and yet a dread of his return, while he was at the brothel, or the gaming table, drinking deep of the debauchery. Not a riot in the street but he headed it, and no mischief or meanness abroad but he was known among it. Such a being Emma would once have looked upon with absolute loathing, but a thing so strange and unaccountable is woman's love, that now when he returned reeling and brutal from the midnight revel, she would hover around him with a fondness unchecked, untiring, but all how unrequited! Pollution held him in her filthy grasp; and thus early lost to every tender and noble sentiment, he regarded not her smiles and tears. For base, sensual and unhalloved pleasure, he had cast away the fondest, the most devoted affection, as though it were of little worth. The heart of Emma had ever been alive to the most delicate sensibility, and with such a lot, it had settled on her like the mildew and the blight of Egypt. Neglect and unkindness had done their worst; her cup of sorrow was full; and, I had almost said, not unfortunately was the light of reason quenched, for with that she ceased to feel; with that was closed up all sense of wrong and ill; and in unconscious grief she looked from her grated window as they silently bore along the idol of her heart, unwept, unhonoured to the drunkard's grave. Her friends having found every means ineffectual to restore her to reason, soon after this event conveyed her to the state insane hospital, Charleston, Mass. And now, as the stranger visits that abode of misery, he observes a female, attired in a neat black dress, of dignified air, and youthful form, and features strongly marked by melancholy and despair. A lock of hair is carefully pinned to her sleeve, and she fancies it the gift of a lover, now on a journey, but who will ere long, return to claim her as his bride. She seldom smiles; but when she does, the spirit and the beauty of Emma Gray beam forth, and something of her former self returns. But the mirrored image is again in a moment marred and crushed, and the beauty of the village of B—, in the meridian of life, is still a maniac!

There was Robert Jones and James Sheldon—they had grown up with the affection and intimacy of brothers, both possessing the most promising talents, and endeared to their friends by similar qualities of heart. Classmates and graduates in the same college, both had selected the same profession, and when acquired, had formed a plan of visiting a foreign country in company for the purpose of adding to their stock of knowledge. It was in the autumn of the year when they embarked on their projected expedition, little dreaming that the wide ocean which now bore them with their hopes along, was soon to separate their graves. However, a prosperous voyage soon landed them on the shores of Liverpool; yet there they lingered not, but journeyed on, and together, wandered through Italy's rich vales, and scaled the lofty Alps, and looked on Spain's time ruined castles and then by Rome's old battlements sat down. The "slays of many hands" they heard, and gathered much of curious and rare in many a clime. Alas! they wreathed their garlands but to deck their tomb! How true it is that earth is not the home of virtue; and that genius and talent seldom linger here. Sheldon did not return to his native land again. A few weeks previous to their intended return, a violent cold seized him on his lungs and he became a hopeless victim of consumption. Jones anxiously watched by his bed, as with a brother's tenderness and endeavoured by deeds of kindness to soothe his agony and if possi-

ble, to remove disease. But the hectic on his cheek daily increased, his eyes grew more livid, his lip paler, and they made his grave, beneath the shade of a cypress grove upon the classic shores of Greece.

Jones returned to his native village, but amidst the smiles and welcomes of his friends, and with all his blushing honours thick upon him, he laid him down to die. He had brought the seeds of disease from that sickly southern climate, and in a few weeks after his return, there was a silent gathering in the village church of B—: a hearse was slowly driven to the door and early and solemnly seated its burden; a prayer was offered; the pall disposed—a momentary lingering in the church-yard, and the sun set threw its last ray on the new laid turf, that covered the remains of one of the most noble and talented of earth—Robert Jones!

But there was one heart that suffered more than shipwreck on that day; one heart in whose grief not only the stranger could not intermeddle, but in which the choicest friend might have failed to sympathize; one heart that had even had widowed in the morn of life, and doomed to a solitude more dreary than the hermit's cell: "for there is no solitude like that of the heart, when it looks abroad, and sees in the vast concourse of human beings, not one to whom it can pour forth its sorrows and receive the answering sigh."

Mary Sheldon, the sister of James, had long been fondly attached to Jones, and her affection had fully reciprocated, though secretly. It had been, however, generally known in the village, that he was attentive to her, and her friends suspected an absolute engagement; nevertheless, nothing was certainly known, except that he was often at the house of Col. Sheldon. From the first period of his illness, his reason left him, so that he was unable to communicate the fact that they were actually to have been married in a few months, had life and health been spared; and he died adding that to the many secrets of the grave.

Cases of violent illness in a country village are soon known, and intelligence of this was early communicated to Mary, and she was thrown into a state of the most painful anxiety, which was only increased by daily reports. She was informed his death was hourly expected but no word of consolation came upon her heart, and no tone of soothing fell upon her ear. A look to her then would have been of more than earthly value, but that she was forbidden to share; for she could not go in the delicacy of her grief to the afflicted family, and communicate the fact of which they were ignorant, and claim her dying, dead—for he was dead, and none knew that Mary Sheldon was his affianced bride! Dead! and she had not shared the mourner's precious privilege, that of pressing the chilled lip, or of closing the glazed eye. With the crowd, on the day of his funeral, she sought her way to the church, and one look upon his corpse, in the face and a listless, gazing multitude, was all that was left her—enough to fill with bitterness a stouter than that maiden's heart—and she returned to her home in the desolation and loneliness of grief. Fortunately, among the throng, her tears had been observed, and these awakened suspicions of truth. Information of this was communicated to the parents of Jones, and they repaired to her dwelling, and in her anguish and agony she made known the fact; and, as though anxious to do kindness to the memory of their beloved son, and repair their innocent wrong, they took her to their own house, and adopted her as their own daughter. But a breach so wide was never closed; a heart so buried in the grave could never more share the joys—the hopes—the loves of the living! And in after years, though

"Lovers around her were sighing,
Coldly she turned from their gaze and wept;
For her heart was in his grave lying."

And when I met her, the lively friend of my youth, years had passed since that sad event; yet on her countenance sat the visible expression of recent bereavement and sorrow. All I found to look upon after an absence of ten years of that little band that formed the cheerful social circle of my youth, and she—how altered! Alas! for earth, so full of change!

But the history of two others I have yet to record, and they are briefly told. William Armstrong was always a sober youth, and from his boyhood fond of books and study. He possessed a rare genius, a lofty and aspiring ambition; but possessing neither wealth nor influential friends who could feel interested for him, he seemed destined to comparative obscurity. He was simply a mechanic without birth or fortune, if we speak as titles and dignities teach, but he had talents and education; and born and bred in Massachusetts, he needed no other guarantee to distinction. These without the trappings of gold, where the mind's the stature of the man, could secure him honour and respectability, and they did for in a few years he became, though self taught, one of the most distinguished attorneys in the county of B—.

At length he removed to a distant part of the state, and at the age of thirty five was elected a member of the national council. A distinguished citizen, lawyer and statesman, he still lives, proving that he can be great who is wise and good.

Caroline Matthews was an only daughter; the joy of her mother, the pride of her father, and by her amiable character endeared to all who knew her. Always lively and cheerful she was the light of the village band. When quite young she was married to a young gentleman from Boston, Mass. Her health and constitution from her childhood had been delicate and feeble. In about two years after her marriage she became the mother of a promising son, and from that time her health rapidly declined, and her husband, doating and fond, and anxious to detain the spirit of his being longer here, deemed a sea voyage expedient, and therefore embarked with her, leaving their infant son behind—for England. When they arrived her health seemed indeed a little improved, but she very soon relapsed into her former feeble state. But so loath is the soul to lose its hold of earth, that she still hoped for a recovery, and planned for life with all the eagerness and energy of health. But the bloom upon her cheek, to her husband spoke the language of another world, and already he felt alone on earth. Fearful lest he should be obliged to consign the friend of his bosom to the pitiless waves, as they sat out on their return to America, he begged permission of the captain of the vessel in which they sailed, to take on board a coffin, that in case of her decease on the passage, he might bear his dead to the land of his home. But it was forbidden him; and such was the superstition of the sailors, that lest they should become mutinous and unmanageable, the captain would not suffer even a plank or board sufficient for such a purpose to be taken into the ship. Bitter indeed was the husband's grief, when he saw her daily fading on his bosom, and no grave but the mighty deep around him. At length came the parting hour—dark and deep, and awful! One look of love she gave—oh! how unlike that on their bridal morn—one freezing kiss—one kind injunction for her boy—and then the lip quivered, and the errand of life was done! A few moments, still and solitary, the bereaved one knelt by his dead; and then in the might of his agony, he gave her unclothed to the ocean depths! Happy indeed are they who can kneel upon the turf that covers the forms of beloved friends; it soothes the heart to think their dust shall mingle with our own; but

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"No mark the proud seas keep
To show where he that wept may pause again to weep."

My story is done; and in the words of another, whose language and sentiments I am proud to adopt, "my object was to exhibit scenes such as do actually exist in real life; such as I have known," and "if my simple page should touch pleasantly a chord in the heart of any, its end will be answered."

Buffalo, N. Y.

From the Court Journal.

Statistics of the Turkish Empire, and Reforms of the present Sultan.

The extent of the Ottoman empire is estimated at 48,745 square miles of which 10,000 are in Europe. Its European population is, however, calculated in different ways; Balbi makes it 9,500,000. Hassel 19,183,000, while according to some, it is 10,600,000. Of this population hardly more than 2,271,000 are Mahometans; the rest are idolaters, Jews and Christians. Of these 3,000,000 are Greeks, 3,000,000 Jews, and 80,000 Armenians. The sum total of the population of Turkey in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, is 23,650,000 souls.

The amount of the annual revenue of the empire, is only about 2,900,000 sterling; but the expenditure of the state does not exceed 276,000. The national debt amounts to between 7 and 8 millions. The milti of revenue just mentioned, belong to the public treasury of Turkey; there is however, another branch of revenue, derived from presents, inheritances, the imperial domains, and certain forfeitures, which belong to the ish hane or klazneth (imperial treasury). The accumulation of this sum is said to be enormous, and each Sultan is required to add to its bulk by a given sum proportioned to the length of his reign.

Since the destruction of the Janissaries, it is impossible to estimate precisely the military force of the Turks; but before that event, the regular troops amounted to 30,000 cavalry, and 124,000 infantry, and the feudal militia was composed of 120,000 men, of whom the greater part were cavalry. The naval force amounted in 1846, to 51 ships of the line, 51 frigates, 8 corvettes, and 80 gun-boats, carrying altogether about 2,990 cannons, and 5,300 men. This portion, however, of defensive means was crippled at the battle of Navarino.

