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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE-THREE DOULARS PER ANNUM.

A FRAGMENT Found in a Skeleton Case.

Pehold this ruin! Twee a skull une of etherial spirit ful! That narrow cell was Life's retreat! This space was Thought's mysterious scat! What beautemus of pleasure long forco! Not Love, nor loy, nor tope, nor Pear, has lert one trace or record here!

Ministry this mouldering campy Spice shous the origin and tony eye; But start not at the dismal could be social love that eye employ'd; It with no lawless fire it beam'd, His through the dew of kindness beam'd, That eye shall be for ever bright, When stars and sum have lost their light!

Here, in this silent cavern hung
'I hat ready, await and tuneful tungue;
If falsehood's honey it disdamed,
And where it could not praise, was chain'd;
It bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle cuncord never broke; 't not tuneful tongne shall pleud for thee, When death unveils elemity!

Pay did these fingers delve the mine, Or with its envied rubies stine? Or with its caved representative for life life life rock or even the gem, Can nothing ages avent to them the life page of thirth they sough, Or comfort to the mourner brought, I have hands a richer need shall claim. Than all that warks on wealth of fame.

Ayath it, whether have or shod time feet the path of duty tred? If from the bowers of juy they feel To noth affiction? humble bed, if grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned, And home to virtue's lap returned. These feet with Augel's wings shall vie, And tors the parace of the sky!

THE PROCRASTINATOR.

"Time-only regarded in Music and Dancing "
Cunninghum'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 d our sister land-"the green and fourishing island." I trust the warm-hearted inhabirauts of that verdant country will forgive me for prescuting an Irish procrastinator, as the procrastinator, par excellence]

"Thunder an' agea! Molly Maggs, Katty

Purcell, Fim 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! its yourself that's the pathron of a housekeeper," continued the old ateward, sarcastically, at the same time eleyating his cantilestick, that was simply a scooped raw putato, and contained nothing more distinguished than a farthing candle, which he held, so that its flickerings fell upon anudry dilapidated chairs, where the muth on andry dilapidated chairs, where the moth and the worm securely revelled and destruction. Shaking his grey head, he repeated as he passed from the anti-chamber into the great hell—"it's yearself that's the pathron of a housekeeper, Mully Machree! to see the dirty dust upon thim illigant chairs. Katty Purcell sure, thin, you're a beautiful housemaid. Tim—l'immy Cleary; I'd take an e-ven bet he's as drank as Moses at this bless. ven bet he's as drunk as Moses at this bles-aed minute—III just ring the larum belts och, bother! here's the string broke, and sor-ra a word it ill spake. Bat Beetle—ah, there ye are, Batty, my boy, run agra 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 manther's married—to a foreigner for any thing I know-an' he an' the new misthress 'ill be here to-night, as sure as ye'r name's Bat-that's a gay gosson! well, yer'r a nimble boy. I'll say that for you, it's

yer'r a nimble boy. Pil say that for you, it's a sin and shame to put such feet as your's into bregues at all."

Hat's intelligenee was, as might well be supposed, of an alarming nature. Soon the passage leading to the great half echued a scuffling and shulling of bare or slip-shed feet, and presently the members of the kitchen household of Castle Mount Doyne crowded around the eccentric, but faithful old steward, Morty Mac Muriagh.

'Och, ye'r come, are ye!" be exclaimed, without heading their vociferous demands for new ye'r come and a purty figure ye'll

news "ye'r come and a purty figure ye'll eut before the fereign lady. You, Mistress Magge, as housekeeper, with a blue bed-gown, Magge, so housekeeper, with a blue bed-gown, and—but I dont want to say any thing offensive—only it lill take ye a mouth o' Sundays to hinder the cloths from falling off, if ye wilk ever so easy; and you, Katty, though ye't a clean skinned girl ye might as well be a negre, for any thing I could tell, by this blesset light, to the differ. Tim—Tim—there's no use in life in my setting myself as a pathron to ye ye'r a sinner. Tim-i'd say nothing to ye'r taking a mornin', or two or three decently stiff tumbiers after dinner, or may be a sup to keep the could out o'ye'r stomach of a winter's night, but to be always

"What time was it the masther fixed did

you say, Mister Morty?"

Whis honour says that he'll be surely here
by Thursday, that's the Thursday that's

Bless his sweet face! When he was a boy, we ness was paid much attention. It might be always gave him a week's law; and it 'sis'at more from fear than love, for divers things the fashion of the family to mend as they grow were whispered relative to her skill in vari-

need not be so high about it, Mister Morry, I've lived a' most as long as ye'rself in the family, counting my mother into the time, which is all one; and though it is not matural which is all one; and though it is not materal to like a young misthress over the head, yet I'm sore 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 limin in coming hame this bra' winter's night; and did making herself decent;' and having quickly ye na' think to pu' the flowers to mak' her accomplished her toilet, she despatched But to the nearest cottage to say, that Musher was coming home that night with a new illigent 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 cau-dles 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 windys, cause the lady was tender may be, and might catch could; besides, he was com-missioned to bring twine and butter, and pepper, and a score of things, the most necessary portion of which he, of course, for-gut, and, in his zeal, rendered the other half inedective, 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 castles Tim had contrived to get on an autiquated tarnished livery; and alorty, who, to do him justice, was the pattern of neathers—Irish neatness, at all events—was arrayed as befitted what he considered his elevated rank in the establishment. Some poultry was sacrificed, "to make spatch cocks in a minute;' and if a great deal was not accomplished, there was, never-theless, 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 damask, which was suit agitated by the north winds blustering through the broken panes, that Morty had not yet stopped up, though he toiled, and hammered, and trasted,, with indefatigable mountry. At the opposite end of the room rose a huge black murble chimney-piece, and, from beiteath its distended arch, a fice, of mengled wood and tarf, threw the ciense and towering mass into atrong shades as it gloomed heavily over the blazing embers, a little imagination might induce the belief that it was a deep cavern, in whose interior shelterest a burning crater—so hot, and darkly red streamed the fire from within. There was a strange blending of poverty and profusion in the garmture of the table—the plate was rich, the lines poer, 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 abode of a bachtur, even in modern times, is comfortless enough. Tables, and chairs, and carpets, and curtains, there certainly are, but that is all -none of those little elegancies, those sweet and tasteful soincers of existence, those Penates of hodschold life, which vary and embellish domestic-did I say domestici-poor miserable mortals! I should have remembered all you can know of that sweet world is its sound-its feeling is far from yes 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 fragance of a flower, with the consciousness that one heart schoes 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 wafertiow frame, then casting an eye for the twen-tieth time over the table, to see that, accer-

far as the floor, 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 Doyne 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, termed to the all-important steward, and inquired—

"What time was it the masther fixed did was a native of Scotland, and much disconwas a native of Scotland, and much discon-Castle Mount Doyne at her importing a Scot-Thursday, that's the Thursday that's tish nurse to attend on the only child she ever had. Notwithstanding this Milty remain-"Dear me! then he'll hardly come to-night, sed at the castle: and in her age and feeble-"Something strikes me they'll be here tonight, 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. I have all out the advantages which a South adventure it. 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 un, Morty, that a bonny bride was coming hame this bra' winter's night; and did welcome; ken yo na' the song?

'The primruse I will pu', the firstling o' the year, And I will pu' the pink the emblem o' my dear, For she's the pink o' womankind, and blooms with

And a' to be a poise to my ain dear May."

Whisht with ye'r ballads, agra!' interruptof the steward; "it's ill in such an ould crahur as you to be turning up love sougs-it's like sun-beams sparkling on skulls and cross bones. Lord save us! So be off to ye'r pray-ers, Milly, honey. Burn there are no flowers new going at mi, machreel' The subyl hee-ded him not; but seating herself in one of the arm-chairs near the fire, continued chaunt-ing snatches of old ballads, and apparently arranging the offering she deemed it right to make to her nursting's bride. Morty had just determined upon a gentle methant of disloniging her, when the clatter of horses, and the sound of carriage-wheers, called has and the other domestics to the steps of Castle Mount

Mr. Mount Dorne had experienced no mischauce on his journey until he arrived nearly at the termination of his own avenue .-Morty, we have already seen, shit not deserve to be numbered amongst'untartiful stewards; but yet, 'momenow,' it never occurred to him that the old trees, which had been felled for firewood, could impede the progress of his mastew's carriage, olthough they had fallen orrectly across the rosu, where, of course, after an Irish fashion, they would remain to be used when wanted by the servants- or, indeed, the neighbours and neighbouring childer, who might feel inclined to cut them up for the purpose; over these trees, nevertheno very gentle temper, carries his young and lovely wife, almost in a state of meansibility, nito the hall, where she again ran the risk of her life, and marrowly escaped sufficiation from the smell of burnt feathers and winskey.

·Blessings upon your sweet face; 'Long life and prosperity to the both-shie they're a beautiful prir; *Long may they live to reign over test 'May their bed be made soft in Heaven, yet, I pray God; 'May they me-ver know sin or sprrow;' May God's fresh blessing be about them, were a few of the warm and affectionate salutations which awaited Mr. Mount Doyne and his bride; and from many glad hearts and cheerful voices did the wishes proceed; mgit 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 masther.'

But where was Milly Eldred? When Mrs. Doyne was completely restored, her husuand led her into the dining room; there the old surse met them, and flinging her long withered arms round ther darling neck,' mingled tears and smiles of affection and imbecility together.

"I ha' mething to gie ye'r bonny bride, the exclaimed, looking at the young and fair creature, who, sarrounded by so wild-looking a group, shewed more surpassing in her toveliness: maething but these wild flowers, that I pu'il in the night daw. See, here is

'A baddin' rose, when Pacebas peeps in view, For it's like a baumy kies o' her sweet bon-

nie mou.' The bride took the gift, but her eyes were fixed on the donor. The fily it is pure, and the lity it in fair.

And in her levely bosom l'il place the lily there. Again she accepted the flower, without ouking at it.

The woodbine I will pu' when the e'eping

Roses tiles modbines. Milly, exclaimed Mount Doyne, angrily; why here is nought but wormwood, rue, and nettles.

Heck, Sirs! replied the nurse, 4f the Lord has turned my winsome flures 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 Doyne 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 per-pose, 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 dis-covered 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, fatth, it is too bad, and I will, in deed, 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—by 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.'

·How can I attend to it now-don't you see I'm pot 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.'

·llow could you possibly get the tooth-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 glazier, mason, 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 lavoured ting, in the agonies of deatit." ·Good Heavens, Milly-how came this! ·The pur beast went into Mad Ronald's

stall, and the animal as ye see, jist kict the life out o' him! The uncomplaining but suffering dog crawled to his master's feet, and looked piteously in his face.

"My poor Vido-my faithful old friend;" murauared Mount Doyne, kindly, while he examined injuries which he saw it would be in vain to attempt to heal; but how is thisalways understood that Ronald was kept in a separate stable-his vicious tricks are known

·Heck, ye may say that! but what's to hinder any living toing from ganging into this stall-the door has no hinges, ye ken, and

winna stay shat? It is a cruel case, 'said Mount Dovne, that amongst the household nothing of the sort is attended to

'My bairn, my bairn,' replied the crone. 'ye attend to nacthing ye'c ain sell; and the

house ainly follows the example,'
"My poor Fide!' continued his master, 4

never past that stable door, without intend-UIF-'Hush, hush!' interruped the nurse, laying

her skinny finger on her lip; heard yo ne'er that 'Hell is paved wi' good intentions?' ye'r windome wife is aye too young; she cann't be expected to ken the care o' sich matters; but for her sake, e'en more than ye'r ain, ace, an' act ere it be ow'r late. The gloaming is o'er ye now, but beware e' the night.'

Mount Doyne heard little, and heeded less the old woman's advice, for he was witnessing, without the power of allevisting, the dy-ing agony of his poor favourites his gentle wife shared in his feelings, and when Fido's expiring effort was to lick the fair hand which and so often caressed and ministered to its wants, she turned allently away, unwilling that even her husband should witness the cmotion which she could not suppress.

More than four years had passed into the gulf of time. Ou the whole matters, at Castle Mount Doyne, were rather worse than better. To these acquainted with how things were managed in what were most falsely termed good establishments,' in the sister country, a trite picture of coarse, yet lavish expenditure, has been often presented—a thouse filled with guests, from the garret to

of the bit and the sup, and the enert of raise ment of those who had it to bestow. of the honour, God bless him, ill never mine 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 nonth—the amiable, but infolent, waste the month to month—the amiable, but indivient, Mount Dayne, put off every thing where in vestigation was concerned, he was, it may easily he believed, in as fair away 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—ha felt that he was surrounded by a nest of ayconsumed, and daily resolved that 'on the morroso' he would get rid tof some fom 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 dawns on a genuine procrastinator. His wife's delicacy of constitution could 'ill support the noisy company and late hours of an lish 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 mo-ther to perform, and felt a sweet and holy tranquility in watching her lovely infant, in whom a mother's fundaces daily discovered

"You do not smile as cherfully to-night as usual, darling," said Mount Doyne, 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 cirsurely say so; I can almost see the blood cir-culating on his cheek as it presses the soft down pillow, and those blue velns, marbling his noble brow, which is so like your's, dear-est; 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!'

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."
Don it!' muttered Mount Doyne, bitter-

·Had your application been sent in one day sooner, you might have had it-and you

Hold your tangue," 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 von call it.

His wife made no reply, but busied hernelf 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-for to confess the truth my rent-roll has become approfitable, and I cannot exactly tell how to les-

sen my expenditure.'
'If the latter is necessary, nothing is more easy. Why, out of the twenty servants cuployed, five only are are effective.'
I could not turn off the old servants and

leave them to starve. God forbid you should leave them to s'arve.

pension them off, that is the best, the only Easily said. How could I pension them off, when I find it imposible to command rea-

dy money to pay even the tradesmen?' ... 'Pray, when does Mr. Sheffield Shuffleton meau to take his departure?

When I can pay him fifteen bundred good English pounds, value received.' 'My dear, Mr. Shuffleton, his servant, and two herses, have been here during the last

five months -he has made good interest at all evebt. You women pretend to know every thing.
What was I to do; he came for his hounty—
I had it hot to give—so of course I asked
him to remain, which, Jun't you see, has been

Mrs. Mount Doyne shook her head. You

forget the immense additional expenditure it has occasioned the is what you call a regular five buttle man. Andeed, Carrier, it shocks me to see the

note you take of such matters-there is something dreadfully mean in observing what peo-ple cat 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-

Step in mercy stop! exclaimed Mount Doyse, in a tone of tad but earnest correcty; would to Heaven L could do so! but that man has me within a charmed circle, which seems hourly closing. I am so drestfully in his power—I have suffered him to get held on my property, bit by bit, in exchange for paltry sums lent from time to time to supply present accessities, and which, after all, were ascless. If I had only obtained this eltration, 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.)

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. The packet ship York, at New York from Liverpool, brings London advices to the 23d and Laverpool to the 24th February.

copy chiefly from the Courier.

The news by this vessel goes to show that the existence of cholera in London is doubtful, or if it exists there, that it is in a very mitigated form. On this subject a Li-verpool paper observes: "We cannot better show the exaggerated nature of the choleraphobia, now prevalent, than by a reference to the report of the Central Board of Health, dated Wednesday, from which it appears that though this alleged terrific and contagious disease has now been in London, or said to have been there, for more than a fortnight, out of a population of nearly two millions, only forty two cases had occurred, that there were then only five cases remaining; and that the total amount of cases remaining in England and Scotland, wes 123. The total num-ber of deaths, since the commencement of the disease, is only 1496; and supposing these to have been a'l cases of cholera, which is more than doubtful, the result is by no means such as should "fright the isle from its pro priety;" since it is certain that, even in ordi pary times, a far greater number fall victims to the typhus fever and other maladies of the country. This is cold comfort to be sure but it serves to show the fully of the panic a bout the cholers, which has done, and will do, far more mischief than the disease itself "

Seven cases of the cholera had occurred in

A private correspondent from Liverpool writes at the last date from thence, that no case of the cholers, or presumed cholers, had ret occurred there. The government of France has issued new quarantine regulations in regard to vessels arriving from England-they are, however, of a very moderate character.-Vessels from the supposed infected districts are subjected to a quarantine of ten days; those from less suspicious parts to five; despatches and papers are to be pierced and undergo a fumigation of aromatics, or be pass ed through vinegar.

The different clauses of the reform bill had passed through the committee of the House of Commune; that hody, however, was still occupied with the schedules to the bill; the schedules contain the names of the places to be disfranchised or enfranch, sed, and of course afford sufficient room for objections on the part of the anti-reformers. The ministers have still large majorities in the lower house, and carefully abstain from making their intentions known as to the manner in which they intend to carry the bill through the House

The affire of Holland and Belgium still remain in a state of uncertainty. The former power, it appears, is strengthening the for-tifications of Flushing which command the entrance of the Scheldt, and taking other measures which would seem to indicate preparation for important events in the spring.

Amongst our extracts will be found one which states that the Austrian troops had evacuated Romagua, leaving a garrison in Boloans alone, and that the French expedition to Italy had been countermanded. We have no means of judging of the correctness of this statement, it does not appear to come from an official source.

Paris remains quiet; but the proxinces the South and West were still the scene of occasional disturbances. A conflict is said to have taken place between the King's troops and the Carlists at Perpignan, in which some blond was shed.

A disease which has broken out in the Austrian provinces of Gallicia appears to be of a more alarming nature than the much dreaded

It is not believed that Russia will ratify the Protocols. A new one had been issued deferring the final ratification until the 15th

The French and English governments had formally signified to the court of Spain their determination not to permit Ferdinand to send troops to the assistance of Mignel. A treaty for mutual assistance was known to exist between the two latter, and though troops had not been openly sent into Portugal, yet large bodies of Spaniards were arriving privately on different points of the frontiers.

The Hibernia had arrived at Liverpool, and carried the news of the dissent of the Senate to Mr. Van Buren's nomination.

The Five Powers have determined to set tle the affairs of Greece; to appoint a King. and support him. Otho, the second son of the Kingof Bavaria, was selected to fill the

throne. He is but 17 years of age.

From the English Chronicle.

There is great reason now to believe that all the cases of cholera which have recently occurred in London are cases of native cho lera, aggravated by the distresses of the times and the peculiar unhealthiness of the season. Medical men of the first eminence have de nied that any case has been proved to be identical with the dreadful pestilence which has been for years the scourge of the Indian pe ninsula, and which still ravages a portion

the European continent. It would indeed be difficult to conceive that pestilence so malignant and destructive elsewhere could have reached London-a city containing upwards of a million and a half of inhabitants—and yet have caused no greater mortality than twelve deaths in the lapse of eight days, and that, too, on the supposition of all the deaths that are reported by the Central board of Health, being really cases of bolers, which we are assured they are not. me of them not being cases of cholera at

all, either British or any other. . From the London Courier. There is not a man to be met with on the There is not a man to be met with on the day are contradictory; some representing that Exchange who now believes that the cholera activity in preparing for war is perceptible in is in London, which belief they are supported in by the very meagre returns made from

the Council Office; and there will be great. Ministerial Journals lay great stress, contend dissatisfaction among them it what they contain sometimes but an act of dastice and propriety was has been made by the governments of positive accounts yet of the unitare of the quarantine regulations to be imposed in Helland. At Antwerp, by order of the Belgian Government, it is to be for a period of forty days; and into the port of Ostend all vessels from the Thames, of whatever description, are refused admission. This is owing, however, er, to there being no station near to Ostend where quarantine can be performed, for to enter the port would be to expose the whole town to the danger, whatever it may be, of infection. The last steamboat to Ostend has consequently put back to Margate with all her passengers. Not a vessel will venture to clear out from Spain, Portugal, or any of the ports of the Mediterranean, until they hear what regulations are to be adopted, as they expect them to be of the most rigid kind, and prefer keeping the vessels with their cargoes at home, to the encountering this unknown

CHOLERA IN SCOTLAND. GLASGOW, 20th Feb.

Total, 48; died, 10; recovered 15; remain ng, 14. [The disease seems to be confined principally to the Bridgegate and Goose Dubbs, and its victims are the lowest class of citi-

At Kirkintilloch the disease was abating on the 19th Pebruary, there was only I new case; died 1; recovered, 1; and remaining, 1.

In the small buildings in the vicinity of Glasgow, few cases were occurring at Wood side, Pitrick, Marvhill, Coathbridge, &c .-It does not seem that the people are much alarmed; the scarlet and typhus fevers are much more frequent, and almost as fatal.

PAINLY, 19th Peb. Total rases 30; died 20; recovered 4; remining 6.

Eninenan, 19th Feb .- Total cases 21 emaining 6.

PORTORYLLO, from 13th to 18th Feb. sees; died 7; remaining 3.

DALKEITH, Feb. 18 .- No new cases, and deaths: remaining 3.

Mussellamon, Feb. 18. - Total cases hed 190; recovered 232. PRESTON PANS, Feb. 19-Total cases 111

TRANENT. Peb. 18 .- Total cases 278; died

recovered 172. Hannivoros, Feb. 17. - Total cases 424

sed 57; remaining 8. Nonen Benwick, Fe's. 13 .- Total case

16; died 7; remaining 0. Atlan, Feb. 18.—No new cases.

The United Cotton Spinners in Glasgow nd neighbourhood, have come to the resolu ion of sending all their idle members to the Inited States of America. A number of them have been already shipped, via Liverpool, and the last week another division sailed from Greenock in the ship Eldon, for New York. Another lot goes in a short time. Glasgom Chron. Feb. 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Feb. 20. - Col. Evans gave no tice that he would on Tuesday present a pe tition from several medical men, praying for an inquiry into the alleged existence of cho-

Mr. Robinson thought that as considerable doubt existed in the city, and also amongst the medical men, whether the cholera had really mide its appearance in London at all, and af on whether it was a contagious disease, some facility should be afforded at the Custom House in giving pills of health to vessels quitting the port of London.

Mr. P. Thompson would not take upor himself to decide whether the cholera existed in London or not, but ministers had adopted every mode of obtaining accurate information on the subject, by consulting the ablest medical men who had seen the disease in Indias and they could not, with propriety and good faith towards other countries, have pursued any other course than that which they had tak-

Mr Hume said that the public had no con fidence in the Board of Health, which consisted entirely of contagionists, and thought that additional members of a contrary opini-

on ought to be appointed.
Sir Robert Peel said that the question was of health would honestly state their opinions on the subject.

The Chancellor of Exchequer defended the proceedings of Government, and contended that they were justified in the steps they had taken.

ENGLAND. BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON.

On Wednesday the twenty second instant the centennial birth day of the heroic leader of the Republic of America was celebrated by the Americans resident here. Mr. Ogthe United States in this town, entertained a party to dinner in honour of the day, who s we hear, did ample justice to the American venison, as well as to the memory of him who was truly said to be the first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country-Liverpool Mercury.

The French Government has made a highly satisfactory concession to English trade. -It has agreed to diminish the tonnage duty on English ships in French ports from four france twelve centimes a ton, to a franc and a half; or from about 3s 5d to 1s 5d. We have, of course, accepted the proposition with pleasure, as hear appreximation to the duty paid by the French shipping in our ports, (which is 9d) and an earnest of final perfect

onsiderable progress to has been made by the trious man at the head of it. I could point out very many little indirect attentions paid y many little indirect attentions paid (Marshal Soult) lately to the soldiers and sub-officers which would prove any thing but a conviction that the services of the army were not likely to be required. HOLLAND AND BELGIUM

THE HAQUE, Feb. 16. Accounts from Flushing say:- 'That the fortifications and means of defence in and a bout this fortress are to be considerably in-creased; heavily armed block ships stationed of the river, are to hinder the approach to the town; we also hear that the place is to receive numerous garrison, and be well provisioned. -The Eurydice, Comet and Proserpine, menof-war, have already resumed their stations in the Scheldt, and the Medusa, bomb-boat sails for the river to-day. Great numbers of seamen continue to offer in all parts of the

ships lately put into active service.'
General Count Orloff, Aid-de-Camp of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, instructed with a special mission to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, arrived here on the night of the 13th.

country, to serve as volunteers on board the

Buena, 14th .- Accounts from Zealand of the 18th, speak of a resolution that has been taken to arm all the forts that are in our pos session clong the Scheldt, and on the coast of Dutch Flanders and elsewhere, and still farther to strengthen those that are already garrisoned and turnished with cannon.

The ships belonging to the squadron in the Scheldt, have although all left Flushing, and the remainder will speedily follow.

The reports from the 4th and 5th districts continue to announce that every thing is quiet: in the 4th district a reinforcement of troops is asked fort the Belgians on that part of the frontiers at West Capelle and Waterviet were much stronger.
The Brussels papers to the 19th instant.

which reached us this morning, allude to a dispute between the Belgian and Dutch outosts, on the frontiers, near Ghent; but it does not appear to have led to any serious consequences. The sentence of imprisonment against M. Steven, the editor Messager de Grand, has been nullified by the Supreme Military Tribunal, which has also authorised M. Steven to bring a civil action for damages against his prosecutors. -

GERMANY.

VIENNA, Feb. 8. - By order of the Empe ror, 16 physicians set out yesterday post for Galicia, where a maliguant typhus fever has whom great numbers, as well as military citizens, and country people, have died. This disorder(in the circles of Boeznitz and Tarnow)is ascribed to the great fatigues endured by the troops employed on the frontiers as a ordon aginst the cholera, the difficulty of providing for their subsistence while so employed, the effects left behind by the cholera, he extremely low diet of the Polish peasant, and the influence of the damp and unwholesome weather.

ITALY. PARIS, Feb. 19 -- "Order reigns" in Itav. That firm figure of General Sebastiani appears likely to make the circuit of the Glube. The Austrians are present, and in force-order consequently reigns in Italy.

THE PAPAL STATES. The retirement of the main body of the Austrians from the Romagna is confirmed by the French papers, and it appears that Bologna alone remains garrisoned by a very small force of those troops. The French squadron. ton, which had been ordered for Ancona, is supposed to have been countermanded, and sent to the Morea. Austria, it appears did campaign in the susceptible legations of Italy, in company with the French Soldiers, as the inclinations of the latter, whatever the intention of their government might be, would lean rather to foment resistance to, than favour the oppressions of despotism. whether the disease was the spasmodic chole-ra or not, and expressed a hope that the board fort, stifled at once the feeble revolt, and alarm upon the occurrence of a case of spasms, have now left France without a pretext for for fears and motives will exist among them sending troops, or making a lodgment in the

POLAND.