Turkey in Europe contains one town of 500,000 inhabitants, one of 50,000, 12 of 20,000, and twenty of 10,000.

The order of the Crescent, was instituted by Selim III in the year 1697, and is divided into three classes. The reigning sovereign takes the following titles:—We, the Sultan, son of a Sultan, Shahan, Mahmoud II., Kan son of the victorious Sultan Abdul-Hamed, by the infinite grace of the creator of the world and eternal God, and by the mediation and miraculous acts of Mahomet Mustapha, chief of the prophets, whom the benediction of God preserves, servant and master of the cities of Mecca, Medina and Kaddi, towards which the eyes of the whole world are turned in time of prayer, Padishah of the great cities of Stamboul, Edrenes and Bursa, whom all kings regard with envy.

The reigning Padishah, or Grand Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, Mahmoud II. was born

on the 30th July, 1783, and succeeded the throne 28th July, 1808. He is the 18th generation from Osman I. the founder of his dynasty, and the 30th sovereign of that dynasty.

The following are the most striking and important of the reforms which the present Sultan has introduced into his Empire. These innovations, of which we shall briefly mention the most important, prove that there is a great tendency in the Turkish Empire to new ideas, and that, however we have been deceived in our estimate of the Sultan's character, the whole of his opinions accord with the present state of European civilization.

By a hatti-scherif of the 30th June, 1826, the Sultan renounced the right of confiscation, thitherts assumed by the Porte, of the property of all public officers condemned to suffer death.

He has reformed a number of abuses in the Ottoman marine, introduced a better system of discipline among the sailors, and taken means to ameliorate the education of Cadets in that department, as regards manœuvring and naval evolutions.

He has published a series of ordinances, having for their object the more perfect administration of the police in the capital, the determining of the rights of corporate bodies, and the affording of protection to Hajas, or subjects not Mahometans.

He has established a better arrangement for the prevention and extinction of fires. Formerly the men employed on this service were often themselves the incendiaries, or oppressed those who suffered from the fires by odious exactions and vexations, particularly the rajas.

He has likewise established better order among the street porters, visiting with punishment all those who are disorderly.

He has erected manufactories of cloth, and of arms for the army.

He has established telegraphs on the heights surrounding the capital.

He has purchased an English steam boat, for the service of the government. It was in this vessel he embarked when he was last absent for the space of three days from his capital. Before his time, no Sultan dared to trust his person on the open sea.

He has founded a school for the education of dragomans or interpreters. The French language has already been taught in this school.

He has attempted to separate the military and civil powers, which are at present united in the persons of the Pashas. The Pashas have hitherto collected the revenues of the provinces in their government on their own account, contenting themselves, with merely paying a portion into the imperial treasury, under the name of a contribution. The Sultan has tried to collect these revenues on account of the state, assigning fixed incomes to the provincial governors.—The project has not, however, succeeded, having had to encounter too powerful an opposition on the part of the Pashas.

He has established military hospitals and spacious barracks, in which order and elegance are united.

After a previous deliberation with the Muf-tis and Ulemas he has granted permission to medical persons to dissect human bodies after death, a thing interdicted by law.

In conclusion, we cannot pass by in silence his resolution to have two of his children inoculated for the small pox by French physicians.

Life is short: The poor pittance of 70 years is not worth being a villain for. What matters it if your neighbour lies interred in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence.—Look behind you through the trace of time, a vast desert lies open in the retrospect; through this desert have your fathers journeyed on, until wearied with years and sorrows, they sunk from the walks of men.—You must leave them where they fell, and you are to go a little further, where you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave be not dismayed. The universe is in endless motion; every moment is big with innumerable events, which came not in slow succession, but bursting forcibly from a revolting and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.—Blair.

Extract of a letter from Rome.

His Holiness Gregory XVI. by a special rescript dated January 18, 1832, granted the Rev. Mr. Pise, of Baltimore, permission to be examined for the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Accordingly he stood his examination before the Professors of the Sapienza and Minerva, and was reputed worthy to be promoted to the dignity. He was solemnly invested with the ring and other insignia, on the 27th January. A few days after, as a reward for his writings, the Pope honoured him with the golden Cross and Spur. This is the first instance of an American having received either of these honours immediately from the Pope at Rome. Philad. Am. Daily Ad.

Ney, "the bravest of the brave," fought five hundred battles for France, but never one against her. He was condemned for a single error in the Chamber of Peers, by a vote of one hundred and sixty to seventeen, to die the death of a traitor. His widow receives a pension of 20,000. What a lesson!

This image shows a dark, vertical, textured strip, likely a book binding or a piece of aged paper. The surface is heavily worn, with numerous small, dark spots and larger, irregular patches of discoloration. The texture appears rough and uneven, with a prominent vertical crease or fold line running down the center. The overall color is a deep, mottled black or dark grey, with some lighter, greyish areas where the surface material has been rubbed away or where the lighting is brighter. The strip is oriented vertically, and its edges are slightly irregular, suggesting it is part of a larger, possibly damaged, object.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

EDITH.—BY L. E. L.

Weep not, weep not, that in the spring
We have to make a grave;
The flowers will grow, the birds will sing,
The earth will be as green as ever,
And make a grave for us, as they do,
For here we sleep below;
We might not hear to lay her there,
In winter frost and snow.
We never hoped to keep her long;
When but a fair child,
With dancing eyes, and bird-like song,
And something shadowy and frail,
Was even in her mirth,
She look'd a flower that one rough gale
Would bear away from earth.
There was too clear and blue a light
Within her radiant eyes,
They were too beautiful, too bright,
Too like their native skies,
Too changeable the rose which shed
Its colour on her face,
Now burning with a passionate red,
Now with just one faint trace.
She was too thoughtful for her years,
It shall the spirit woe;
And when she smiled away our fears,
We only feared the more.
The crimson deepened on her cheek,
Her blue eyes shone more clear,
And every day she grew more dear,
And every hour more dear.
Her childhood was a happy time,
The heaven and beloved;
The sky which was her native clime,
Hath but its own removed.
This earth was not for one to whom
Nothing of earth was given,
Toss'd but a resting place, her tomb,
Between the world and Heaven.

ELIAH'S INTERVIEW.

By T. CAMPBELL.

God not in the whirlwind—not in the Thunder—
nor in the Flame—but in the still small voice.

On Horeb's Rock the prophet stood—
The Lord before him pass'd;
A hurricane in angry mood
Swept up him strong and fast;
The forest fell before its force,
The rocks were shivered in its course;
God was not in the blast,
Toss'd but the whirlwind of his breath,
Announcing danger, wreck, and death.
He ceased. The air grew mute—a cloud
Came, muffled on the soil;
When, through the mountain, deep and loud,
The earthquake thunder'd on;
The lightning flash'd in air,
The wolf ran howling from his lair—
God was not in the storm.
Toss'd but the rolling of his car,
The trampling of his steed from far.
Toss'd still again, and nature stood
As calm'd her ruffled frame;
When swift from heaven a fiery flood
To earth devouring came;
Down to its depth the ocean fled,
The sick'ning sun looked wan and dead,
Yet God filled not the flame.
Toss'd but the terror of his eye
That lighted through the troubled sky.
At last a voice all still and small,
Now sweetly on the ear,
Yet rose so still and clear, that all
In heaven and earth might hear.
It spoke of peace, it spoke of love,
It spoke as angels speak above,
For God himself was there.
For oh! it was a Father's voice
That bade the trembling heart rejoice.

LOSS OF THE SHIP HUNTLEY.

And Dreadful sufferings of the Crew.

This ship, the property of Messrs. Can-
non & Miller of Liverpool, and commanded
by Capt. Hannah, sailed from St. Andrew's,
N. B. on the 15th ult. On the 4th inst. in
lat. 49° 50', lon. 21', nearly 1,000 miles from
the Coast of Ireland, she was struck by a heavy
sea, which drove her stern. The master
and crew sought refuge in the tops, where
they remained for two days. On the third
day, the weather having moderated, they suc-
ceeded in getting the long boat out. Unfor-
tunately, they could not procure any provi-
sions, and the master and crew, sixteen in
number, committed themselves to the mercy
of the waves, with only the clothes they had
on, and without provisions, except a few pic-
ces of raw salt beef, without water, and with-
out even a compass. After having been buff-
eted about for nine days, during which a
boy named John Higgins, died from eating the
raw meat and drinking the salt water, they
made, on the 15th inst. Blue-Head, and were
deserted from Baffin Island, about forty miles
from Westport on the coast of Ireland. A
boat was immediately sent to the assistance
of the survivors, who were brought into the
harbour. The spectacle of suffering which
they exhibited, was truly appalling. It was
with the utmost difficulty the inhabitants
could get to render assistance to lift them
out of the boat, being impressed with the idea,
that they had come from a ship which had the
cholera on board. They were taken to the
house of Mr. Hildbrand, and the most
prompt and humane attentions were paid to
them. They were afterwards removed to the
hospital at Westport, having been brought
from Baffin by the Hamilton revenue cutter,
and were under the care of Dr. Dillon. We
regret to state that two of the crew, the car-

penter and the Dutchman, died before their
removal. It was feared that some more of
the crew could not long survive, having been
frost-bitten before they left St. Andrew's.
Captain Hannah, his son, the second mate,
and three or four of the seamen are likely to
recover.

Particulars of the loss of the ship Crown, from
Liverpool to Charleston, S. C. and ten of
the Crew, including the Master.

On Saturday the 4th inst. at 30 minutes
past 6 P. M. blowing a strong gale from the
southward, and a heavy sea running, while
the vessel was on the larboard tack, the cap-
tain directed his chief mate to leave the ship.
He had hardly given the word of command,
when the vessel struck, and so situated, the
scene on board, wherein was a crew of 21
persons, must suffice description, and be awful
in the extreme. Suffice it to say, that minute
guns from the vessel, and lights of distress
showed, that she had been wrecked on the
Great Rusk Bank, between Cahore and Mor-
riscastle, and these signals were promptly an-
swered by the coast guards at Cahore and
Morriscastle. Blue lights, rockets, and a
succession of flashes were kept up, and a
brilliant light placed in the tower window,
showed distinctly to the wrecked crew, that
persons on shore were ready to assist, should
opportunity allow of their so doing.