Peninsula.

Pauls, Feb. 19 .- From Poland the same nonotous call of wo continues to reach us daily. 'Corporal pucishment-degradation-banishment-confiscation,' are the means by which the Russians give effect to the dictum of the French Government that the nationality of Poland should be respected, and to the promises of clemency of that loyal personage the Emperor Nicholas.

WARSAW, Feb. 7 .- His Majesty the Emperor, considering that it might be too much for many of the Polish soldiers who are no longer, and have already been long in the service, to enter into the Russian army for 15 or 25 years, has shortened the time of service for them to 10 or 15 years.

The passage of the Poles through Germany has roused the sympathy of the enthusiastic youth to an extraordinary pitch; popular disurbances have been excited in different places, particular at Hanau, Wisbaden, &c. n which the soldiers joined with the crowd in shouting for "Liberty and the Poles." This spirit seems to increase as the columns, of the exiles pass through the east of France by Ly-

has been sent by Lord Palmerst Bermudea, the Spanish Minister at this Court. The last despatches from Madrid Jeft no doubt of the existence of a treaty between Ferdinand and Don Miguel, by which they bound themselves mutually to assist each o ther. Up to that time, however, Ferdinand had not openly sent any troops to Portugal, but large bodies of Spaniards were arriving privately on different points on the frontiers. This important fact has been formally com-

From the London Metropolitan for February. PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

Whatever opinions may be entertained respecting the spasmodic cholera, and they appear to be various, our original anticipations ave hitherto fully met the results; for de disease, although it now occupies from twet.ty to thirty villages in the neighbourhood of Sunderland, Newcastle, &c. is unquestionably far less violent than it has shown itself on the Continent, or than the public fears manifested the expectation of. In Sunderand the disease seems to have expended itself; in other places it is wearing out, and spreading steadily among villages not before attacked. But still the number of cases is considerable, when compared with the popu lation. Up to January 14th the total number of cases from the commencement of the disease is 1779; Deaths 613. It has often occurred to us as very mysterious that the dis ease should prevail at a point so distant from Newcastle and Sunderland as Haddington, and we cannot avoid expressing an opinion that the disease there reported as the spasma-dic cholera, the object of general dread and attention, is a disorder of another kind, however nearly allied in symptoms to the cholers which raged in Russia: Our opinion upon this subject has recently been strengthened by that of an intelligent gentleman residing near Haddington upon his property, who talls us that he feels convinced of the cases there reported being caused by the adulteration of whiskey with aquafortis. Now this view, and the occurences at Gateshead during the Christmas hollidays, together with the still unknown mode in which the disease arose in Sunderland, tends very much to corroborate the opinion that a state of atmospheric and' constitutional predisposition exists in certain districts, if not generally, wanting only some exciting cause to induce a species of cholera-How far that result may become a source of dready attacked nearly 10,000 persons, of infection is another question. In the mean time we deeply regret the nervous disposition to excite and to take alarm so easily, and found reports of the existence of spasmodic cholera upon insulated cases of cholic, to which persons in the lower classes of life are liable at all times, though perhaps more so at some seasons than at others. About ten years ago we well remember a great mortality existed in the town and neighbourhood of Nottingham from cholers, which was also upqsually fatal in the South of England. This occurred during the plumb season. But the eating of this unwholesome fruit seemed to be only an exciting cause where some predisposition existed, for we knew of several cases where no plumbs had been caten, although some improper dieting had most probably been employed. We may confidently state that nothing,

which has hitherto occurred in this country since the first report of cholera, has in the leat degree justified the sympathy and alarm so generally expressed by the timid and the week. In Sunderland, M. Magendie informed us a stranger would not have known that sent to the Morea. Austria, it appears did an epidemic so malignant and fatal existed, not at any time much religh the plan of a if not so informed; for the inhabitants pursued their business and pleasures as usual, while as the distance increased from the seat of the disease the public terror became more intensely manifested, and before he set off for Sunderland he was regarded as a martyr. We can make allowances for some classes of but among the practised military medical officers we should least expect to see such a premature and groundless slarm as was re cently raised in the hospital of one of the regiments of Guards. All the accounts we have of the spasmodic cholera indicate that the soldier, from his regular good feeding and clothing, is the least likely to inhibe the disase, although his occasional incaution and intemperance lead him to habits calculated to disorder the digestive organs and to excite ordinary cholera or cholic. The frequent a-larms, the fuss and parade, which are perpetually making around us, and keeping the public mind in a state of nervous excitement, cannot have any other than a bad influence; and we hope that those who are so ready to bility they meur, and the ridicule and contempt to which they justly expose themselves. Now that we advocate a system of careless neglect and indifference. To say the least of the matter, there are not wanting grounds for suspecting the invasion of a new kind of epi-demic into the metropolis, and one which has abroad assumed a formidable type, much modified however by the sanitary measures adopt. ed, where skill and science have been brough cativity in preparing for war is perceptible in the public departments of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, while others, on which French and Austria and Austria, while others, on which French and Austria and Austria, while others, on which French and Austria and Austria, while others, on which French Austria and Austria a

its appearance in certain places; atth dia, Persia, Russia, and Germany, this country, have been the seats of disease which those who have seen it is Ind character and appearance. municated to Lord Palmerston and Gen. Se-

GOLDA

The last American Quarterly Review has a long article upon a scarce commodity. from which we learn that the consumption, by attrition, and for the arts, is at present considerably greater than the supply Gold wife most valuable metal, not for its direct. See its secondary use. It would be worth metal. less than it is, if we could not purchase iron with it .- Gold then receives its chief value as a commercial medium. In the arts, how. ever, it has a variety of applications. It is the most malleable and ductile of all metals; and it is not to be destroyed or diminished by air, water or fire. Gold then becomes the representative of all property, and wealth is the universal pursuit, and it is a useful pursuit when it excites to prudence, industry, and perseverance. Bad as men may be who pursue wealth, they would be a great deal worse to pursue nothing. Self preservation is the chief principle of action in savage life, in civilized, men to look to the future, and act upon the more ennubling feeling of am-

When men pursue gold, however directly, as in the auciferous regions, where the sar sparkle with precious particles, it is not always to increase regularity and industry. It has too much the character of gambling; and they depend more on good fortune than general management or perseverance. The more certain means of subsistence are neglected; the sands of the rivers are sifted, and the gullies of the mountains traced, to the detriment of the more certain pursuit of agriculture.

El Dorado has existence in every gold heater's imagination; as there was never the holder of a lottery ticket that did not appropriate in his fancy the highest prize; or a young merchant free from the tempting anticipamaid.

The principal gold that is now obtained by vashing the sands, is from Africa, though in Mexico and Brazil it has been, until lately, obtained from the alluvial soil.

The richest weins of gold that have been discovered are in Brazil; yielding ten pennyweights to each bushel of the formation. It is now forty years since it was ascertained that North Carolina produced gold, in which the State is now admitted to be extremely rich. For thirty years the beds of the streams in Cabarrass and Montgomery counties have been searched, and large masses of gold occasionally found. One weighed twenty-eight pounds, and others from four to sixteen. Yet no one thought that the mines producing this gold was in the immediate viinity, till Matthias Barringer, tracing up a stream, found all marks of gold to cesse sud-denly at a cectain place. At this spot he perceived a vein of quartz running into the bank at right angles with the stream, and in this he found gold. A search was instantly made for other veins, and they were found in nine counties, which are to appearance in-exhaustible, though none has yet been followed more than 120 feet. Masses of gold bave never been found in the veins, but are wholly confined to the alluvial deposits, and often present the appearance of having been melt-Gold to the amount of \$25,000 has been thus found in a very small space, which contained one lump of nine pounds.

In the veins the richness of the ore is various; but those in which the gold is not visi-ble best repay the cost of working. Twenty grains to a bushel will pay all charges and interest on mining capital. Wood is cheap and inexhaustible; the mining regions are fertile, labour cheap, and the climate not parts cularly unhealthy, and several mines are now extensively worked and the works are now in that stage that all receipts are profits. These promise so well that the gold mines will pro-bably constitute an important part of the resources of the southern section. It is known that gold exists in Virginia, South Carelina, and Georgia.

The reviewer gives some statistics on the subject of gold; many of which, however, are conjectural. The oldest purchase by means of the precious metals recorded in history, is the field bought by Abraham for a place of burial, for which he paid in silver "by weight, according to the custom of the merchants." Gold was in early times monopolized by the sovereigns, and immense quantities were held in single hands.

Crossus gave to the eracle of Delphi the a-mount of 15,000,000 dollars. Xerxes took with him on his expedition against Greece as much gold as loaded 1200 camels, and distributed frost quantities among his mercea-ries, or troups who served for him. Fros this period, money was more a part of pri-vate wealth, and individuals hoarded as well

At the death of Augustus, or not far from At the death of Augustus, or not far from the birth of Christ, the whole quantity of coin in existence is estimated at 585,000,000 sterling, which the mere friction and year of common circulation is supposed to have reduced, A. D. 482, to less than 90,000,000 sterling to which (00,000,000 may be midel as the new produce of mines. Between this period and the reign of Charlemages, the working of mines was absoluted and the a

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ment of different metals in circulation was any superior of the consequent of the state of the consequent of the consequ

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 nomiand value by an advance in the ratio of five to one. In 1700, the total amount of cuin in Europe was, it is supposed, £: 7,000,000 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 dimunition has come an increas.

ed demand. Ten, which was first used about 1700, cannot now be taken without spoons, which now take up more silver than was em played in all other kinds of plate one hun-dred years ago. Spoons and forks require half the silver that is manufactured in Great

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 ased 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, and the loss by abrasion in circulation, and the drain to he Bast 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 prices; though the influence of paper money of good credit may somewhat sustain them.

Margiand Wagette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, April 5, 1882.

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 WED-NESDAY succeeding the first Monday in NEDAY succeeding the arst Monday in court, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delayer 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 the notice a few insertions. give this notice a few insertious.

NEW POST OFFICES. A Post Office has been established at Marriotville, 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 JEEFERSON, Frederick county

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, wrought jealousy.

BALTIMORE DISTRICT-ALFRED GRIF-

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

Baltimore Circuit-R. Cadden, John Bow en, N. B. Milla, sup. Severn-Jacob Larkin, James Riley.

Annapolis-Job Guest. Calvert-Philip B. Lipscomb, Charles Kalb-

Prince George's-William Edmonds. Saint-Mary's -John Smith, Francis M. Milla Ebenezer-Tobias Riley.

Montgomery-Andrew Hemphill, W. O. Lambeden.

POTOMAC, DISTRICT—HENRY SLIGER, Alexandria Norval Wilson.

Poundry James M. Hauson, George

Georgetonon-Henry Furlong.

Suitac J. Housewort, W. Evans, J.

Chaimers, sup.

Leesburg-Charles A. Davis.

Louden-Thomas J. Dorsey, F. McCart-

ney.

Stafford—Edward R. Allen, Jacob Lanius.

Dumfries., Stephen Smith.

Fredericksburg—Hezekish Brat.

Laneaster—L. Berkley, G. G. Brook.

Westmoreland—Richard Brown.

MORGAN, P. P. Winchester-Samuel Keppler. Winchester Circuit-John Howell, Joseph

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

Berkley-William Munroe, S. Clark, sup. Allegany-James Reed, jr. Z. Jordan. Cumberland-Geo. W. Humphreys. Hedford-Thos. Larken, J. M. Ednally. Spring field-Davis Kennison. Clearspring-Basil Berry, Jesse Stansbu-

NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT-DA VID STERLE, P. E. Sunbury-Wesley Howe, James Clark, Berwick-W. Prettyman, Oliver Ege. Northumberland-Marmaduke Pierce, J.

Lycoming-David Shaver, J. R. Tallentyre. Bellefonte-Samuel Ellis, James Sanks.

Phillipsburg—A. Britten.

Huntingdon—Samuel Bryson D. Gohien.

Trough Creek—Amos Smith.

Lewistown—H. Tarring, Peter M Ennally.

Concord—Phos. Tanuehill, J. Cloninger.

CARLISLE DISTRICT-WILLIAM HAN Carlisk-Edwin Dorsey,
Carlisle Circuit-James W. Donahay, J.

Pork-John A Gere.

Shrewibury-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-Hagerstown-Henry Smith, R. S. Vinton

Chambersburgh-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, Henry Furlong, William Hamilton, No.val Wilson, Charles B. Tippet, Henry Slicer, Chas.

Robert Potter. - This person, who had been elected a member of Congress, from North Carolina, and committed certain outrages in a fit of jealousy, was convicted of committing one of them, that off the boy Willie, as may be remembered, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the peniteutiary. He has recently been tried-for the of-fence of maining the clergyman, or Lewis Taylor, a relation He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years, and enter into recognizance in two thousand dullars, 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-

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 Island shore, and it is feared will be lost. The passengers, Mr. Lampau, of Belgium; Dr. Kelly, of Charleston; Francis Pope, of Eng. 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-

The Paris papers by this vessel are to the 20th February inclusive, being no later than the advices last received by the way of England. 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 remained since the accession of the Citizen King, is considered as more inconvenient than aither.

sither.