In case of shipwreck and extreme danger,
all order of command is generally lost, and
to save life is the natural and chief aim of all
thus unfortunately situated. To get the
launch over was their first endeavour; but the
purchase-blocks were not properly secured,
and when hoisted high enough to beat over
the sides, the fore fall broke, and the boat
fell on the ship's deck, parting from the stem
to the keelson a blanket was stuffed in the
hole, the boat was got over, a man was sent
in her, and she was towed astern along with
two smaller boats, in one of which was placed
two men; in the other one, all to be ready
to take in the crew at a moment's notice.

On the boat being dropped astern, the vessel
had beat over the bank. The anchor was let
go on the fall of the Rusk or Great Bank, and
the vessel foundered with the greatest part
of the crew on board. At this time, (about
half past nine) they judged from the shore,
that the vessel had sunk; for the minute guns
were heard no more, and the light on board
had disappeared in a moment. The captain,
who was absent on the poop, found the vessel
sinking; he called aloud to the boats; a heavy
sea was coming, the mate and two others near
the captain fled into the lee mizen rigging,
and the unfortunate master, neglecting to se-
cure himself, was carried away on the swell;
a faint cry was heard from him; but he was
seen no more. The steward, in getting rain
out of the cabin, was drowned at the same
time, and the second mate; and the two other
boats which were placed on the poop, and the
expectation of the crew, broke adrift at this
perilous and fearful moment, leaving fifteen
persons trusting to the mercy of the vessel
for safety, as all the hull (a part of the bow
excepted) was under water.

The men in the two smaller boats must have
perished shortly, for one boat was picked up
by the coast guard at ten o'clock, P. M. on
Cahore strand, and the other was found more
north, with no living soul on board; but the
person in the launch, who was cook of the
vessel, came on shore safely, although he had
been hurt on leaving the ship. He stated he
felt most awfully his deplorable condition when
the boat broke adrift, and that the cries of
his shipmates on board, when they found the
boat going, were most awful and distressing;
but he had no power to assist them, as the
boat drifted away, and his utmost endeavour
was necessary for his own preservation. He
first went forward and secured more perfect-
ly the leak. He next got an oar and steered
the boat for the light on shore, before the
wind at sea.

He saw the light with ease, and repeatedly
till he came to the outside bank or ridge of
breakers, when the oar was dashed away and
himself thrown down; he again took another
and lashed it, but it too was carried away.
He then lashed himself and also a third oar
securely, and, under Providence, reached the
shore in safety, at a time the surf was raging,
and it was deemed impossible to do so.

Meanwhile, the crew of fifteen, remained
in the masts of the vessel, or seeking refuge
in the lee of the tops, while the storm howl-
ed fearfully round, and the spray was di-
rectly over them. In this deplorable situa-
tion the crew awaited the dawn of day in aw-
ful suspense and anxiety.

Morning came, but it only showed more
plainly the perils by which they were sur-
rounded, and the deplorable situation they
were placed in. The land indeed was but a
mile and a half distant, but then the sea broke
from the vessel to the shore, near which a
ridge of heavy breakers beat in a furious man-
ner, rendering all assistance from the shore
hopeless, and their own escape, in all human
forethought, quite impracticable.

When the day cleared, the chief officer of
the coast guard, Mr. Jewell, under shelter
of a small headland, where his boat lies
launched aloft, but in pulling round the
point, the gale was so strong, and the sea so
heavy, that the boat could hardly live; much
less make headway; and he was compelled to
return, which he did without accident, ex-
cept that the galley was seriously stove and
damaged.

Notwithstanding this unsuccessful attempt
on the part of the coast guard, the chief of-
ficer got a crew of volunteers, and in a coun-
try boat again launched aloft, for the purpose
of saving the shipwrecked crew; but, after
an ineffectual attempt to round the point, the
boat was beaten back, and compelled to make
the land, which fortunately she safely effec-
ted.

The unhappy crew with painful feelings saw
the first boat unable to assist, and compelled
to return; and, finding it no longer safe to
cling to the masts, they descended by the
stays to the bowsprit. At two o'clock P. M.
three men stated they would swim on shore,
and stripped for the purpose; the strongest
leaped first overboard, and was seen to sink
a short distance from the wreck, the other
two having lost their clothes, perished short-
ly after by the inclemency of the weather.
One man also dropped from the bowsprit, un-
able longer to support himself, and another
lost his life at the jib-boom end, whereto he
lashed himself; for the bits on the deck giv-
ing way, the heel of the bowsprit rose and
the jib-boom with the man on it, was taken
under water. The ten survivors were now
driven from their last hold; the mast had al-
ready gone, the vessel was breaking in pieces,
and their only shelter was a small part of the
bow above water; a piece of the wreck floated
near them, the crew seized it with eagerness,
the carpenter freed it from the fragments
near a portion of canvas was instantly cast
away, and ten men on their frail bark hoisted
a temporary sail, and with Providence their
guide shortly made for land, went nobly
through the breaking surf near the shore, and
made a safe landing on the beach, to the a-
mazement of all present; for their escape had
been fancied impossible, and it was effected
when no human power could aid or assist them
in the smallest degree.

Thus may we all learn a lesson to worship
and adore Him, who is not only able but will-
ing to save, and who can accomplish all
things by the most simple means, when the
heart of man shrinks from the task, and rea-
son abandons the subject with desponding gloom.

HORRIBLE NARRATIVE.

Among the contents of Van Diemen's Land
Papers received on Saturday, we had the fol-
lowing:

On Friday last, Edward Broughton and
Matthew Macavoy, convicted of absconding
from the penal settlement of Macquarie har-
bour, were executed.

From the Hobart Town Courier of August
15, we extract the following statement which
Broughton himself had given, and which was
publicly read in the press room by his own
desire; whilst the executioner was pinioning
his arms and adjusting the rope, went on to
say: "That he was now 28 years of age, and
had been sentenced to death for robbing in
England, under aggravated circumstances, at
the early age of 18. He had more than once
endeavour'd to rob his own mother, and his
horrible conduct was the means of breaking
his father's heart, and hurrying him to the
grave. He was confined two years in Guil-
ford gaol, and had altogether spent more
years in gaol than at liberty. On his trans-
portation to this colony he had scarcely land-
ed in Hobart Town when he commenced ro-
beries. He was at last apprehended for an
outrage which he committed at Sandy Bay,
tried and transported to Macquarie harbour.

"We have already stated that the party of
runaways from Macquarie harbour, of which
Broughton was one, consisted originally of
five men—viz: Richard Hutchinson, common-
ly called Up-and-down Dick, a tall man, who
had at one time, a large flock of sheep and
a herd of cattle at Berk-hut plains, between
the Clyde and Shannon, near the spot where
Cluny park now is, the estate of Captain
Clark; of an old man named Coventry, a
boat sixty years of age—Patrick Fagan, a boy
of a most depraved character, about 18 years
old, and the two malefactors, Broughton and
Macavoy, who suffered on the gallows on
Friday. These men happened to be at one
of the out stations at Macquarie harbour, and
were in charge of one man, a constable.

"This constable, Broughton declared, had
shown him many personal kindnesses, and re-
fused him nothing in his power; nevertheless,
on his departure, he joined with his four com-
panions in robbing him of every article he
had; not leaving him even a loaf of bread to
subsist on, though he was without a morsel,
and three days must have elapsed before he
could obtain any more from the main settle-
ment; and Broughton had besides, at various
times, tried to be accessory to his death, by
letting a tree fall upon him without giving
him notice, or by other means, for no other
earthly reason than because he was a constable,
and the unwilling or passive instrument
of robbing the men, and he therefore hated
them.

"One would have thought that these five
men, thus embarked in a most perilous jour-
ney, would have been knit together in one in-
terest for their mutual safety and protection;
but the very contrary was the case, as the
revelations of their views each other with
the most murderous feelings, jealous of the
possession of the only axe which they carried
among them, lest one should drive it into the
head of the other; for that was their mode of
slaughter upon one another, while the wretch-
ed victim was asleep. The demon of evil
had possession and walked in the midst of

them. Every principle—every feeling of hu-
manity was dead amongst them. Broughton
called himself a Protestant, and Macavoy a
Roman Catholic—that is, they had sprung
from parents possessing these persuasions; but
as for themselves, they had neither of them
the least spark of religion; they knew no
more what it was than the earth on which they
trod. They walked in each other's com-
pany, the one carrying his luckless body to the
support of the other, whenever it might be
convenient for him to sacrifice him for the
meal, fifty times worse than the wretched
hordes of Abyssinians who are reported to cut
the flesh as they travel, from the back of the
living beast.

"As soon as the provisions which they had
contrived to carry with them, were exhausted,
the other four agreed among themselves to
kill Hutchinson, and to eat his body for sup-
port, and drew lots among them who should
be the one to drive the fatal axe into his head.
The lot fell on Broughton, who carried it in
to execution. They cut the body into pieces,
and carried it with them, with the exception
of the hands, feet, head and intestines. They
ate heartily of it, as Broughton expressed it.
It lasted some days, and when it was nearly
all consumed, a general alarm seized the
whole party, lest the one should kill the other.
The greatest jealousy prevailed about carry-
ing the axe, and scarce one amongst them
dared to shut his eyes or doze for a moment
for fear of being sacrificed unawares. Under
these dreadful circumstances, Broughton and
Fagan made a sort of agreement between
them, that while the one slept, the other should
watch alternately. 'We were always alarm-
ed' (said Broughton, and Macavoy's state-
ment was of the same tenor, these are his ver-
y words). The next that was murdered was
Coventry, the old man—he was cutting wood
one night, and we agreed, in the mean time,
to kill him. Macavoy and Fagan wanted to
draw lots again who should kill him, but I
said no—I had already killed my man, and
they ought to do it between them, that they
might be in the same trouble as me. Fagan
struck him the first blow. He saw him com-
ing, and calling out for mercy, he struck him
on the head, just above the eye, but did not
kill him; myself and Macavoy finished him,
and cut him to pieces. We ate greedily of the
flesh, never sparing it, just as if we expect-
ed to meet a whole bullock next day. I used
to carry the axe by day and lay it under my
head at night—forgetting that they had knives
and razors, I thought I was safe. Before we
had eaten all Coventry's flesh, Macavoy one
night started up, looking horribly, and bid me
come with him to set some snares to try to
catch a Kangaroo. We left Fagan by the
fire, and when we had gone about three hun-
dred yards, he asked me to sit down. I had
the axe on my shoulder, and I was afraid he
wanted to kill me, for he was stronger than me.
So I threw the axe aside, but farther from
him than me, for fear he should try to
snatch it, and that I might reach it before him
if he did. But he wanted me to kill Fagan
that he might not be evidence against us. I
would not agree to it, saying I could trust
my life in his hands, and we returned to the
fire.

"On our return to the fire, Broughton con-
tinued, Fagan was lying by the fire. He was
warming himself, and I threw the axe down.
He looked up and said, have you put any
snares down? No? I said no, there are snares
enough if you did but know it. I sat behind
him, Macavoy was beyond me; he was on my
right and Fagan on my left. I was wishing
to tell Fagan what had passed, but could not,
as Macavoy was sitting with the axe close by
looking at us. I laid down and was in a doze,
when I heard Fagan scream out. I leaped on
my feet in a dreadful fright, and saw Fagan
lying on his back with a dreadful cut in his
head, and the blood pouring from it; Maca-
voy was standing over him with the axe in
his hand. I said, you murdering rascal—you
b—y dog! what have you done? He said
this will save our lives, and struck him another
blow on the head with the axe. Fagan only
groaned after the second. Macavoy then
cut his throat with a razor through the wind-
pipe. We then stripped off his clothes and
cut the body in pieces and roasted it. We
roasted all at once upon all occasions, as it
was lighter to carry, and would not be so
easily discovered. About four days after
that we gave ourselves up to Maguire's Marsh,
(a hut belonging to Mr. Nicholas, at the junc-
tion of the Shannon and the Ouse, or Big Ri-
ver). Two days before we had heard some
dogs that had caught a kangaroo—they were
wild dogs—we saw nobody—we got the kan-
garoo, and threw away the remainder of
Fagan's body. I wish this to be made public
after my death.

EDWARD BROUGHTON.

Attest—John Bidder.

From the Marietta (Ohio) Republican.

EXPEDITION WEST OF THE ROCKY
MOUNTAINS.

We have been informed that during the ses-
sion of Congress for 1830-31, an act was
passed authorizing the raising of a company
of 42 men to explore the Rocky Mountains,
and north from the Mexican line, the Beh-
ring Straits, and 83 degrees north latitude.
We have endeavored to lay our hands upon
the act, but have not succeeded in so doing,
altho' assured by many of our citizens that it
is within their recollections. From the long
time the company have been absent (nearly

11 years) all hopes of their return was aban-
doned, as it was supposed they had either
fallen victims to the savages or the severity
of the climate.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th, one of
the party, Mr. William Clawson, stopped at
the house of a gentleman in Fearing town-
ship, in this county, on his way homewards,
(Northumberland county, Penn.) who has pu-
tively furnished us with the following particu-
lars obtained from Mr. C.

The company, consisting of Col. Henry
Leavenworth, commandant, from near Albu-
querque, N. Y.; Scipio Hasler, a native of France,
Topographical engineer; James Watson, from
Baltimore, M. D. Professor of Chemistry;
Doctors Henry Williams, from Baltimore,
and John Gittis, from near Philadelphia, phy-
sicians—under pay of \$30 per month, and
37 privates, under pay \$20, organized in
Washington City, and left there in July 1821,
from thence they proceeded to Erie, where
they went on board the topsail schooner, cap-
tain Birdsell, landed at Green Bay and win-
tered—went by Prairie du Chien to St. An-
thony's Falls, Mississippi—went up to St. Pe-
ter's 300 miles in search of lead mines, where
they discovered very valuable ones—win-
tered there—went down the same river, and
down Mississippi to the mouth of the Missou-
ri, thence up the Missouri to the foot of the
Rocky Mountains—wintered there, and con-
tinued to the middle of August—then cross-
ed the Mountains, and were west eight years.
While travelling by the Frozen Ocean, and
having been over into Asia, south towards the
head of Columbia river, they were overtaken
by a snow storm and compelled to build houses
and stay there nine months, six of which
the sun never rose, and the darkness was as
great as during our nights. The snow, part
of the time, was fourteen feet deep, and the
company were compelled to eat 41 of their
pack horses to prevent starving, whilst the
only food the horses had was birch bark which
the company cut and carried to them by walk-
ing on the snow with snow shoes. Each of
the company was armed with a double barreled
rifle, made for the purpose, a brace of pis-
tols, sword, butcher knife, and a tomahawk
with an edge and three spikes. Added to
these they carried on a horse a small brass
piece of ordnance taken from General Bur-
goyne in the revolution. After passing the
mountains they passed 386 different Indian
tribes, some perfectly white, some entirely
covered with hair, (denominated the Esan In-
dians who were among the most singular), and
so wild that the company were compelled to
run them down with horses to take their di-
mensions, which was a part of their duty,
whilst others evinced the most friendly dis-
position.

Whilst west of the mountains they fell in
with a tribe denominated the Copper Indians,
who receive their name from owning extensive
copper mines; 300 of them armed with bows
and copper darts, copper knives and axes, at-
tacked the company in day time; a severe ac-
tion ensued, and only about thirty of the In-
dians escaped—the rest were killed or wound-
ed, with a loss of two of the company and
several wounded.

Among the various discoveries made by the
company we have only room to mention those
of extensive beds of pure salt, the largest of
which was 18 acres, several inches deep on
the borders, found to be pure and wholesome;
also innumerable beds of alum, iron, lead,
copper, gold and silver ore, the gold almost
pure. Among the animals Mr. C. describes
the grizzly grey bear, as most ferocious
and lord of the forest.

The weight of several killed by the com-
pany varied from 60 to 125 pounds. Their
strength was surprising, and tales told of it
was almost beyond belief.

The remains of the company started for
home in August 1831. They re-crossed the
mountains on to the head of the Missouri
river, there built a boat, and those who
were lame went on board, the rest on foot—
Captain Leavenworth being lame, rode on
horseback with those on foot, and it is sup-
posed to be in Washington City by Mr. C.
Of the company five died by sickness, one by
breaking a wild horse, one by the fall of a
tree, and fifteen were killed by the Indians,
total 22. Among them was Dr. Williams,
who was killed by the Blackfoot Indians,
three miles from the Rocky Mountains on the
way out. He was found by the company,
shot, tomahawked, and stripped naked. Three
of the fifteen were never found, supposed to
have been killed near the head of Columbia
river. Ten of nineteen of the survivors are
lame, some by the Indians and some by acci-
dent. Capt. Leavenworth is among the
number. He was on horseback half a mile
distant from the camp, when he was shot by
an Indian, which broke his thigh and dropped
his horse—the horse fell upon the injured leg
and broke it again below the knee. The horse
continued to hold him thus, whilst the Indian
ran up to scalp, when Captain Leavenworth
pistol from his saddle and shot him dead, af-
ter which he was got safe to camp.

We are aware the above sketch is very im-
perfect and far from being satisfactory, but it
will at least prove interesting. The notes
taken by the company will be published, and
we look with some anxiety for a notice of
their arrival in Washington. It cannot fail
of being gratifying to the citizen of the
country to know that even a part of the com-
pany have returned, besides the joy it must
give their relatives and friends.

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *St. John*, at New York from Liverpool, brings advice to the 8th March, inclusive. The ship *Lion*, at Boston brings Liverpool advice to the 9th March, inclusive. From the different New York Journals before us we make the following extracts.

The most important news brought by these arrivals is the announcement of the landing of the French troops in Italy. A ship of the line and two frigates, with troops on board, arrived at Ancona on the 21st February: 1000 men disembarked the following day—the Pontifical troops, it is said, immediately retired into the fortress. The smallness of the force, however, and the assurances on all hands, that the expedition was rather one to gratify the pride of France, than meant to interfere in any way with Austria, seem to preclude any apprehension of disturbances from this source.—The London Courier of 6th, on this head, says:—

A letter, written by a gentleman of high rank and diplomatic knowledge in Paris to a friend here, states that the expedition of the French to Ancona will produce no disagreement with Austria, and that in fact it was with the full knowledge, and, to a certain extent, approbation, of the great leading Powers of Europe, that the expedition was undertaken. These Powers, says our authority, clearly understand that the maintenance of Cassimir Perier's ministry is essential to the peace of Europe; and that, surrounded as it is with many enemies, it is necessary to do something to control the national feeling. The French expedition to Ancona will, it is thought, do this, by flattering the French nation, as it will at all times have some weight in the Italian affairs. The smallness of the number of French troops cannot give cause of jealousy to Austria; and it is observed that, as the French Ministry will, in all probability, be strongly attacked on the Foreign Budget, it is requisite to have some popular feature on the side of the Minister.

The London Times treats the whole expedition as unavailing for—likely to be either useless or injurious—as manifesting a great departure from the understood laws of national independence, and as likely to lead to the collision which all alike profess an anxiety to avert. The Courier, on the other hand, says on authority to which it attaches great credit, "that the Austrian cabinet is perfectly agreed with that of France as to the utility of the Papal government as it now exists, and that very important modifications favourable to the interests of the Papal States, will be insisted upon." Meanwhile, Cardinal Albani has established a criminal tribunal, which is to condemn to the galleys or to death, persons politically obnoxious."

On the night of the same day, the 23d, 300 men were landed, and took possession of the city and the citadel, breaking open the gates with axes. Cardinal Bernetti protested against the proceedings in the name of the Pontifical Government. From the tenor of Gabrowski's proclamation, there can be no doubt, notwithstanding the multitude of conflicting speculations in the different Journals of Europe, that the measure was taken without the opposition of the Austrian Government.—Letters from Bologna represented the youth of Romagna as looking to the arrival of this small army with great enthusiasm. But they must have been altogether disappointed. The policy of Perier is decidedly pacific. The French paper *Le Temps*, however, in speaking of the conversations in the ministerial circles, says:

It is said that a courier from Vienna has brought instructions to the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, which are not in harmony with the promises of disarming.—They relate, it is said, to the affairs of Italy which our Ministry has brought upon itself without reflection. It appears that Prince Metternich demands very precise explanations upon the object of this expedition, which is not more easily comprehended by the Cabinet of Vienna than by the inhabitants of Paris.

It appears, though there is much anxiety to learn the explanations of the Perier ministry on the subject of this expedition, that neither the English nor French funds have been affected by it. On this the London Times remarks:—

"We have before so fully expressed ourselves on the policy of a French intervention in Italy, and on the New principles of interference which a French expedition to the Papal States would establish, that we need say nothing more, till we hear the explanation of the Perier Ministry, or obtain an authoritative statement of facts from the French Government."

In answer to an inquiry respecting the landing of French troops in Italy, made in the House of Commons March 7, Lord Palmerston said that so far as the government was informed, he saw no reason to apprehend that the circumstances which led to the advance of the Austrian and French troops in to the Papal territories, might not be adjusted without any interruption of the peace of Europe.