Much inquietude prevails in the Electorate of Hesse Cassel. Letters from Cassel of the 11th Feb. say Much agitation has manifested itself in the Electorate for several days: ted itself in the Electorate for several days:

Mr. George Wells at Annapolis.

JOHN S. SELLMAN. the feeling shown is such as to create serious inquietude to the government. The new sys-

George Ellis,

Mr. Cooper and Gen. Bernard, 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. Nouvelle with an answer. MANTUA, Jan 97th.

A Courier has arrived here this morning. with orders to a regiment of Hungarian hussars to prepare to march immediately into the legatories. It will be joined by another on the way. The Austrian column which occupies Romania, will now contain 20,000 men. A letter from the frontiers of Italy states, Austria has 140,000 troops in the Lambardo Venitian territory; and a plan is spoken of

to form a corps near Switzerland. Large purchases of muskets have been don't describe the describe the Duchess of Berri, and shipped for Provence. It is Capt. James Hooper,

Toulon.

The King of Sardinia, at the same time, la collecting many troops in Savoy, on pre-Toulon.

The King of Sardinla, at the same time, is collecting many troops in Savoy, on pretence of preparing for defence against internal troubles. The Tyrol was full of troops, chiefly from Hungary, going on to the frontiers of Switzerland.

Letters from Bologna state, that the Austrian 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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken up, a small SCHOUNER 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,

Knt Island, Queen Anne's county,

April.

Mary and.

CLARK'S OFFICE, April 2d, 1852.-The following were the drawn Nos. in the Maryland State Lottery No. 1, for 1852, drawn on Saturday last: -50, 9, 43, 57, 54, 48, 13.

CLARK sold no less than three of the

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY NO. 2. FOR 1832.

Will be drawn on Saturday week, 14th inst.

Sixty number Lettery-nine drawn Ballots.

HIGHEST PRIZES. 3 OF 10,000 DOLLARS!

	SCHEME.		
1 prize of	810,000	is	\$10,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4270		4270
5	1000		5,000
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13895 Prizes, \$136,880 Whole Tickets 85, Halves 82 50, Quarters -81 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 pald. April 5.

LAND FOR RENT OR .SALE.

WILL sell a Ferm containing about two hundred and sevely acres on accommodating terms, or I will but it for the balance of the present year. Persons disposing to rent

March 29.

LIST OF LETTERS

Singleton Duvall, Francis H. Davidge, Capt. Jno. Duncan.

Joseph Evans, John B. Ecsleston,

David S. Foster, Mrs. J A Pisher, Capt. E. Foxwell.

Henry Godfrey, Robert Ghiselen-2

H hammel Harrison, (of Jno.)
Writ. Hamson—3
William J. Hyde,
Tlomas Hughes—5
Ann H. Hanson,
B. Hutchinson,
John Hall.

H. Gambrill, Col. Gilmore,
-2Robert. Gilmore—2
Mary B Graves,
Benjamin Gaither.

John Hall, Joseph Howard.

I J David Jeffeerdn,

Joshus T. Jones

Thos. Johnston,

Hellen Kent.

John Lithgow,

MI Capt. Mercadier,

Joseph Merrick.

Names Nelson.

Thomas Phelps,

Philip Palmer, Robert Prout.

Anthony Robinson, John A. Reagell, Dr. James Rearden.

Lucretia Stockett.

Hobert Swann, Mary Swann - 2 Richard Stensbery,

John S. Sellman, John Stallings,

Benjamin Scotte, Dr. Wm. Sands.

John S. Tyson, Capt. Thatcher, George Treakle.

Geo. Winchester-1

Hichard H. West.

Mrs. Pimlar.

Q.

Henry Miller,
Hugh M'Elderry,
Capt. T. S. Murphy,
Mrs. Dr. Marriott,
Dr. R. Marriott,
St. Mars. Mills.

E. C. Edelen,

Capt. J. Bidle.
Senviel Beliner.
Capt. J. Bidle.
Samuel Beliner.
Capt. J. Bidle.
Samuel Beliner.

Mesers Claude & Ham Henry Cooke,
Mond, Wm. Cayton,
Capt. Thos. Cantwell Geo Cooke, Charles Carroll, Enoch Cloud—3 Henry Coulter, Jos. Clark, M. W. Conner.

Sibney Dickey,

George Ellis, Capt. Jos. Ellwell, C. W. Edgely, Augustus T. Francis, Rev. Jnp. Foreman, Arthur G. Frolingsby,

Lottis Gassaway, Lottis Gassaway,
F. M'Ginnis,
Albina S. Gover,
Nat. K. Gilmore,
Capt. Josiah Griawold
Ann S., Griffith,
Lydia A. Greenwell,
Capt. M. Gaskins—2

fenat Rolland, Thos. C. Hambleton, John J. Hudine, Capt. Charles Haskell,

Leonard Iglehart, Capt. A. Insley, Sarah Ann Jackson,

Robert T Keene, William Kirby, Elizabeth Linthicum,

Horatio McPherson, Gilbert Murdoch-9
B. W. Marriott -2 William M'Neir—3
Francis M'Gineis,
William Mayo,
Dr. W. S. M'Phersoft,
James A. Milburh,

Wm. O'Hara.

Dr. Planton, Thomas Price. Richard Potts, John E. Pettibone, Capt. John Philips, P. S. Annapolis,

John Quynn, Benjamin Ray, Thomas Robinson, Osb Ridgely—2 Lewis P. Ross—2

George Slaw-3 Charles Stewart, Thomas P. Scott, Lewis Sewell. Cupt. J. Staples, Wm. D. Shoemaker, Charles Salvi, Joseph N. Stocket-5

Joseph M. Tate-2 Joseph Thomas, Richard M. Tidball,

Capt. Wingate, J. M. Weems, Jasmes White, William Wirt, Zachariah Williams,

Wm. H. White, Geo. Wadaworth,

Y Samuel Yorth.

J. GREEN, F. M. vicinity. Great pains plete his assortment.

Also a free 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,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE of said Charles Pallens, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Negro Woman and Girl. slayes for life, Cows, Hogs, &c. TERMS OF SALE .- For all sums of Teb

Hollars and upwards, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date-under l'en Dollers, the cash to be paid. Bale to commence at 10 o'clock.

ARTHUR T. JONES, Adm'r. MORTON IS TRABBUT GIVES.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county. in Md. letters of administration on the person al estate of Lydia Bowling, late of said county, decrased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscri bers, at or before the 10th day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the asid ratate. Given under our hands this 8th day of March, 1832

ROBERT TIPPETT.

WILLIAM ALLS FON,

March 22 4w

PRINTING Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

E. DUHDIST

LOTTING A REGIONOR OFFICE

DEAWN TOWNSHIP Champion of a complete comments of the c

50, 9, 45, 37, 54; 48, 13; 3, 74 Said at R. DUBUIS' Lacky Larrery Office, No. 45, 48, 50, a price of \$250, hearden ac-

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

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

Sixty number Lottery-nine drawn Ballots, HIGHEST. PRIZES.

3 OF 10,000 DOLLARS. SCHEME

The second second	PRO18 PRO1
1 prize of	B10,000
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
1 2 prizes of	20
1,530 prizes of	10
1,475 prizes of	

Tickers 85-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 SO. CIETY, are reminded that their Annual Reports become due to the Parent Society, on or before the 20th of April next. The Secretaries of the Societies are remarked to be societies are remarked. ries of the Societies are requested to forward them to the subscriber with as little delay as possible.

J. B. WELLS, M. D.

Bec. A. A. C. Tem. Society. March 22

NOTICE. THE Commissioners for Atine Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tursday the 17th day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the of-

dinary husiness of the Levy Court. By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Commes. A. A. County. March 22,

NOTICE.

A LL PRRSONS are hereby forewarned har-A buring, or in any way employing my Boy SOLOMON, without a written permission from me.

J. GREEN.

March 22.

LADIES SHOES. HR subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with a selection of

LASTING & MOROCCO

SHQES, of various colours shil of the latest fashion,

now offers them to the Ladies of the city and vicinity. Great pains have been taken to com-Also a fresh supply of

Men's, Women's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of various descriptions. GRAFTON MUNROE.

March 29

SPOCHON AS INCLUDE GRAPHS.

PHAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Topmas 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, at or before the 27th day of December next, they may therwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1832.

JAMES M. KELUE HAMMETT, Adm'r. March 15.

Farmers Bank of Muryland,

Annapolis, March 21, 1852.

THE President and Directors of the Far-Dividend of three per cent, on the stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the Slat. instant, and payable on or after the first Mon day of April next, to stockholders, on the wesstockholders on the eastern shore, at the Branch Bank at Raston, upon personal application, on the eshibition of powers of Attorney, or by

By order of the Board, 3 h 22 SAM MAYNARD, Cash.

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

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quantity of 585,000,000 and year of to have re-po,000,000 y be sided at ween, this

Continued from first case.)

His gentle wife attered no reproach as aggravating ward excepted him by the first She might have told how frequently, and how eave eatly, she had implored him to use, his influence for that very object—and have he had procrastinated. She might have said how constantly her energies had been excreted 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 entrested, that, cost what it would, he would shake off that and slothful, destroying prisciple, and stand forth-even if poor-inde-pendent; enjoying the glorious privilege which of all the Armighty's gifts, is the most valuchild, 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 of fections the human heart is capable of feeling born as the inheritor of name and fortuneand yet despoiled, degraded in the scale of society, by the carelessness of the being appointed by nature as his protector.

Mount Doyne was touched convinced pro mised-declared-and-persisted in his old

blooming, healthy infant—the joy of his mo-ther'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 loathsome to approach. Yet one sat by his little cot; and though the spartment, in conformity with the outre, yet affectionate costom of the country, was crowded by the retainers of the family, and the persants of the neighbouring villages and hills-yet she heeded them not. but, ever and anon, would wipe its discolourlips 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, damentation, and weeping, and great mourning," and the father entered 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

This lesson, it may well be supposed, san! deeper into Mount Dovne's heart than any other; but he said it came to late. It might worldly as well as in spiritual things, there is hope, even at the eleventh hour—nay, more than hope—certainty, if the mind so will it. It was well said by Napoleon, that "impossible is the adjective of fools." Nothing weds us so closely to immortality as habitual firmness. A resolved man can be, if it so pleases him, another Alexander.

"You might well give me rue, and wormwood, and nettles, Milly, as wedding dow-ry," murmured the Lady Castle Mount Doyne, one bleak December bight, as the old nurse was fanning with her apron the uncerher. "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 ch! sure it was the way of the family, they say. It is not sae in my ain country."

The lady smiled-but with such sadness, one would rather she had wept.

"Keep a good heart, lady dear," said the ald steward, kindly: "master's friends will never desert him-tisn't in an Irish heart to look could on the unfortunate. Och! they know too much of that same to think easy o 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. Misthress, ho-" chimed in our former a that it might rise ye'r beart."

might hould for a week yet; and he was to be

The woman smiled .- "Morty, ye'r as bad as a natural. Who ever thought of heedlo' what the poor masther said to that. What did he ever know in regard of times 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 comfert 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, yo'r a knowledgeable man, and have read a dale of doctor's books in ye'r times did no ever find if there was much in the silles betwirt the heart of a poor, and the heart of rich body—I mean in the sixe?

after a pause

still," observed the homokeeper, "I wonder if the priest could tell what makes the differ in people, if it is "I the vize of the heart?" (Where's the good of botherin' ye'rrelf with in people, it is the me water of the like of that, in ye'r ould age, woman alive? Don't go to sak the priest any sich questions; it would be like wantin' to pick the confessions out ρ' him; so be easy, 'Well, God help us! we live in a dark

world, where all is wonderful; and thus, haring unknowingly echoed the sentiment of our best philosophers. Molly accompanied Morty in search of the cordial wine, for the misthress,' whom they, at all events, had not deserted in her adversity.

The same evening, on a soiled sheet of coarse letter paper, by the light of a miserable candle, Mrs. Mount Doyne wrote to her husband.

"Charles-first and last object of my ear nest love-come to me, for I om 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 remembrance—once I was criel; it was when our child lay dead; then, indeed, I was un-Exactly a month after the above conversation occurred, there was deep and bitter loved me so dearly. I will not attempt to mourning in the castle of Mount Doyne. The loved me so dearly. I will not attempt to blooming, healthy infant, the ice of his 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 sentence; and the letter was dispatched, a few hours after it was written, with a postscript from the faithful Morty, stating that his pe 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 Doyne; and on the very day when the purchase was concluded, and the estate of his succestors passed into the hands of strangers, Mount Doyne left his native country for ever.

Same said he entered into Lucien service, and this idea was confirmed by French officer's stating that there was a brave Irish gentleman in his regiment, who was universally beloved, and would have been respected but or a prevailing indulgence in a habit of indecision, which induced him to tout off' every thing that could be delayed, and that eventually blighted his prospects. He described him as being singularly handsome, but of a melancholy aspect -deficient in energy ever where but in the battle-field. He was never in time on parade, and the officers used to distinguish him as the state Lieutenant be so for him-though my belief is, that, in Dovne." 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 s 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 Doyne.