It is stated under the head of Vienna, Feb. 21, that an unusual number of couriers had arrived in that city, going to or coming from Paris. Their arrival had given rise to much diplomatic activity, and had created some alarm among the speculators in the funds. Nothing positive is mentioned respecting the news of which they were the bearers; but it is supposed that they refer to the affairs of Italy. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of 27th Feb. says: "The extraordinary exchange of couriers causes much anxiety on Change, and makes the speculators timid. It is feared that the sending of the French troops to Civita Vecchia may cause serious collisions; as it is without the consent of the Papal See, and nobody has a right to send troops into the territory without a previous invitation."

might be considered in the present case, as a hostile attack on a friendly state."

A letter from the *Times*, written by a gentleman who is personally acquainted with the objects of Count Orloff's mission, and with the state of the negotiations, says:—*There will be no ratification of the Treaty of the Conference, but there will be no war.* This, says the Courier, fully accords with the views which we have expressed. That there will be new negotiations, is, indeed, pretty certain."

THE REFORM BILL was still in the House of Commons at our latest date—and progressing. It was expected that it would likely be read a third time on the 13th or 14th March—and would immediately be carried up to the House of Lords, where it was confidently expected that it would be successful though among some doubts still were entertained.

An article in the London Times of the 7th, speaks despondingly, but still in very threatening and indignant language in regard to the Premier. Evidences of similar feelings of alarm are exhibited in other journals. The impression seems now to be that it is Earl Grey himself who falters, notwithstanding all his fair promises, even with a full power from the King to create as many Peers as may be necessary to carry the bill in any form he chooses.

The last version of the Peerage Question is, that Earl Grey has a list in his pocket, which he will show to the anti-reform Peers on the night of the all important debate, leaving it to themselves to determine whether it shall be put into act.

The London Sun of 6th March, in a satirical article, says, a threat has been thrown out, that, in the event of the Reform Bill passing, a considerable number of Peers headed by the Duke of Cumberland, are to bind themselves by an oath never again to enter the doors of Parliament. The article in question concludes by offering a substitute, being no less than placing automata on the benches, of wood and wax, and making them vote "aye," or "no" by means of strings, which the Ministers are to pull, as occasion requires.

The Court Journal of the 5th March says: "The Duke of Wellington, and a large part of the Nobility, opposed to the Reform Bill, have had a meeting at which it was resolved to oppose the second reading, of the Bill. The Noble Duke, however, has given his approval to a plan of Reform proposed by one of his party. A new Bill, drawn out by a young Barrister, at the request of some of the moderate Anti-Reformers, is in circulation, but it has not been adopted by the Anti-Reform Peers generally; and it is not yet decided what specific measure shall be proposed to the House of Peers, by way of amendment on Lord Grey's measure."

CHOLERA MORBUS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The total number of cases up to the 6th March in London was 300—deaths 171. Consequently, more than half the cases proved fatal. The total number of cases up to the date of our last accounts (Feb. 25th) was 130, deaths 81. The returns of March 1st give 21 new cases, and 15 deaths. March 2nd, 23 new cases, 13 deaths, March 3d, 39 new cases; 13 deaths. March 4th, 39 new cases; 13 deaths. March 5th, 2 days; from most of the districts, 45 new cases, 21 deaths. March 6th, 42 new cases, 26 deaths.

Glasgow.—Remaining last report, 25; new cases, 8; deaths, 5; recovered 4; remaining 25. Total cases 202; deaths, 89.

Paisley.—Remaining last report, 14; new cases, 12; deaths, 7; recovered, 5; remaining 14. Total cases 45, deaths, 28.

Total cases since commencement of disease, 5835; total deaths, 1757; remaining 100.

LONDON, March 5.

At Limehouse another severe case of Cholera occurred last night; a woman of the name of Pier, residing at No. 12, West-row, near the Cape of Good Hope, was attacked between seven and eight o'clock. On the medical gentleman attending her a more distressing scene was never before witnessed by them. The husband, wife and four children were found lying on a bedstead, and the bed, if it may be so termed, was composed of old pieces of ropes, sacks, &c. with a few old rags to cover them, the whole of which, from all appearance, had not been washed for many months. At ten o'clock this morning, this poor creature was about breathing her last.

In Southwark the disease is increasing to serious extent. A woman named Couchan, was removed from her residence, Fox's Buildings, Kent street, into the cholera hospital yesterday afternoon; also a girl named Dickinson, from the Poor-house in the Mint. A boy named Ayre, from 84 Waterloo road, and a woman named Smith, from 124 Kent-street, were removed thither in the night.

Between twelve and one o'clock, P. M. four new cases were admitted, and three other individuals were expected.

Every case of cholera which has occurred at Limehouse, has been amongst the poor Irish.

A meeting of the Medical Society of London, took place last night at their rooms in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, Dr. Borne in the chair. The subject of discussion was the cholera, and several medical men delivered their opinions respecting that disorder. The general opinion appeared to be, that exaggerated statements had been put forth respecting it, that the disease now existing was a mild one, and if taken in time could be cured. Most of those present concurred in the opinion that the want of proper food and comforts was the main cause of the cholera. A Mr. Shirley described several cases of the cholera which had come under his observation, and said he had good evidence for asserting that the city of London was never in a more healthy state than at present.

We have received the following distressing intelligence from a valued correspondent, on whose accuracy we can place the fullest reliance:—

PLYMOUTH, March 5.—You will be concerned to hear that the *Catharine Stewart*, which sailed from London on the 25th of Feb. with two hundred and fifty convicts, for New South Wales, reached Plymouth Sound at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, in circumstances of the most deplorable nature.

After leaving the Thames it appears that one of the convicts was attacked with the cholera morbus, and died in the course of a short time, and his body cast into the sea. Upon the arrival of the vessel in Plymouth Sound it was discovered that several of the men were seriously ill with the same complaint; but, although there was a surgeon on board, the ship was entirely destitute of such medicines as were necessary in this case.

The most prompt and humane attentions were immediately given by Sir Manly Dixon, the Port Admiral, and J. T. Wright, Esq., the Collector of the Customs in the port of Plymouth.

This evening, (Saturday) it has been ascertained that two others are dead, and seventeen more have been attacked, of whom several are in an entirely hopeless state. Considerable apprehensions are entertained lest the disease should enter the town of Plymouth, especially as the wind has been all the day blowing in such a direction as to carry any infection towards the town. A government steamer has been ordered to tow her out of the Sound into the Channel, so that she may go into quarantine either at Stangate Creek or Milford Haven.—*Record.*

A case of cholera has occurred at Bristol.

A correspondent of the London Times says: Eighteen young females in the Marylebone workhouse were seized with a disorder presenting some of the symptoms of cholera—namely vomiting and coldness of the surface. The reigning terror converts these symptoms into those of the Asiatic cholera. The patients are all copiously bled in this cold stage of an inflammatory fever, and one of them died without exhibiting the true signs. On post mortem examination, a portion of the bowels was found like a piece of scarlet, the lining membrane thickened and pulpy from inflammation, and certain appearances on its surface, which left no doubt that the disease was enteritis, or inflammation of the bowels.

A cold stage always ushers in an acute internal inflammation; and all the other seventeen children presented the cold, initiatory stage, and were bled. Some of them nearly perished, and are hardly yet out of danger; but every one of them afterwards exhibited the most unequivocal evidence of *gastro enteritis*, or inflammation of the stomach and bowels, as evinced by fever, sickness, exquisite tenderness at the pit of the stomach, and other symptoms which I need not enumerate.

According to Brussels papers to the 3d March, the amount of the Dutch army, with additions lately made, is now 180,000 men. This, perhaps, induces King William to be firm in respect of the separation treaty—of this treaty there are various rumours.

Accounts from Holland received in London on 5th, state that a spirit of conciliation is evidently acquiring a strength in the Dutch Councils, and public sentiment, which promises a speedy and satisfactory result to tedious and difficult negotiation.

THE DUKE OF REICHSSTADT.

A Paris Journal (*La Revolution*) mentions that the French Government has directed its Ambassador at Vienna to propose to the Austrian Cabinet the elevation of the Duke of Reichstadt to the throne of Greece.

We presume all our readers know that the Duke of Reichstadt is the son of Napoleon, who has been educated by his mother at the court of Austria.

Our last Liverpool paper, has the following paragraph headed "Greece":

"The accounts from Greece continue to be illustrative of a highly disorderly state of society. There are now said to be no less than three independent congresses assembled in various parts of the Islands. An end, however is about to be put to these dissensions, by the appointment of Prince Otho, of Bavaria, as the King; a nomination by the great powers of Europe, which is said to have been accepted, on his behalf, by the father of the young prince. A council of regency will be named to govern the kingdom during the minority of the King."

IRELAND.

TITHES.—The question of Irish Tithes, so far as relates to the present system, is now a question concluded, and the examination before the committees of the Lords and Commons for any piratical purposes of propping it up by a legislative crutch, can no longer have importance, even in the imagination of a tithe-fetted dotard. Both the Lords and Commons have recommended the complete extinction of the system, and the public attention is now directed only to the feasibility of the proposed plan of substitution. This is well. The system has only been maintained in Ireland by means of the execution of the murderers of tithe-proctors, and their process servers.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are to the 5th of March. The Peers have rejected the bill which had passed the Deputies abrogating the law of January 19, 1816—[For the observance of the day on which Louis XVI. was beheaded.] A few members wished to vote silently, but that was overruled, and a division took place, when out of 134 members present, 55 voted for the adoption of the bill, and 78 against it. The decision gave the coup de grace to the popularity of the Peers. It excited no inconsiderable degree of the public attention. The Royalists deem it a declaration of attachment to the fallen dynasty. The republicans at least a declaration of hostility to the new order of things. A sensation of alarm Peers to a considerable extent, is the result of the crisis they have brought on themselves. The revolutionists believe the present Chamber of Peers, notwithstanding the large batch recently created to carry the bill depriving them of their hereditary character, to be but little better than the representatives of the Restoration, and to oppose itself to every measure that had for its object the extinction of the disciples of the ancient regime.

The French papers have already published a list of the new Peers, including several members of the Extreme Left; we have reason however, to believe that very few, if indeed, any of that party will be elevated to the Peerage. The London Courier speaks of the necessity of these new creations, "to represent the regeneration of France in her highest legislative Chambers." If these "regenerations" are to come round so frequently, there will be no more stability in the government of Louis Philippe, than in the mobs of the faubourgs.