THE LOVELY QUASERESS.

When we look back upon days and year that are gone by, it would seem as it life were a dream. The shortness of time, and the length of eternity are subjects that asto-nish us. We wender at ourselves for devoting so much care and attention to our frail perishing bodies, while we think so little of our immortal souls. When we look back and see how many commenced with us the morning of life with all the hope and buoyancy of youthful feeling, who are not slumbering in the cold and silent tomb, it stems as if numan life were a cheat, and that there were nothing worth living for, but to make our calling and election surr. Such, at least. were my feelings when returning from consigning to the grave the earthly remains of I had known her in the morning of Molly Maggs; "it's as nate a preasiver was snared. But Beetle caught purpose for ye—knowing I had the thrue? Frinch way o' her people, she had plighted her yows to him her people, she had plighted her vows to him dressin' it; he thought it neutishin'-like, and whose name she was destined to bear and that it might rise ye'r heart."

"Thrue for ye, Mistess Maggs, said Morty, as he followed the housekeeper out of the room; "and it 'ill go hard if I can't find a drop o' 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 agent though he swept the cellar, as well and always all their form of wership. an agent thrugh he swept the cellar, as well na every sing else, clane out."

"My oltter curse light on him with the light of heaven, every hour he sees it!" respected the housekeeper sit was a pity the matther wasn't more super-like; I only hope she'll last till he comes she'l this young and lovely pair.

Again I saw them; it was kneeling side by

side at the altar of religion. They have bow ed their heads before the Cross, and promise to become the followers of the meek and lowly 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 po-litician. His talents were loudly applated a he became the leader of a party; then came late hours, sleepless nights, and P in his multiplicity of engagements, forgunate Und.

e cleared too; there's none stayed out of a houseful, that gathered when there was ill and plenty for them;—but, Morty, yo'r knowledgeable man, and have read a dale doctor's books in ye'r time; did go ever and if there was much in the differ betwirt is heart of a poor; and the heart of a rich ody—I mean in the size!**

"I can't say I ever did," answered Morty, the had not a mind to bear up against the advise winds of misfortuse, and it was not to be wondered at that his vessel was wrecked. About seven years after my first sequaint-in Well, then, upon my soul, that's quarer

called upon by the friend of Frank. He challed that he wished me to tall at the jail in P. List, and see F. He had been arrested for dept, and red been confined for several days. He had been confined for several days. He had expressed a wish to see see and his wife, knowing the industrace that I had formerly possessed over the mine, looked forward to my visit with pleasant anticipation. I went; but oh! the change—the sickening, heart-rending change! I could hardly believe it possible that a few years could make so great an alterntion. I had parted from him in the opening of mandody. I now beheld him haggard, pale and wan, the very spectre of his former self. He was seated spectre of his former self. He was seated with his elbaws resting on a table; his pale, ghastly features covered with his hand; his voice was weak and tremulous, and he ap peared prematurely old. . He arose from his seat and wrong my hand. The tears rolled timacy. He spoke with frankness and candor, showed no wish to extenuate his faults, said that a misguided ambition had been his min. In the short period of four years he never, said he, when my friends thought me most fortunate, have I known one day of har-

I visited him several times. At length his friends procured his release—he was restored to his sorrowing wife and child. But alas! the course of life that be 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. survived him but a short time.

The anxiety of mind that she had andur ed 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 time that denoted a quick removal from this world of sorrow. There was a calm, peaceful 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 delightful clime; and her constant prayer was, Lord! grant me patience to await thy time. She drooped with the leaves of antumn, 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 sister; but he often inquires in lisping accents, when his mother will return to him from that bright world of apirits.

The spirit seemed some hunrant thing, Just perched on earth to pouse its wing-Then with impatient flight,

It rose again to sour and sine, Where brighter suns are given Thus, thine forsook its house of clay, No fri endship could command its stay, Hat, anyfolis for the promised day, It winged its way to heave

[Hadger's Messenger.]

Letter Breaking .- The following facts are nw 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, obtaining a bank bill of \$500 and two of allowith. The gentleman who was expecting it in Projection not receiving it, came to this city, and inquiry being made, it was ascertained that but one double letter was mailed for Providence, on the day the missing letter was de 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, identified by its marks, was deposited in a bank in this city, depositor not known, and that the other was exchanged at another bank where its mark had been left, but was not discovered until after the boy who brought it disap-

The Post Master has taken the most active precautions to detect the offender, and restore the confidence which has heretofore existed in the business of the Post Office.

Boston Advocate. By the House of Delegates,

March 14th, 1832. Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland. 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 ail officers holding militia commissions, to report themselves to his denartment on or before the first day of Novem ber nex'.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General strike rom his records the names of all such officers as do not report, according to the above resolution, and report his praceedings to the Governor on or before the meeting of the next Legislature.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. ANNAPOLIS,

The officers of the Militia are required t ive due attention to the above resolutions.

RICHARD HARWOOD (of Thos.)

Adjutant General Mu. Ma. The Editors of the Margland Republi the Kelliers of the Maryland, Republican, Annapolis, American, Baltimore; Citizen, Bel Air, Press, Elkion; Roquirer, Chestertown; Times, Centreville; Chronicle, Cambridge; Whig, Easton; Herald, Princese-Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill: Advocate, Camberland; Torch Light, Hagers Towns Examiner, Frederick; Journal, Ruckville; National Intelligencer, Washington; will publish the above once is week for three weeks and forward their accounts. ward their accounts. March 22

PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BILLS OF

MANUMISSION INDENTURES and make out INSOLVENT PAPERS &c.

at the electest notice, and on the most reasons OIDEON WHITE

P. S .- He will collect debts with all possi March 99. 2

LAND FOR SALE THE aubscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND ediled

GREEN'S PURCHASE containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN TY BIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Anne Arundel county, near in, and ad-joining the lands of, the late Joseph M'Ceney,

Esq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and now in a high state of improvement; plateter 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.

and THREE QUARTERS for acreants, in good repairs there's also an excellent TI MCL. THY MEADOW in fine order. Any one inclined to purchase, will of course view the The TERMS will be made AC COMMODATING. Captain Joseph Owens, who lives near the premises, will show the property to any person inclined thepurchase. Application can be made to me in the city of Balimore, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give information as to ietme, &c.

Feb 23. W BENJAMIN M-CENEY.

LOTTERY LAW. BILL, entitled, A further additional and

plement to an act to amend the Lotters System.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever the Commitsioners of Lotteries shall have disposed of license or licenses for the term of a vear, for the sum of five thousand dollars, under the provisions of an act passed at this session, chapter seventy nine, the said Commissioner shall be, and they are hereby authorised 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 Bultimore. during the term aforesaid, tickets in any Lat tery which shall have been approved or author rised by the said Commissioners; Provined. That the said tickets shall be first stamped countersigned or signed by the said Commis sinners, or one of them, as required by laws And provided also, That any license which may be granted in pursuance of this act, shall not be construed to authorise the sale of any of said tickets, except at the place which shall be designed therefor, in such ficense, 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 provider for the assignment of licenses in the seconsection of the aforesaid act, chapter seventy

We certify that the aforegoing is a true cop 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. Cik. House Del. Md. JOS. H NICHOLSON. Clk. Senate Md.

Bditors of country papers in Maryland ill publish the above four times and send their bill to the Commissioners of Lotteries.

RATTLER.

THIS thorough bred and

HORSE,

will stand the ensuing season Tat Queen Anne and Upper Marie ty. Marylaid, under the superintendence of

RATTLER is a chesnut, felt 15 hands 3 inches high, with a remarkably fine, short and glossy coat of hair, (the surest indication of high black.) 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 BATTLER is short, and as rich as blood can make it. The following ex tract of a letter from James J. Harrison, Rag. 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 Cimpleon, the best son of Archy, his dam by Countitution, by Diomed, and out of the same of Timoteon. This mare was by the old imported Saltram, which was my O'Kel the old imported Saltram, which was my O'Kelly's celebrated English Relipse, his g dam Old Wildsir, g g dem. Fearrought g g g dam. Driver, g g g g g the imported Vampire, g g g g g Fallow. He is of the stock of Mr. Benjamin Jones, of Greensville. Rattina has an nuch Diomed black in him as any herse in the United States, and I believe partakes of more crosses—Constitution, by Hiemed, the sire of his dam—Timoleon, by Archy, by Diomet, his bird—att Mr. Jones' run—they franch No. I'm the Catendar of America. Timuleon Kate, Arana, Maid of Lori, Snow Storm, Salty Wilker, Salty M Gee, and many other fine facers, are of this stock. Your horse deserves to its west, for he is doubled and togeted in the dame stock. The particulars see hoster.

Classe Hilly Stafford, Beb. 10, MASON

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT the subscriber of Anne A County, hath obtained from the Occurs of Anne Arundel county, in Ma letters testamentary on the personal state of Elijah Redmund, late of Anne Arona County, deceased. All persons having claim against the said deceased, are hereby water to exhibit the same, with the youthers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the ISW day September next, they may otherwise by fast he excluded from all benefit of the said called Given under my hand this 18th day of Mare

March JOHN ARNULD, Resenter. G. E GRAMMER JR.

RSPECTRULITY notifies his friends and the public, that he has just opened, at he residence of his father, nearly opposite the large brick building formerly occupied as a Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson, house

A choice and well nelected assertment of GROCERIES,

which he will be happy to dispose of on rea

sonable terms, for Cash.

PRESE PALI- A WINTER GOODS. GEORGE M'NEIR. MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and hands softment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of the latest importations, smeng which are

Patent Finished Cloths Of various qualities and colours, with

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

He requests his friends and the public to call andersmine. All of which he will make up it the shortest notice, and in the nost rass-IONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual met

Sept. 29. 1831.

TO RENT. THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Green Street, femer-ly owned by Mr. Brice B. Brewer.

To a good Tenant the rent will be low. Alsa, the OFFICE in West Street between the . .. ces of Alexander Randall and J. H. Nichelson, E-quires. The rent of the latter property is fixed at \$50 per annum.

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK MAJOR JUNES' Sloop leaves Annapolition for Broad Creek, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M., thence passenger will be taken in the mail stage to Qcen's-town Wye Mills, and Kastong to arrive at Baston same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Easton at 7 o'clock, A.M. M. Sundays and Wedne-days, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinner; at Annapolis, by 3

o'clock, P. M. anne evenings. Fare from Annapolis to Bruad Creek \$1.50 om Broad Creek to Queen's town

from Broad Creek to Kaston For passage apply at the Ban of Williamon and Swaun's Hutel.

All baggage at the risk of the owners,

THE STEAM BOAT



WILL, until further notice, tears Balticreding Monday, at 7 o'clock, M., and re-

turn the same day, leaving Annapolis at one o'clock. Cin Turnlays, tenve Beltimore at 7 a'cleck. M., for Kanton, and return on Wednesdays

leaving Annapolimat I o'clock. On Priday, she will feave Bettimme for As-napolia, at 7 o'discles Marand return on thus

day, at I u'clock.

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vears of see field hands of see field hands also, mechanics of every de scription. Persons wishing to sett with the sell of the sett with the sell of purchaser who is now or may be hereafter to market. Any communication in writing will be promptly artenibut to. Wo can at all since to found as Williamann's Hotel, Amagein.

December 18. The

December 15, 1891.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY 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 Gods' command rose to his mind it forced into his eye the tear

For, though his soul was all resign'd, Yet, nature fondly lingered 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 beavenly 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,
Heir to the choicest girts of heaven,
Be slain by a fond father's hand? This son, of whom my eldest born
Was sent an outcast from his home,
And in some wildeeness forlers,
A savage exile doom'd to roam.

But shall a feeble worm rebel,
And murmus at a father's rod;
Shall he be backward to faifi!
The known and certain will of God? Arise my son, the cruet fill,
And store the scrip 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 drear and dry, She feared the savage lurking near.

Abraham beheld, and made reply On line, from whom our blessings flow; My sister, me with faith rely 'Tis his command, and we must go. The duteous son in histe obeyed,

The serip was filled, the mule prepared,
And with the third day's twilight shade

Morish's lofty bill 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 pyra.

No passion away'd the father's mmd, the 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 Ahrsham answered, low and calm, With steady voice and look resigned, God will provide himself a lamb.

But let no pen profane like mine On holiest themes too rashly dare Turn to the Hook of books divine, And read the blessed promise there.

And read the blessed provided came,
Ages on ages rolled away,
At length the time appointed came,
And on the mount of Calvary
God did, indeed, provide a Lamb.
[Ladies Journal.

PICTURE OF NATIVE LIFE IN IN-DIA.

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

"Imagine to yourself a tolerably-sized quadrangle, three sides of which are occupied by habitable buildings, and the fourth by itchens, offices, lumber The hain the centre an open court yard. bitable 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 can be received. The sides and backs are merely high walls, forming an inclusive, 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 orpalace occupied by females) the floor is either of beaten earth, brick or stones; board-

As they have neither doors nor windows to the halls, warmth or privacy is secured by thick wadded curtains, made to fit each o pening between the pillars. Some zeenah-nah bave two rows of pillars in the halls, with wailded curtains to each, thus forming we distinct halls, as occasion may serve, o greater warmth be required; this is a conve-nient arrangement where the establishment of servants, slaves, &c. is so extensive.

these are sometimes made of woollen cloth, but more generally of coarse calico, of two colours, in patchwork style, striped, vandy-kid, or in some other ingeniously contrived or eranmented way, according to their individual taste.