From the London Times Correspondent. PARIS, March 4. Letters from Spain of the 25th ult. confirm the departure of the Royal Guards from Madrid to the frontiers of Portugal, and state that the greatest activity reigns in the War Department. Troops are daily concentrating on the extreme frontiers of Extremadura, where an army of at least 25,000 to 30,000 men will be ready to enter at a moment's notice as soon as the disembarkation of Don Pedro is announced, as Ferdinand, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, is determined to support Don Miguel. The army may be called one of observation; but I think it will prove to be one of offence.

A great many arrests have taken place here within the last few days; amongst them is Count de Florine, Count de Ribiere, Baron Maistre, and other noted Carlists, who, it had been discovered, had no little hand in the plot of the 2d ult. The ramifications of the Carlists extend all over the west and south. At Toulon they have been trying their intrigues, which keeps that town and so many others in the greatest agitation, as the troops are obliged to be continually under arms, and the police on the alert. Toulon, however, is a little more tranquil at present.

BELGIUM.

"King Leopold has established a Council of War, before which all persons are to be tried who shall, by means of the press, excite to desertion, or correspondence with the enemy, or any other crime dangerous to the State."

HOLLAND.

Dutch papers are to the 3d of March. There is no news. The Dutch King has not yet consented to the articles of pacification with Belgium.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A London paper of the 6th ult. says: The representations of the English Ambassador, and of the French Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, have it is believed, induced the Spanish Government to suspend their military preparations in aid of Don Miguel. It will, however, station an army of observation on the frontiers.

A letter from Madrid of the 24th Feb. received by express, contains the following:—All the Royal Guards have left us to march towards the frontiers of Portugal. The service of the capital and of the palace is now performed by troops of the line. The camp which is in progress of being formed at Badajoz already counts 25,000 men.

The French *Messenger des Chambres* asserts the same thing, and adds that Ferdinand had no intention to interfere in favour of Miguel.

Don Pedro's reception at Terceira was most enthusiastic. The troops and all the inhabitants took the oath of allegiance to Donna Maria II.

Accounts from Lisbon of the 19th of Feb. state that the news brought to Lisbon by a merchant ship, that Don Pedro's expedition was at sea, caused the assembling of Ministers, and when the council broke up Don Miguel immediately departed for the army of observation. The third division has proceeded to the north of the Tagus. Don Miguel crossed the Tagus and visited all the ports and batteries to the south.

POLAND.

We subjoin some information respecting a few of the gallant Poles whom events have unfortunately placed at the mercy of the Russian Government.

"The well known Peter Wysozki has not been put to death; but was long since conveyed to the fortress of Bobruisk, which explains his sudden disappearance from Warsaw. Nineteen of the messengers and four of the senators are confined in the Carmelite monastery in Warsaw, Vincent Niamojewski, and Count Olytar, the deputy Volhynia, are also in confinement here. The report of the death of the former arose from his name being confounded with that of a young officer, who died some time ago, and who was one of those who forced their way into the Belvedere palace on the day of the revolution. It is reported that all these persons will shortly be tried by a Court-martial, and that Wysozki will be brought from Bobruisk to Warsaw."

"None of the Polish generals conveyed to the interior of Russia have yet been sent into Siberia; they are, it appears, distributed among the many small places situated some hundred miles behind Moscow, as Wologda, Jaroslavl, and others, where they have to maintain themselves, and are subject to no personal restrictions. During their stay in Moscow, many of them were hospitably received, even by Russian military officers. Count Lublinski was the only one whom the Emperor ordered to be brought before him; after severely reprimanding him, his Majesty gave him permission to return to Poland."

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

By the latest accounts it appears that St. Jean d'Acre had not yet fallen—that Ibrahim had placed all his hopes upon a mine which was seen to be sprung—that his army had suffered great privations and several ships obliged to return in a damaged state to Alex-

andrews and Harrowby have undertaken the by the pressure of his Lord Grey relinquishing the Marquis of Lond. Richmond, it is supposed the arduous task.

IMPRISONMENT.

"We regret to learn that a patriotic friend, Dr. Howe's principal agent for this city, who was a member of the Committee of the London Association for the relief to the Refugees, has been sent thither by men in Boston, who school for the instruction of the poor."

Reports from Antwerp of Belgium was increased His War Minister has consequence of the of the London Association.

FORN.

Letters from Lisbon state, after the arrival of the 4th of Feb. on the 19th of Feb. made to despatch the war, four steam ships were, that morning, board from 1000 to 1 of reaching Madeira of Don Pedro.

These troops collected for their loyal conduct on leave as to make it very difficult could be depended standard of Donna Maria arrival at Madeira. Lisbon was in a state and many of Don Pedro's proclamations had not been actually posted on doors, and even closed.

No proceedings had been collected; expected to take place Baren Quintella. carrying daily.

Don Miguel, in the goes up the river to miles from Lisbon, on the Constitutionnel at the intelligence of the 22d of Feb. and French Government prevent Spain from of Portugal. That so there can be no d on the frontiers.

The Atlanta arrived night, in eleven Don Pedro, who, at the 22d ult. reached The total force collected estimated at from 1 English seamen, war having been found from the Portuguese perpetually quarrelling several of the The troops were all with great activity Terceira, was, that vation of Portugal early in May.

Letters and papers to, are to the 17th are further indicated the Peers and Deputies is felt at the reduction of the French troops, too small soldier is half a p in the hands of Belliard is dead. on the 17th, with a trinity.

DISTURBANCES.

Accounts from an attempt to free third of the kind. rators against the bined in its pay.

There were dis the 12th 13th an masque ball proce and the University Prefect and Colon ment were made houses by the mob. pelled to order towns for which he

Letters from Gr the position of re Otho as King of Greece, interference country. Under old, Greece would id by Russia, and Cear, even if pre which it is so say set aside. This is, says the let

Some of the anti-reform Peers assert that Lord Wharcliffe and Harrowby have retracted their promises to support the second reading of the reform bill. This is denied by the Ministerial party; who add, that Earl Grey has required strong pledges individually from those Peers whose names had been used by Lord Wharcliffe and Harrowby in order that there may be no mistake in the case.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship *Formosa*, Captain Orne, from Havre, Paris dates to the 15th March, and Havre of the 16, were received at New York. The London dates, by this arrival, are to the 15th.

ITALY.

The affairs of Italy excited great interest at the last advices. The London Courier of the 12th of March, says—"It is with pain we have to say, that notwithstanding the good feelings which exist between England and France, Lord Palmerston has thought it necessary to express great discontent at the occupation of Ancona by the French. The report in the highest circles, is that Lord P. has sent a Courier with instructions to our Ambassador, Lord Granville, that he should remonstrate against the conduct of the French Ministers, and demand that the tri-coloured flag should be withdrawn from the citadel of Ancona, and that the French troops should be immediately recalled. The remonstrance is, however, concluded in amicable terms, and it is not probable that any serious misunderstanding will result. If there is any one thing which we should consider more dangerous to our Government than any other thing it is the adoption hastily of the views of other States against France."

SPAIN.

A Madrid paragraph of March 5, says there are constant apprehensions of desertion to Don Pedro from the Spanish army. On account of this, only the troops most be trusted are sent to the frontiers. On the frontiers of Portugal there are now 28,000 men besides the 18,000 in Guisqueto, 15,000 in Catalonia, and 15,000 in Burgos and Valladolid.

HOLLAND.

Count Orloff had not yet left the Hague for London. The King of Holland, so far from having agreed to ratify the treaty of conference, has again repeated in the strongest manner, his determination not to ratify it. The language of Count Orloff is said to have been decided and pacific. He was waiting at the Hague for despatches. Even the Prince of Orange is said to have remonstrated with his father on the imprudence of the course he is pursuing, which may involve him in a long and ruinous war, resulting in no possible advantage.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

At a late hour on Thursday morning, the packet ship *Hudson*, Morgan, arrived from London, bringing dates from that city to the 20th of March.

THE PESTILENCE.

The increase of the Cholera has been alarmingly great, since the advices of yesterday. On the 16th, there were one hundred and fifty-six new cases in the North Country and sixty new deaths. In London, on the 18th, there were 73 new cases, and 41 deaths. Total number of cases 6,678, more than 1000 since the advices of yesterday. Of deaths the total is swelled to the number of 2025.

The London Courier of the evening of the 19th, says that Prince Talleyrand the French Ambassador, and Mr. Van Buren, the Minister from the United States, had intercourse with Viscount Palmerston on Saturday, at the Foreign Office.

Discussions were going on between the French and English papers, respecting the landing of the French at Ancona. The London Courier contends that if the Austrians were allowed to violate the principle of non-intervention, by sending troops into Italy, France had an equal right to do the same.

The Courier is very confident that there will be a majority in the Lords for the second reading of the bill, of from ten to twenty—perhaps more—as it was believed the bench of Bishops would go for the second reading.

On the other hand, the London paper makes some doubts, as follows:—

Some of the anti-reform Peers assert that Lord Wharcliffe and Harrowby have retracted their promises to support the second reading of the reform bill. This is denied by the Ministerial party; who add, that Earl Grey has required strong pledges individually from those Peers whose names had been used by Lord Wharcliffe and Harrowby in order that there may be no mistake in the case. The same paper adds, that the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Wharcliffe have retracted their promises to support the second reading of the reform bill. This is denied by the Ministerial party; who add, that Earl Grey has required strong pledges individually from those Peers whose names had been used by Lord Wharcliffe and Harrowby in order that there may be no mistake in the case.

E. DUMAS
LOTTERY & INSURANCE OFFICE,
(Opposite the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.)

MORE LUCK.
 Sold, Combs Nos. 2, 10, 45, Prize
 of \$500 which was presented at this
 Office, and Cash paid. Also sold, in
 Class No. 1, Combs. Nos. 13, 48, 50,
 Prize of \$250, besides several small
 Prizes in both classes.

**Look to No. 3 for more
LUCK,
Which draws in Baltimore on Satur-
day next.**

**MARYLAND
STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 3, FOR 1832.**
To be drawn at Baltimore,
On Saturday the 28th April, 1832.

Sixty number Lottery—nine drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:	
1 prize of	£12,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	1,270
5 prizes of	1,000
5 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	300
20 prizes of	200
41 prizes of	100
51 prizes of	50
51 prizes of	30
102 prizes of	20
102 prizes of	15
1,530 prizes of	8
11,475 prizes of	4

Tickets 84—Halves 2—Quarters 1.
 Tickets and Shares for Sale At
E. DUBOIS'
 LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

April 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscribers have obtained from
the Orphan's Court of St. Mary's county,
In Md. letters of administration on the person-

At estate of Lydia Beeching, late of said county,
deceased. All persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same with the vouchers thereof to the subscrib-
ers, at or before the 10th day of January next,
they may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate. Given under our
hands this 8th day of March, 1832

ROBERT TIPPETT, } Adm'rs.
WILLIAM ALLSTON }

March 22 4w

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, lands

and tenements, of Richard Iglehart and William L. Hammond, at the suit of the State of Maryland; at the instance and for the use of John S. Mathews, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: A House and Lot in Main street, near James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, also all that tract of land lying and being in the

fourth Election district called Champion Forest, containing three hundred acres of land more or less. And I hereby give notice, that on Wednesday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, I shall offer to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT
April 12 Sheriff

LAND FOR RENT OIL

SALE.
I WILL sell a Farm containing about two hundred and seventy acres on accommodating terms, or I will rent it for the balance of the present year. Persons disposing to rent or purchase, will call upon the subscriber or

Mr. George Wells at Annapolis.
March 22. JOHN S. SELLMAN.
South River Bridge Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for Nine Directors to manage the affairs of said Company for the

the 7th day of May next at 5 o'clock P. M.
TH: FRANKLIN Treasurer.
April 12 3w

**FOR ANNAPOLIS,
CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.**
The Steam Boat MA



Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT,

30th March, at 7 o'clock from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.

Passage to Castle Haven or Easton \$2.50
to Annapolis \$1.
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner
or owners.

March 24. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Capt.



NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Official information has been received at the Navy Department, at the return to Monte Video from the Falkland Islands, of the Sloop of War Lexington, having secured on board most of the persons recently engaged there in the outrages on American property and American citizens, having retaken the captured and plundered vessels which remained at Berkeley Sound, and furnished relief to such of our seamen as were illegally detained, or had been inhumanely left to perish on the neighbouring islands.

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

DEATHS.
Lieut. Alexander Eskridge, 17th March.
Surgeon—James Page, 15th March.
Midshipman Peter L. Gansevoort, about 7th March.
Midshipman Daniel Carter, 25th March.
Boatswain Richard A. Munroe, 27th March.
Vessels belonging to each Foreign Station.

MEDITERRANEAN.
Frigate Brandywine.
Sloops John Adams, Ontario, Boston, and Concord.

WEST INDIES.
Sloops Fairfield, Erie, and Vincennes.
Schns. Porpoise, Shark, and Grampus.

COAST OF BRAZIL.
Sloops Warren, and Lexington.
Schn. Enterprise.

PACIFIC.
Frigate Potomac, Sloop Falmouth, and Schn. Dolphin.

NOTICES.
Sloop Fairfield, Commodore Elliott, arrived at the Port of St. Thomas, 22d February—having visited, since her departure from Port-au-Prince, the Islands of Gaudaloupe, Martinique, Dominica, Antigua, St. Christopher's, St. Eustatia, St. Croix, and St. Thomas's—sailed thence for St. John's, Porto Rico, 24th—thence for Port-au-Prince, 27th February, and arrived there 3d March—all well.

Sloop Erie, Capt. Clark, was seen going into St. Domingo, 12th February—was off Cape St. Nicholas, 22d—off the harbour of Port-au-Prince, 3d March, and expected in that night.

Sloop Vincennes, Capt. Shubrick, sailed from Pensacola about the 10th of March for Jamaica—all well.

Schn. Porpoise, Lieut. Commanding Armstrong, sailed from Pensacola 22d February, and arrived at Havana 7th March—sailed thence with a convoy on the 8th.

Schn. Grampus, Lieut. Commanding Tattal, from Matanzas, arrived at Pensacola 16th February—all well—sailed thence about 10th March, for Vera Cruz.

Sloop Warren, Capt. Cooper, sailed from Bahia on the 24th January, and arrived at Rio, 5th Feb.—all well.

Sloop Peacock, Capt. Geisinger, sailed from Boston 8th March.

Sloop Lexington, Capt. Duncan, returned to Monte Video from the Falkland Islands—10th February.

The Mediterranean Squadron was at Syracuse, January 1st—all well.

Navy Department, March 31, 1832.

LUDICROUS EFFECTS OF THE APPEARANCE OF A COMET IN 1712.

This year Mr. Wiston having calculated the return of a comet, which was to make its appearance to-day Wednesday, at five minutes after five in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution by fire was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation Mr. Wiston, had long maintained, both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction.—Several ludicrous events now took place. A number of persons in and about London, seized all the barges and boats they could lay hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding that when the conflagration took place, there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for better than five years, informed his wife, that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife having engaged a ball at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South sea wind fell at five per cent, and the India to eleven, and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered. The next morning, however, the comet appeared according to the prediction, and before noon the belief was universal that the day of judgment was at hand. About this time 123 clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the church service on that occasion. Three maids of honour burnt their collection of novels and plays and sent to a bookseller to buy each of them a Bible and Bishop Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. The man upon the Bank was so prodigious, that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes and handing out the specie. On Thursday, considerably more than seven thousand kept mistresses were legally married in the face of several congregations. And to crown the whole farce Sir Gilbert Heathcote at that time head director of the Bank, issued orders to all the fire-shovel men in London, requiring them to keep a good look out, and have a particular eye on the bank of England.

Letter from a Tennessee Schoolmaster. The present winter will long be remembered on account of the intense and distressing unparalleled severity of the weather. All the

concentrated forces of the icy poles, have been let loose upon us, and have played such fantastic tricks with our fabled atmosphere, that a Russian or a Siberian might have fancied himself some twenty degrees nearer his accustomed climate. We have indeed had winter and summer in delightful contact. One day oppressively hot, the next as cold as if the sun had been instantaneously annihilated.

What think you, courteous Bostonians, of twenty degrees below zero, here in Nashville, forty miles nearer the equator than sultry Algiers? The 25th of January was the coldest average day we ever experienced any where. We were nearly frozen in riding a quarter of a mile on horseback. And our juvenile Greeklings looked so, that we could not find in our hearts to scold them for not threading the mazes of Euclid or Euripides. By the way—Old Nick was a fool, he would have made Job a school master; and then, if he had not triumphed we are no confidors.

That our winters are gradually becoming milder, and that our climate is ameliorating, we utterly disbelieve. The clearing of our dense forests will render the seasons more inclement and uncertain. Our own experience satisfies us that the cold is greater on this side of the mountains, than in the corresponding parallels of latitudes along the Atlantic coast. Tennessee is most unfortunately situated. It is liable to all possible changes; to late frosts in spring and to early frosts in autumn; to blasting heats by day and to chilling damps by night—to every form and type of the torrid zones, at all times and seasons. Nothing here ever reaches perfection.

We have no good fruit; no good melons; no sweet potatoes; no good wheat, rye, mutton, fish, fowl or venison; no good garden vegetables; no good butter, cheese, nor pumpkin pies; nothing but cotton, tobacco, corn, whiskey, negroes and swine, and these not worth the growing. Every thing degenerates in Tennessee. Doctors are made by guess, (anatomical dissection is a penitentiary offence,) lawyers by magic; persons by inspiration; legislators by grog; merchants by mammon, farmers by necessity; editors and schoolmasters by St. Nicholas, to do penance by the sins of their youth; mechanics are too cunning to live amongst us. We cannot naturalize a shoemaker or a tailor. We import our ploughs and saddlebags. We send to England or Barbary for our horses, and to Mexico for our asses. (a work of supererogation in all conscience.) We get our notions from the Yankees; our fashions from travelling milliners and pedlars, our flints, clocks, and nutmegs, from Connecticut. Our colleges and schools are like fires kindled upon icebergs, their light is scarcely visible before they are extinguished.

All the world here is migratory, and fitful, and chaotic like the climate. We have players, buffoons, rope dancers, harlequins, gypsies, caravans of wild beasts, circus riders, fiddlers, tumblers, fire eaters, steam doctors, picture vendors, tooth makers, panceists; all sorts of lions, stars, showmen, lecturers, teachers and holders-forth; but they are all birds of passage. They pocket our cash, and then are off by the first steamer. We are fleeced by all the charlatans, and necromancy, and impudence, and craft, and knavery, and jugglery, and cockneyism, which can muster the locomotive ability to reach this most gullible, tropical, polar, non-descript, and uniformly variable territory of ours—whereof, Nashville is, and ever will be the splendid golden, august, munificent, refined, literary, freezing and boiling metropolis.

A CALM AT SEA.
A calm is sometimes more terrible than a storm. This said my friend Mr. Brace, I had an opportunity of proving on a voyage to the West Indies. We had been out but three days when there came on a tremendous blow from the north east.—We scudded before it for ten days, at last it left us in a flat calm, in that dreadful part of the ocean off the African coast called "The Rains." The winds stopped as if strangled.—The sun rose from a sea of fire, and wheeling thro' the seeming endless sky, set without twilight; for there was hardly sufficient moisture in the atmosphere to refract his beams. And this had continued for the space of twelve days. Every morning presented to our aching vision the same level blazing sea, a liquid Sahara, and our ship chained in the midst of it. An ocean motionless as if frozen to the bottom; a prospect vast, monotonous, and boundless; silence and immensity were all these fatal seas afforded to our hapless voyagers. The unnatural stillness of the elements worked upon the superstitious fears of the sailors, at the same time that the terrible heat of the sun spoiled our water and provisions and affected many of us with dreadful pains in the head, and even with delirium. Pale, and stricken with terror, we asked of heaven, storms, and tempests, and the heavens, turned to brass, like the ocean, afforded us nothing but the same fearful serenity. Sun, moon and stars, presented alike a death-like spectacle; and all nature which are harbingers of peace and gladness, conveyed to our minds nothing but terror and passage of death.

At length, to swell the horrors of the scene, came famine. It had been approaching gradually, but when it was announced that it had become necessary to deal out damaged provisions by allowance, it felt like a thunder-bolt among us. It is a calamity sufficiently terrible on land, but on that unfrequented sea, with nothing but its desert bosom more substantial than its foam for hope to cling to, how infinitely dreadful! What in such total abandonment of all nature, could rescue us from the horrors of despair.

There was a waiting on our decks; there were blasphemies, shouts of madness, and phrenzied prayers for the tempests, the waves and the lightning. The sun was dropping for the fifteenth time for the sea, as to his grave. It set, and shot its parting rays on a dark bosom

of that that moment rose like the dawn of day, and the sun shone on the horizon. The sky which we called that cloud, it came, and with it came the wind. All the demons of the storm, supposed to have haunted these fumes in that sea, were banished, and the sun shone on the horizon. It was pleasant that the light of the sun, the mingled howl of the elements was music to our ears, and we hailed that tempest as it swept over us in its power, with tears of joy. In four hours it left us shorn of every spar and filled with water, in the regular trade. Our deck had been swept of every thing, but our bodies, but we heeded it not. We felt that once more it blew—that once more we moved.