Sometimes of woollen cloth, knives, forks, spoons, glasses, or napkins especially Library.

Messages the purchase of woollen cloth, knives, forks, spoons, glasses, or napkins especially Library.

Messages the comfortable enjoyment of a meal amought Europeans. But those who never have no desire for their individual taste.

On the several occasions amongst native it dengagements—in watching over the political forms and marriages, the halfs, although examples in the several occasions amongst native affectionate means to retain her places in the The wadded curtains are called purdales

ton 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 shutteringhie, 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 o-pen 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 bed-steads, 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 var-nished, the servants bedsteads are of common mago-wood, without ornament, the lac-ing of those for the sacking being of elastic string, manufactured from the fibre of the

Such are the bedsteads of every class of people. They seldom have mattresses; a soojinee (white quilt) is spread on the lacing, o-ver which a calico sheet, fied at each corner of the bedstead with chords and tassels; several thin flat pillows of beaten cotton fold the head-a muslin sheet for warm weather, and a well-wadded ruzzle (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 adorus a lady, is retained both night and day until a change is needed. The sin-gle article exchanged at night is the deputtah, 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 babits 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 assimilating colour; they are usually bound with broad silver ribbons, and sometimes bordered with gold brocaded trimmings. The middling classes have fine chintz ruzzies, and the servants cs have fine chintz ruzzies, and the servants and slaves coarse enes 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 mintress of the house is easily distinguished by her seat of honour in the hall of a zeenahnah; a musuud not being allowed to any other person but the lady of the mansion.

'The musinud 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, brocaded silk, velvet, fine chintz, or whatever may suit the lady's taste, circumstances or convenience. bout 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 lacemaker's pillow in England, excepting only that the musnud is about twenty times the size o that useful little article in the hands of our industrious villagers. The musaud is coverwith square pillows to correspond, for the el bows, snees, &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 prided seat is usually surrendered to her, and the lady of the bouse takes her place must humbly on the very edge of her own car-

*Looking-glasses or ornamental furniture. are very rarely to be seen in the zeenalinahs 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 gentlewoman of the whole country has ever been scated at, ones and very few, perhaps, have any idea of the usual purposes of them, all their meals being served on the floor, where dusthakhawns (table cloths we should call them) are spread, but meither

boo strips, wove together with coloured cords; these are called inillmuns 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 shutteringhies (thick cotton carpets, peculiarly the manufacture of the accommodation of so large an assemblage accommodation of so large an assemblagenor 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 dress, 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 want-ing 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 Theophrasius.

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.' Whenever he speaketh his spokes has more turns than the fore wheel. He telleth lies, not white only, or black, but likewise grey. Day, chesnut 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 car-riage 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, 'litting the feet well up.' If a mare have the farcical disease, he nameth her 'out of comedy;' and selleth Blackbird for a race because he hath a running thrush. Horses that drink only water, he justly warranteth to be 'temperate,' and if dead lame, declareth them 'good in all their paces,' seeing that they can go but one. Roaring he calleth 'sound,' and a steed that high bloweth in run-ning, he compareth to Eclipse, for he out-strippeth the wind. Another might be entered at a steeple chase, for why—he is as fast as a church. Thorough pin with him is synonymous with 'perfect leg.' If a nag cougheth, 'tis 'a clever back.' If his knees be fractured, he is, 'well broke for gig or sad-dle.' If he reareth, he is, 'above sixteen hands high.' If he has drawn a tierce in a cart, he is a good foncer.—If he bitath, he shows good d 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 boof like a leve token, saying only, be-fore standers by, 'Poor fellow—he knoweth me!'—and is content to pass rather as a bad rider, than that the horae abould be held res-tive or over mettlesome, 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

> -020-From the Family Library.

it is on a common to meet with the common

heart of her husband—Josephine was enabled to bear with more outward composure his unjust suspicions. But a new subject of disequiet 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 uncertainty. the first been uncertain and interrupted, it became much more so after the army experienced a check, and nurmers 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 Ahoukir, 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 ces 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 inexitable. To an ordinary man, perhaps, both of these would probably have been the result of the Egyptian cam-

paign. 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 em-press. 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 re-marked, she was introduced by M. de Can-telen, 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 sup-porter 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 saturical exhibition. In this endeavour, it must be acknowledged, the Madame la Baronne displays great liveliness of cemark, some wit, and considerable talent—but withst an illregulated mind. Of this last there can be no
better proof than the offer, which she herself
gravely records, to assassinate Bonsparte on
his return from Elba. 'My plan,' to use her
own words, 'was simple; it consisted in proown 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 The Prince had the honour, the good mine." sense, and the humanity to reject this propo-sal; and while he persuaded the lady to return to her family, faithfully kept her secret. This is the same nobleman to whom of late has been attributed every thing that is base and wicked. Bad men do not usually act to take of their enemies, and secure their own power.

But to return: While her situation afforded to our authority the best opportunities of ob-servation, her very hostility renders her testi-mony valuable; so far as concerns the good qualities of Josephine's character, and in o ther respects, making allowance for exagge-ration, there appears no ground for suspecting misstatements. While there seems thus every reason to give credit to the idea of a diverce, it assumes greater likelihood on other motives than these above. Under the double provecation of insetting suspicious, then, and wounded affections—for, from the letter already quoted, it is evident that Josephine was

ue stranger to ber husbend's liason with the wife of a subaltern, at Caire—it is not improbable that Madems Bonaparte may have entertained thoughts of divarce. She, too, was surrounded by false friends, whose interest lay is 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 Bonaparts, 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 hardly believe, however, that there was any thing serious in all this. The circumstance of Bonaparte, amil the deserts of Syria, and Josephine, in the capital of France, each resolving upon renouncement and separation, while both cherished a mutual attachment, the very strength of which appeared from these passionate declaratious, presents neither a new nor a singular incident in the history of

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 visiter." No one here seems to be alarmed about this "morning call;" and yet its being made is a very legi-timate 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 apheres 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 Na-ture 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 separate ed by the sea, when the phenomenon takes place will suddenly find the trackless regions of air between them, and gaze fondly but doubtingly upon each new star in the firma-ment. 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 lat-tice, 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;-Sature, for instance, may stick us under his belt as an alderman does a capon, and with the earth, thus fill up his hungary 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.

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, 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 perish ere nightfall, all the leaves around quiver as usual to the music of the evening breeze; and when this discordant world is atruck from the heavens, the eternal chorus of the stars will still sing on. This the captions man again thinks extravagant; but who knows what this fiery agent may bring to the world? Perhaps a strip of the Barth, like Saturn's belt, may be pealed off around the circumference; and we shall see around the circumference; and we shall see the shining zone eternally binding us. Per-haps shivered into a myriad of atoms, we may be poured along the Heavens like another Milky Way, and thereafter shed a confused 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 spaculations until we can have more room to strike out while floundering in them.

New York Amer.

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

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 luke-warmthe 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 aristo-cratic, was the creation of his Lordship, and that his pride and his honour are equally concerded in its being carried triumphantly thro' 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 redicule the notion that the India Cholera existed in London. He had made application, he said, to the Central Board of ealth, requesting an opportunity to see the disease, but had been answered that the pa-tients 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 spasm 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 Me-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. 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 by derham 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 pretion of the year is the singular but not un-precedented mildness and fineness of the at-

mosphere and weather.'

The Brazil packet which had arrived a London, tell 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 ed. Wherever they appear to remove the reproceed 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 Ma deira will surrender without firing a shot .-It seems that three of Don Miguel's ships, with troops on board, had appeared off the is-land. From some cause or other, however, just been taken to the hospital in a state of they changed their course, and, it is suppos- collapse. ed, have returned to Lisbon.

THE CHOLERA..

The cholera creates no great anxiety in London-nor does it appear that much alarm ed 2; recovered 1; remaining 12, 26th-Reprevails in any part of the kingdom, except maining 12; new cases 1; died 3; recovered among the ignorant and superstitious, who 2; remaining 11. remark we refer particularly to the conduct of some people in Glasgow and suburbs, who refuse to allow the authorities to inter 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 Pebruary, the total number of cases is 104, and deaths 69: this, considering the population and the time clapsed since the first case was reported, is scarcely worthy of noticing. According to the same paper the to-tal 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-tWe 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 Raddington or Trenent; that in Musselburgh the disease is also wearly 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 Botherhithe to Vaushall-from Limehouse to pr

Yesterday evening's eastern mail brought its advices 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 reason to know that no creation of Peers will denominated blue cholera, but not accompany. 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 diarrhæ (the first stage of the disease) as the poor: and secondly, when affected by the diarroa 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 ate very likely to die, either in the cold stage or in the fever, which is pretty sure to suc ceed. 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 Glosgow Chronicle.
CHOLERA AT GLASGOW
Feb. 27—Remaining on the 26th, 36; new ases 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. Yesterlay a great in-crease 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 Goosedubbs and Bridgegate. There have, however, occurred cases it. Saltmarket, High etreet. Gallowgate; and at the Broomielaw, with two in West Regent streef, 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 sam house has also shown symptoms of the dis-

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 inter the bodies of those who die of cholera, can get the duty performmains 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. Millan, son of a pilot, had

Paisley, Feb. 23-Remaing at last report 9; new cases 8; died 4; recovered 4; remaining 9. 25th .-- Remaining 9; new cases 6; di-

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, 1822 5 naving 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 ports 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.

ports and places in Great Britain, either by canal communication, or by vessels sailing from one port or place on the ceast to another, with the exception of Liverpeol—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 15th instbe for the present continued in force.

I am, air, your obedient servant,

I am, sir, your obedient servant, Signed) "C. C. GREVILLE." (Signed) From the Glasgow Chronicle 27th Feb.

Kesterday morning the American ship Ca millus 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 num-ber 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 quaran-tine is the time specified by law, we believe the Camillus should proceed to the Holylock and ride four days quarantine, and clear from thence; but the certificate of Cholera not be ing in Greenock up to the time of the vessels sailing, is supposed to be sufficient.

London Money Market, Feb. 28-The set tlement of the account in consol has passed over very quietly, the time bargains to be ad justed, proving very small indeed. On the whole, the balance of the speculations ap pears to have been for the rise, and there mained consequently some stock to be taken, a triffing, though but temporary, advance oc curred in the rate of continuation for the A pril account. The transactions, independent y of the settlement, were extremely small, and the last prices of Consols were 82 to for money, and 821 to ? for April. Exchequer bills closed at 7s to 8s. premium.

We regret to learn that there is little or tope 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-Read 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 79th, 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 exceed-ingly 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 generaly 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 of-fices should be closed in sign of mourning, but one member, M. Andre du Haut Rhine, rose in its favour. All the others rose simul taneously in opposition. Deep silence pre-The second section, abrogating the law o Jan. 18th altogether, was adopted after a balot 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

"M. Le President.

Being desirous of disavowing any indenti-fication with the majority of a Chamber, which makes itself the accomplice of a disastrous makes itself the accomplice of a disastrous so much to apprehend from its fatal ascendan-system, and of the deplorable acts of anti-cy in his own dominions, that he will be disnational ministers. I have the honour to trans mit to you my resignation, &c.
A new creation of Peers.—It is stated that

t 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 Mesars. Jars, Rambuteau, Rover 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

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

Pants, 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 Choera. This being done, and 24 hours having clapsed without either of them showing any symptoms of the disease, their seconds de-clared that the two adversaries had done sufficent to satisfy their honour, and thus the affair terminated.

A duel was fought at Paris on 25th Feb. poleon, and a Mr. Hesse, aid to the Duke of Wellington. Hesse was dangerously wound-

to the coast of Italy, and whether it was unertaken with their content?

Earl Grey thought this proceeding rather musual, he did not remember that it had ever effers been called upon to answer such questions. All he would at present say was that Jovernment had had notice from the French 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 now surely no more hear of it. As used by ot his ability! It is said, on the authority the Noble Lord the world meant nothing more than what all Governments applied to it; which was that so long any country carried to the intelligence from Table 1. on their own concerns without endangering the safety of surrounding nations no inferference would take place, but whenever it passed that point, non-intervention flew a- ployed by English residents, to quit Liste way, — (Hear, hear.) He would inquire immediately. 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 Repub-Earl Grey said the Noble Lord was not sa-

isfied 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 ime. 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 hon-intervention, but when the safety of neighbouring states required it, when the peace of Europe was endangeredcommunications 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 con-currence 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 deend their conduct.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of Feb. 26. The foreign intelligence of the week dis-closes 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 irresistable 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 proor summer. Desirous as we are of peace, it s 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 posed 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 unwarlike a character, that she must bend or break upon the first assult of war, unless assisted by other powers. But France is committed to sup-port the new kingdom of Belgium; and England has precipitately exchanged her ratifica-tion 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 mount of the conveyance there by the conveyance there is not convey and the conveyance there by the conveyance there is not convey and the conveyance there is not conveyance there is not convey and the conveyance there is not conveyance the co offer of a conveyance there by the government steamer. —Caledonia Mercury.

Letters from Madeirs of the 20th ry, state confidently, that Ferdimud termined to a sist Don Miguel to the

The intelligence from Liabon is to the 19th of February. It is stated in the London Courier that Don Miguel had ordered at Portuguese clerks and all Portuguese en GREECE.

MEGARA, Jan 26.—The Depaties of Hy. dra, together with those of Rounelia, for dra, together with those of Roumelia, for here the National Congress, which counts is 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 ander the infaence of the late President. Colocotroni and ence of the late President. Augustine Capo d'Istrias cow alone form Provisional Government. The Assembly of Megara has conferred the executive power of Vaini, Conduriotti, and Coletti, three respect able citizens, who, during the Ottoman Go vernment, enjoyed a just celebrity: Sie Coletti has joined the party of the Opposition, the example of his defection is followed by the troops of the old Government. The garrisons of Tripolitza and Missolonghi now at knowledge the authority of the Deputies assembled at Megara, and obey the orders of the Administrative Commission appointed by

The commandant of the English station shews every day more jealousy on the Rus-sian 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, ared with grape shot upon the Deputies at Argos. The French Admiral does not display the same spirit of opposition to the Russian en-nipotence; and some surprise is expressed of the twelve armed vessels of the three Povers in the Roadstead of Napoli, remaining passive spectators of the intestine discord i Greece: The Russian Officers say that the Emperor Nicholas destines Prince Othe 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, vill 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 Poleponnesus.-The assembly of Megara will never recognise a king only fifteen years old, who would require a Council of Regency, which Admiral Ricord would compose of men favouring Russian isterests by which means Greece would sees

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 Pachahad resumed his position before &t Jean d'Acre; and that Abdallah Pacha had an-nounced to the government that he could not defend the place for ten days without extraneous 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 support tion that they were unfavourable.

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

A letter from Vienna, states that the new the expected occupation of A vita Vecchia by French troops produced co-siderable sensation -The funds fell, but it appears that they afterwards rose again a li

FRANCE AND HATTI.

Pants, Feb. 29 -In the Chamber of Deputies, on the question of voting fs. 1,000,000 to relieve the sufferers from the Colonies, Minister of Marine said that during the last year an agent of the Haytien government w at Paris. On the 2d of April two Freshs were agreed on with this agent, the first relitive to the debt owing by St. Domingo to the French government, the second relative to Commence. Commerce. The first stipulated for the pument of an annuity of four millions; the cond, a treaty of commerce, was based on the most perfect reciprocity. France was to the commerce was to the most favoure to t nations - Whilst this was going on, the Hat tion government manifested hostile disper-tions towards France, it suppressed the lail duty stipulated by the treaty on the isin-duction of French merchandize. Our Comthought proper to withdraw.

The minister admitted that France ! The minister admitted that France as cause to complain of Hayti, but that the forement before engaging in a war, out it exhaust all means of arrangement. He would not discuss the hostile project of General Lamarque (which was to fit out ships of war the number of injuring the commerce for the purpose of injuring the commerce Hayti) it might be done no doubt, but he not think it necessary to explain himself for ther. He thought that France ought to the the interests of trade and commerce.

"After an attentive examination of the question of quarantine, as applicable to the inland communications by ranals, and the coasting trade by sea, their Lordships are of opinion that the interruption to trade would produce greater evils than the precautionary vernment, in sending out a large expedition in the precaution of the purpose of th some measures, and on that account he regretted that when the budget of his department had been discussed, a reduction had been

Estract of the counties dated Feb. 18. dominant ta m nothing is done

> Burr Thursd

The voters the city of Antion of Anna invited to atter NESDAY suc court, to take i ty of sending Convention of nominating a dency. Our dency. equaty of Prin invited to co o The Baltime On Monday the house of M

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on the 2d ins The MANAGE ciety of the c called upon, in render an accou another year. Society for whi feel the satisfact guarded the int romoted the o nally formed. There has be

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we have had tinued reports ful acquirementitying to us, duct of the M are devoted t these little or and receive t those whose investigate t The vacancy this child was girl of about comstanges (commisserati not literally was dead, an by her fatherolder were lo lenterily, nay not pleasant the Institution whose age pre and the other, looking objec-lum.—There ters who have cessities, and and instructi obset vance. moved her fat without a par little girl; inc ture of happi be found in t

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Deputies of Hy-Roumelia, form which counts M ties of the Isler diately expected tomania has os-ander the infa-Colocotroni and The Assembly of cecutive power or tti, three respect the Ottoman Gocelebrity: Siece of the Opposition, nment. The garssolonghi now acthe Deputies as-

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draw. Hayti, but that the pring in a war, out the sarrangement. He would ite project of General to fit out ships of we uring the commerce a to explain bimself for the replain bimself for the reduction had been a reduction had been that account he in budget of his deputed. itted that France had ed for the purpe

· ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, April 12, 1882.

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 WED-NESDAY succeeding the first allonday 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 country of Prince-George's, are respectfully dency. Our friends of the neighbouring county of Prince-George's, are respectfully invited to co operate. MANY VOTERS.

The Baltimere 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 de-stroyed. By this calamity a widow with ele-ven 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 con-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 interest of the Institution, and promoted the object or which it was originally formed.

There has been, of course, but little varie ty in their operations, as the limited state of their fund.

their funds, prevented their enlarging the number of the inmates of the Asylum; consequently the detail of their proceeding must be brief. They would, however, white 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 imme-

had contracted to bind all one of the pupils in the Asylum, because an 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 self the Father of the Fatherless, will himself we have had the satisfaction of receiving continued reports of her good conduct, and useful acquirements. This circumstance is gratilying to us, and reflects credit upon the conare 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 circumstanges calculated to elicit the tenderest commisseration. She was virtually, although not literally without a Parent-her mother was dead, and she was partially abandoned by her father—herself and a sister some years older were lodged in a house where scenes of iniquity abounded, to which they were involunturily, nay, necessarily expessed, 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 Asy-lum.—There she has found a mother and sis-ters who have united in ministering to her neobservance. Since the Providence has removed her father, and she is now literally without a parent. She's 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 JNO. RIDOUT, Sec'y.

SALE.

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

Mr. George Wells at Annapolis.

JOHN S. SELLINAN.

March 00

at Stockholes have lately disappeared, and no traces of their have murchants of consequence at Stockholes have lately disappeared, and no traces of their have also been found. The Nyk Argus states that the Bahk will esspend its payments for a few unys. The circumstance has made a serious impression at Stockholm.

Extract of a letter from a magistrate of the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford, duted 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 stay them. We have troops enough in our barracks, but they might as well-be in the Hebrides.

Example and Caractte.

Sharpland Caractte.

their kind and untiring efforts to render our Fairs attractive, and thereby bring supplies

into the orphans' treasury.

It now devolves upon the Society to elect their Managers for the ensuing year. In calling their attention to this subject a melancholy dusy 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 directions and beloved, first directions and beloved, the second of the second tress-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 immedi ate spirit, the rending of which permitted it to wing its flight to those etherial regions where the pure in heart behold their God. We believe also, that the stage of all the earth will do right, and that ecious 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. Maynadier stood forth as its Patroness 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 opinirence 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. Greham 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 hatever 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 Chris-tian 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-sho

lived b-loved and respected, and she died la-mented 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 worted animation, as she listened to the ple ung 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 diately in their power.

Previous to the last meeting the Managers however remains for the consolation of the Society-If the work they are engaged in, is

> bless our efforts, whatever haman 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, Miss Selby, Mrs. Smith, Miss Chase, Mrs. M. Harwood, Mrs. Stockett,

Mrs. Green,

self the Father of the Fatherless, will himself

An atrocious murder was committed in the djoining 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 syed monster," appears to have been the cause of this daring and horrible deed, this foul and unatural 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.'

Died, in this ear on the 3d instant, in the 3d year of her are, Mrs. Asna, Consort of Wm. Brown (of Ben) Eage.

This estimable woman has fallen a victim to that most fattering and deceptive disease, Consupertus—one which has excited the standard through the belasted, suddenly, by the rade hand of Death. Such has been the let of numbers—and thus, also, has this amiable Wife and Mother, fallen to the ground by a chilling frost. "Deaths lurks in every draught—in every thing we enjoy—in all things around us" Mrs. B. was an unostentations christian, an affectionate Wife, and most indulgent Mother. In domestic life she was most beloved, because there she was the best known. As Bouley C. Cemer. 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.

virtue of a writ of fier facias, insued out of Anna Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Richard Iglehart and Willism 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 For fourth Election district called Champion For rest, 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 a forcestid.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT April 12

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 Wil liamson & Swann in Annapolis on MONDAY the 7th day of May next at 3 o'clock P. M. TII: FRANKLIN Treasurer.

FOR ANNAPOLIS,

CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON. -SELL.

The Steam Boat MA. RYLAND, will comfor 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 con inue 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 82 50;

to Annapolis 81.
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

CLARK'S OFFICE, April 2d, 1832.—The following were the drawn Nos. in the Maryland State Lottery No. 1, for 1852, drawn on Saturday last:—50, 9, 43, 37, 54, 48, 13,

CLARK sold no less than three of the

· 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	810,000	iis	810,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	10,000		10,000
5	4270		4270
5	1000		5,000
10	500		5000
10	300		3000
20	200		4000
35	100		3500
51	50		2530
51	40		2040
51	30		1530
51	25		1275
102	20	4	2040
1330	10	-	15,300
11473	5		57,375

13395 Prizes. Whole Tickets 85, Halves 82 50, Quarters -81 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. B. corner of Charles and Market streets—Where

the capital prizes in more than a duzen of the last state schemes, (with one exception) have been said and paid.

LAND FOR RENT OR

HIST OF TELLER

Henry Cooke, Wm. Cayton, Geo. Cooke, Charles Carroll Enoth Gload—Henry Coulter, Jos. Clark, M. W. Conner. Mesers, Claude & Hammond, Capt. Thos. Cantwell Charles Carpenter, Capt. Samuel Curmin Capt. Connelly, Hay S. Clark, Smolley C. Cremer, Capt. E. O. Cooper

Sibney Dickey, Wm. H. Davis, Prancis H. Davidge, Capt. Jno. Duncan.

R. C. Edelen, George Ellis, Capt. Fos. Ellwell, C. W. Edgely, Joseph Evans, John B. Eccleston.

Singleton Duvall,

David S. Foster, Mrs. J. A. Fisher, Capt. E. Foxwell. Augustus T. Prancis Miss Glara Fisher, Rev. Jno. Poroman, Arthur G. Frolingsby,

G Henry Godfrey, Robert Ghiselen-3 Albina S. Gover, Nat. K. Gilmore, Capt. Josish Griswold Ann S. Griffith H. Gambrill,. Col. Gilmore,. 2Robert. Gilmore—2

H Samuel Harrison, (of Jno.) Wm. Hanson—3 William J. Hyde, Tłomas Hughes—5 Ann H. Hanson, Capt. James Hooper, B. Hutchinson, Ephraim S. Harris Capt. James Harvey, P. C. Hyde, Charles W. Hood, John Hall, Joseph Howard.

David Jeffceson, Joshua T. Jones, Thos. Johnston, Leonard Iglehart, Capt. A. Insley, Sarah Ann Jackson, K Hellen Kent. Robert T Keene, William Kirby,

John Lithgow. Elizabeth Linthicum, Horatio McPherson.

DI Capt. Mercadier, Gilbert Murdoch-9 B. W. Marriott-2 Joseph Merrick, Henry Miller, Hugh M'Elderry, William M'Neir-3 Francis M'Ginnis, William Mayo, Dr. W. S. M'Pherson, Capt. T. S. Murphy, Mrs. Dr. Marriott, Dr. R. Marriott—2 James A. Milburn James Mills. James Nelson.

Thomas Phelps.

Elijah Peacock, Philip Palmer,

Robert Prout.

Anthony Robinson, John A. Reagell, Dr. James Rearden.

S Lucretia Stockett,

Robert Swann,
Mary Swann—2
Richard Stanbery,
John S. Sellman,
John Stallings,

Benjamin Scotte, Dr. Wm. Sands.

Mrs. Pindar,

Nelson Nichols,

Dr. Plantou. Thomas Price, Richard Potts, John E. Pettibone, Capt. John Philips, P. S. Annapolis,

John Quynn,

Benjamin Ray, Thomas Robinson Thomas Robinson, Osb. Ridgely-2 Lewis P. Ross-2 George Shaw-3

Charles Stewart, Thomas P. Scott. Capt. J. Staples, Wm. D. Shoemaker, Charles Salvi, Joseph N. Stocket-5

John S. Tyson, Capt. Thatcher, Joseph M. Tate-2 Joseph Thomas, Richard M. Tidball, George Treakle. Wm. II. White,

Capt. Wingate, I. M. Weems, Jasmes White, William Wirt, Zachariah Williams,

Geo. Wadsworth, Geo. Winchester-2 Richard II. West.

J. GREEN, P. M.

The Personal polying 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 19th day of April next, if fair, it not the first fair day day thereafter, at the late residence of Charles Fallens, at the Alum Works, on Magothy river,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE of said Charles Fallens, consisting of House-hold and Kitchen Purniture, a Negro Woman

and Girl, slaves for life, Cows, Hogs, &c. TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of Ten Hollars 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.