READ THIS.
We can tell from what source the following extraordinary production comes—nor how it came to our box—the envelope was much worn—our readers will judge for themselves.

MELANCHOLY PREDICTION.
It is a sad anticipation but it will be found to be a worse experience, that there should be shorter crops of wheat, corn and oats, this present year than were ever known in our time. The Heavens and the Earth are full of signs that foretell this calamity—and although all those who are above believing in signs may laugh at this prediction, and call it stuff, nonsense, foolery, and so on, whoever lives the year out, it is to be feared, will see many a rueful face, and whoever are above ground in the coming year, will hear many a sad lamentation over the misfortune and their own distress.

Farmers—aim at a large crop of Irish potatoes this year—that and the grass crop are alone likely to succeed in 1832.

Although the sun has often shone upon us, yet who has seen one hour of bright, pure sunshine this Spring? Already the spots in the sun are as big as they were in 1816. The times promise that the lands will crack and be unfruitful, and the whole atmosphere will be chilled throughout the season, destitute of genial warmth.

This year the appearance of the Comet has been foretold—men of money buy all the grain you can lay your hand on—you will double your money by autumn, and treble it in the spring—perhaps double it four times over. Farmers—sell as little as you possibly can, until you see how the crop is likely to be.

Ye are all warned—Fare ye well.
The American Farmer, and all the country papers throughout the farming country, are invited to give a place in their papers to this prediction, that the farming interest may hear of it, reflect on it, and act as their judgment may direct. *Grey Beard in his Cave.*

THE LION AND THE BEAR.

The New Orleans Emporium of the 23d ult has this article:—

We were yesterday informed that on Tuesday last a Bear was taken to the Menagerie now exhibiting in this city, and let down in to the cage of an African Lion twenty-four years of age, with the belief that it would be immediately torn to pieces. Many people assembled under the awning which encompasses the exhibition to witness the scene, but all were disappointed and struck with astonishment, for although the Bear, so soon as he had reached the bottom of the cage, placed himself in a fighting position and once or twice flew at the Lion, with the apparent intention to commence the battle, the Lion did not attempt to injure it, but on the contrary, after some time elapsed, placed his paw on the Bear's head, as if to express his pity for its helpless situation, and evinced every disposition to cultivate friendship.

Having heard and read much of the Lion's nobleness of disposition, and understanding that the Bear was still in the cage, prompted by curiosity, we visited the Menagerie this morning and actually saw them together. The manager of the Lion tells us that since the Bear has been put into the cage, no person has dared to approach it, and that the Lion has not slept for three hours, but continues constantly awake to guard his weaker companion from danger. The Lion, says the Manager, suffers the Bear to eat of whatever is thrown into the cage until he has enough, but will scarcely touch food himself.

During the time that we remained, the Lion once or twice walked to the end of the cage opposite to that at which the Bear was lying, and some person motioned his hand towards the Bear, but so soon as the Lion saw it, he sprang to the Bear and kept his head resting over it for some time; he has so fatigued himself with watching, that as soon as he lies down he falls asleep, but awakes again at the first noise that is made, and springs to the object of his care.

This seems to us astonishing indeed, and will no doubt attract the notice of many persons.

ANCIENT CHARTER.

During a sojourn in Scotland in the year 1831, we picked up the following copy of a charter granted by Malcolm Kenneth, King of that country, said to be the most ancient original extant. To the lovers the antique the morceau may afford amusement by the quaintness of its phraseology, which certainly gives sufficient latitude.

A charter granted by Malcolm Kenneth, King of Scotland, I Malcolm Kenneth King, the 1st of my reign Give to thee Baron Hunter, Upper and Nether Fawcote, with all the bounds within the floods, with the Hoopes and Hoopetown, and all the bounds up and down above the earth to heaven—and all below the earth to hell—as free to thee and thine, as ever God gave to me and mine—and that for a bow and broad arrow when I come to hunt upon Yarrow—and for the more sword of this, I by the white war with my teeth before Margaret my wife, and Marie, my nurse, the subscriber, Malcolm Kenneth King, Margaret, witness. 1657.

IN CHANCERY.
1832 April, 1832.
Andrew Aldridge, Benjamin T. Burch, Plaintiff vs. James Irwin, and William L. Hodgson, Defendants.
Harrison.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the execution of the trusts of a deed from Joseph N. Burch to William L. Hodgson, in trust, to secure certain debts due from Joseph N. Burch to James Irwin, or for the sale of the property mentioned in said deed; the proceeds of sale to be applied to the payment of the defendant Irwin's claims; and the balance, if any, to the satisfaction of the complainants' judgments, according to their respective priorities.

The bill states, that the complainants, Aldridge, Higdon and Afficks, at April Term, 1831, of Prince George's County Court, recovered two several judgments against the said Joseph N. Burch, one for the sum of three thousand dollars, current money damages, to be released on payment of one thousand dollars, and twenty-three dollars, and ninety-six cents, with interest on two hundred and four dollars, and thirteen cents, from the fifth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, on five hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-three cents from the ninth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and on two hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty cents from the thirtieth day of November eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and twelve dollars and forty-eight and a third cents costs, and the other for five hundred dollars current money damages, to be released on payment of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the thirtieth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty, and seven dollars and thirteen and a third cents costs, no part of which judgment has been paid to the said complainants.—That at the aforesaid term of said court, the complainant Harrison, also recovered a judgment against the said Joseph N. Burch, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars current money damages, to be released on payment of seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty cents, with interest from the seventh day of July eighteen hundred and thirty, and seven dollars and thirteen and a third cents costs, no part of which has been paid to him.

The bill further states, that the said Joseph N. Burch, being indebted to the said James Irwin in the sum of eight hundred and forty-three dollars, by bond bearing date the fourth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty, and being liable to the said James Irwin on account of certain promissory notes endorsed by and loaned by the said James Irwin, and discounted at the Bank of Alexandria for the use and benefit of the said Joseph N. Burch, and being further liable to the said James Irwin on account of his endorsements and acceptances of certain notes, bills and drafts, drawn by a certain James A. Waters on him, which endorsements and acceptances were made and executed at the request and upon the guarantee of the said Joseph N. Burch, the said liabilities amounting to the sum of nine thousand one hundred and ninety-two dollars, or thereabouts, did by his indenture of three parts, bearing date the fifth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty, between the said Joseph N. Burch of the first part, William L. Hodgson, of the town of Alexandria, of the second part, and James Irwin of the said town, of the third part, for the purpose of securing the said debt, and to provide a fund for the payment of the aforesaid bill, notes and drafts, conveying certain lands lying in Prince George's county, and a large number of negroes, particularly described in said deed, to the said William L. Hodgson, to have and to hold the said lands and negroes to the said William L. Hodgson, and his heirs and assigns forever, upon the following trusts, to wit:—To permit the said Joseph N. Burch to retain possession of the said lands and slaves, and to receive the rents, issues, profits, and without accounts until the sale become necessary under the terms of said deed, but if the said Joseph N. Burch should at any time after the date of said deed, when required, make default in payment of said bond, with the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, or should at any time, when required, make default in the payment of the said notes, or any thereof, or any notes, obligation or obligations, substituted therefor, or any thereof, or any discount, interest, costs or charges which may accrue thereon, or any interest which may be required on the same, or any thereof, at any time when required by the said James Irwin, or his representatives, fail to pay to him or them, the full amount of any land or advance of money by him or them for or on account of the payment of the said notes, bills, drafts or obligations, or any thereof, then the said William L. Hodgson, or his heirs, shall, on the request of the said James Irwin or his executors, administrators or assigns, proceed to sell the said slaves, and the said land at public auction, on the premises, for cash, or on credit, as parties concerned may direct, and after deducting all costs and charges attending the sale, shall, out of the money thence to arise, pay to the said James Irwin, or his representatives, the full amount of any and all advances of money which he or they may have made on account of or toward paying any of the bills, drafts, notes or obligations, therein specified, or if any renewals thereof with interest thereon, and shall then proceed to take up, pay and satisfy, the said bond, and all interest due thereon, and all and every of said notes, bills, drafts or obligations, which may be then due, and the balance, if any remain, pay to the said Joseph N. Burch, his heirs or assigns, which said deed contains a proviso that the same shall be void if the said Joseph N. Burch shall, before a sale actually made, refund to the said James Irwin all advances made by him, and pay and satisfy the said bond, bills, notes, drafts and obligations, which may be then due, together with all discount, interest, costs and charges, which may have accrued thereon, and also all costs and charges which may have accrued under said deed.

The bill also states, that the said William L. Hodgson, and James Irwin, reside in the town of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, without the jurisdiction of this court. It is thereupon, this tenth day of April 1832, adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the tenth day of May next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed, on the 20th August next. True copy. Test.

April 19, 1832. RANSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received a large and handsome assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, among which are

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

of the latest style, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

He requests his friends and the public to call and examine. All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FAVORABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual notes only.

Sept. 29, 1831.

TO RENT.

THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Green Street, formerly owned by Mr. Brice B. Brewer.

To a good Tenant the rent will be low. Also, the OFFICE in West Street, between the offices of Alexander Randall and Mr. Nicholson, Esquires. The rent of the latter property is fixed at \$50 per annum.

R. L. JONES.

Jan. 26.

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.

MAJOR JONES' Sloop leaves Annapolis for Broad Creek, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; thence passengers will be taken in the mail stage to Queen's-town, Wye Mills, and Easton; to arrive at Easton same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinner at Annapolis, by 5 o'clock, P. M. same evenings.

Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek \$1.50, from Broad Creek to Queen's-town .75, from Broad Creek to Easton 1.50.

For passage apply at the Ban of Williamson and Swann's Hotel.

All baggage at the risk of the owners. Feb. 16, H. FERRY ROBINSON.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE 100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 13 to 25 years of age, field hands, also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

December 15, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken up a small schooner that was aground on a bar against Kent point in the Eastern Bay of Kent Island; the schooner was plundered, and the hull was a perfect wreck, without masts or sails; the stern broke out, such that the name of the vessel is lost. There was a barrel or two on-board, which was mangled, and a bag or two also. The owner or owners is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the vessel. The vessel was got up the 30th of March, 1832.

BANUEL CHASE.

Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, April 8.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at the OFFICE.

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THE SPIRIT
LIFE—T
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