SOURCE TO INTERIOR OF SALES OF THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, in Md. letters of a ministration on the personal estate of Lydia Borling, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are here it warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers uereof to the subscribors, at or before the 10th lay 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, 1822.

ROBERT TIPPETT.
WILLIAM ALLSTON, Adm'rs.

PRINTING Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

LOTTERS & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

DRAWN SUMMERS IN Class No. 1, of State of Maryland Lottery—draws the State of Maryland Lottery—draws the 51st of March, 1898.

50, 9, 43, 37, 54, 48, 15, 2, 34.

Bold at E. DUBOIS' Lucky Lettery Office, No. 45, 48, 50, a prize of \$250, besides se-veral 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.

HIGHEST PRIZES. 3 OF 10,000 BOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	810,000
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
102 prizes of	. 20
1,530 prizes of	10
41.475 Drizes of	

11,475 prizes of 5 Tickets 85-Halves 2 50-Quarters 1 25.

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

April 5.

NOTICE.

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS AUX-ILIARY TO THE A. A. COUNTY SO-CIETY, are reminded that their Annual Reports become due to the Parent Society, on or before the 20th of April next. The Secreta-ries of the Societies are requested to forward them to the subscriber with as little delay as nossible.

J. B. WELLS, M. D. March 22 Sec. A. A. C. Tem. Society.

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 banasating the ordinary business of the Levy Coart.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk. Commrs. A. A. County. March 92

NOTICE.

A LL PRRSONS are hereby forewarned har-A bouring or in any way employing my Boy SOLOMON, without a written permission from me.

J. GREEN. March 22.

LADIES SHOES. HE subscribe 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 suppl) of Men's, Women's and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of various descriptions. March 29 5 GRAFTON MUNRO

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letter tof administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Lynch, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said elecased, are hereby warned to exhibit the said elecased, are hereby warned to exhibit the said, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, to 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 his 6th day of March 1632.

JAMES MORELVIE HAMMETT, Adm'r.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 21, 1832.

THE President and Directors of the Parmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent, on the stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the Stat-instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April pext, to stockholders, on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern shore, at the Branch Bank at Reston, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order of the Board,

March 22 9 R

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

at New York—The March, and the Caledonia, from Liverpool, which sailed on the 1st

The Reform Bill is still the subject of dis-ussion in the British House of Commons. that his pride and his honour are equally conboth Houses of Parliament.

The Cholera continues to be the subject of has arisen. At a late meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, Doctor Sigmond undertook to redicule 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 spasm in the abdomen, with a yellow skin, in fact rather a case of icterus, dependent on gall stones, than a case of cholera. Dr. Sig-mond 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 Me-dical Society on the 20th of February, Dr. James Johnson said that he had seen the cholers 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 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 pre-sent and preceding months of the winter por-tion of the year is the singular but not un-precedented mildness and fineness of the at-

mosphere and weather.'
The Brazil packet which had arrived at London, tell 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 n 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 Ma deira 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 inter their deceased relations. The disease does not seem to spread in such a manner as to create slarm. 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 clapsed since the first case are a reported in according worth of necessary and the seasons worth on the seasons were the seasons when the seasons were the seasons were seasons when the seasons were the seasons were the seasons when the seasons were seasons were seasons when the seasons were seasons when the seasons were seasons were seasons when the seasons were seasons were seasons when the seasons were seasons were seasons which were seasons when the seasons were seasons when the seasons were seasons were seasons when the seasons were seasons were seasons when the seasons were seasons were seasons where seasons were seasons where seasons were seas case was reported, is scarcely worthy of no-ticing. According to the same paper the to-tal 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.

February was 5,460, and deaths 1,609.

The Edinburgh Mercury of 27th February says—4 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 cholers in Haddington or Trenent; that in Musselburgh the disease is also nearly estinct, 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

tropolis.

1 have been scarshing day after day, from Rotherhithe to Vanshall—from Limehouse to

commencing as a diarriez [or alight gastro-enterite]; and in the great majority of cases, going no farther. When, however, the bow-el-complaint is neglected, maltreated, or ag-gravated by cold, intemperance, bad food, etc., the cold or congestive stage takes place, desconsisted blue cholers; but not accomme The Reform Bill is still the subject of discousion in the British House of Commons.—
The London Courier of the 27th of Februarry, relative to this subject, says:—'We have reason to know that no creation of Feers will be necessary for the purpose of carrying the second reading of the Reform Bill. In the committee, however, it may be necessary to the Bill, either through an increased strength of the Anti-Reform party, or the luke-warmness of some of the declared supporters of the measure. Having the authority of the King to create Peers, it is not probable that Bari 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 concaved up its being carried triumphantly thro neglect the bowel-complaint, in general, till the cholera (so called) comes on and then they ate very likely to die, either in the cold stage or in the fever, which is pretty sure to sucmuch speculation, and a violent controversy ceed. But altogether the epidemic is a mere as to whether it is the Asiatic disease, or not, 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 com-munity, 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

From the Glosgow Chronicle. CHOLERA AT GLASGOW

establishments.

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. Yester Jay a great in-crease 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 Goosedubbs and Bridgegate. There bave, however, occurred several cases in Saltmarket, High etreet. Gallowgate; and at the Broomielaw, with two in West Regent streef, and 5 in Anderston, A case occurred in New street Calton, last light, that of a woman, which ended fatally his afternoon. Another female in the same louse has also shown symptoms of the disasc.

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 inter the bodies of those who die of cholera, can get the duty performed. Wherever they appear to remove the re mains of any cholera patient; they are hoot and threatened, and even pelted on all sides by the ignorant rabble, and in several instances have been beat off without accomplishing

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'Millan, son of a pilot, had just been taken to the hospital in a state of

Paisley, Feb. 23-Remaing at last repor 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 fo 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

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. ?

"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 choisrs in the port of London, and in different ports 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 its, their Lordships are of opinion that the interruption to trade would produce greater wills that the precautionary

or obedient servant;
...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 158 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 in, certifying that no disease of a contagious nature existed in Greenock.—It, was at one time proposed, that as the American quaran-tine 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 be-

sailing, is supposed to be sufficient.

London Money Market, Feb. 28—The settlement of the account in council has passed over very quietly, the time bargains to belief justed, proving very small indeed. On the pears to have been for the rise, and there re-mained consequently some stock to be taken, a trifling, though but temporary, advance ocpril account. The transactions, independent ly of the settlement, were extremely small, and the last prices of Consols were 82 to for money, and 821 to ! for April. Exche quer 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 neces-

sary 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 com-mittee, on the proposition of M. Portalis re-lating 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 exceed-ingly 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 ascertainof that a quorum was present, and the vote for taking the question immediately was u-nanimous. 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 of-fices 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 pre-The second section, abrogating the law of Jan. 18th altogether, was adopted after a bal-lot 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

Being desirous of disavowing any indentification with the majority of a Chamber, which makes itself the accomplice of a disastrous system, and of the deplorable acts of antinational ministers, I have the honour to trans

mit 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 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 Mesara. Jars, Rambuteau, Royer Collard, Odier, Delessert, Lobeau, Etienne, Humann, Lafitte, Lamarque, Lafayette, Dupont de l'Euro, Clausel, Bignon, and Salverte, are mentioned as likely to be included in the

It has been ascertained that the deficit of M. Kesner, amounts to 6,265,000 francs. Pants, 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 era. This being cone, and showing any clapsed without either of them showing any clapsed their seconds desymptoms of the disease, their seconds de-clared that the two adversaries had done suf-ficent 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 Na-poleon, and a Mr. Hesse, aid to the Duke of Wellington. Heese was dangerously wound

ENGLAND.

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

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 Lard the world 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 infect ference would take place, but whenever it passed that point, non-intervention flew an army into the Papal Sistes. 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 dates, 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 to 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.

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 hou-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 con-currence 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 re-sponsibility upon themselves, and when the roper time came they would be ready to deend their conduct.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of Feb. 26. The foreign intelligence of the week dis-closes the important fact of the arrival of Count Orloff at the Hague, from St. Peters-burg, on a special mission to the King of Hol-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 irresistable 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 confinent 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 rom 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 posed 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 serre

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 hos tility; and Belgium is so much divided in herself, and is of so feeble and unwarlike a character, that she must bend or break upon the first assult of war, unless assisted by other powers. But France is committed to sup-port the new kingdom of Belgium; and Engand has precipitately exchanged her ratifica-tion of the Treaty of November, anticipating the concurrence of other Northern Powers. This is the state of circumstances much to 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 Bir Walter Scott have been received, dated January 20th, 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 orworthy Baronet, and he offered to give orders for any excavation of Pompeli he might
desire.—Sir Walter intends to proteed shortly to the Greeian 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 EXPENITION.

'The Echo de Rowen' says—A considerable number of voluntary enlistments for the expedition against Don Miguel have late been effected at Paris. The first division

knowledge the authority of the Deputies as-sembled at Megara, and obey the orders of the Administrative Commission appointed by

The commandant of the English statio 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 abot upon the English 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 Pow-ers in the Roadstead of Napoll, remaining passive spectators of the intestine discord in Greece. The Russian Officers say that the Emperor. Nicholas destines Prince Othe of Bavaria, to be King of Greece. The Greets think that England and France, who objected to seat a child on the throne of Belgium, vill be still more unwilling to consent to the apbe still more unwilling to consent to the ap-pointment of the young Bavarian Prince to that of Greece. The choice would create a civil war in the Poleponnesus.—The assem-bly of Megara will never recognise a king only fifteen years old, who would require a Council of Regency, which Admiral Ricord would compose of men favouring Russian in-terests 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 Mt Jean d'Acres and that Abdallah Pacha had announced to the government that he could not defend the place for ten days without extra neous assistance. The Porte had certainly received despatches, but had suffered nothing to transpire as to the nature of their con tents: which gave currency to the support

ITALY. A letter from Towlon, dated the 19th February, cays - We have learnt from per-chant vessels that the first division of the espedition 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 neve of the expected occupation of Ancons and Ci-vita Vecchia by French troops produced con-siderable sensation — The funds fell, but it appears that they afterwards rose again a lit

FRANCE AND HAYTI.

Pants, Feb. 29 -In the Chamber of Deputies, on the question of voting fs. 1,000,000 to relieve the sufferers from the Colonies, the Minister of Marine said that during the h year an agent of the Haytien government was at Paris. On the 2d. of April two Frestien were agreed on with this agent, the first relivito 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 ment of an annuity of four millions; the iccond, a treaty of commerce, was based on it most perfect reciprocity. France was to esjoy the same privileges as the most favored nations—Whilst this was going on, the Highen government manifested heatile dispositions towards France, it suppressed the hill daily stipulated by the treaty on the isludiction of Franch merchandize. Our Constitutional thought proper to withdraw.

thought proper to withdraw.

The minister admitted that France in cause to complain of Hayti, but that the provernment before engaging in a way, ought exhaust all means of arrangement. He seem not eliscuss the bostile project of General Lamarque (which was to fit out ships of we for the purpose of injuring the commerce of Hayti) it might be done no doubt, but he do not think it necessary to explain binself ither. He thought that France ought to take ame measures, and on that account he gretfed that when the budget of his department had been discussed; a reduction has been made on the sum baked for the purpose arming ressels.

the city of Antion of Anna invited to atter NESDAY suc

court, to take ty of sending Convention of dency. Our county of Prin invited to co o The Baltimgive this notice On Monday the house of Maiding at the he covered to be of burned to the g gress of the flat ficulty escaped, stroyed. By the

ven children, se have been depr without clothing the kindness of sevolent commo them with arti-may leave their Mr. Selby, who vered to the suff AN Of the MANA Society of Ar said Society. on the 2d ins The MANAGE ciety of the ci called upon, in render an accou another year. scious that they Society for which feel the satisfact

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ANNAPOLISI Thursday, April 12, 1882.

NOTICE.

The voters of Anne Arundal county and the city of Annapolis, Irlendly to the re-election of Annapolis, Irlendly to the re-election of Annapolis, are respectfully invited to attend at Annapolis, the WEDNESDAY succeeding the first Londay in court, to take into consideration he 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-sperate. MANY VOTERS.

The Baltimore Republican is requested to give this notice a few insections.

FIRE.

Rouncilis, form which counts be dies of the Isler intelligence on the Assembly of country power on the Assembly of country. Since of the Opposition, is followed by ment. The garasoloughi now actha Deputies asty the orders of

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D HATTI.

states that the news

On Monday morning last, at an early hour, the house of Mrs. Watson, a widow lady, re-siding at the head of South River, was dissiding at the head of South River, was dis-covered to be on fire, and in a short time was burned to the ground. So rapid was the pro-gress of the flames, that the family with dif-ficulty escaped. Almost every thing was de-stroyed. By this calamity a widow with ele-ven 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 be-neyblant community, no appeal need be made in their behalf. Persons disposed to assist than with articles of clothing, money, &c, may leave their contributions at the store of Mr. Selby, who will have them safely deli-Mr. Selby, who will have them safely deli-vered 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,

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 con-scious 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 or which it was originally formed.

There has been, of course, but little variety in their operations, as the limited state of their funds.

their funds, prevented their enlarging the number of the inmates of the Asylum; con-sequently the detail of their proceeding must be brief. They would, however, white 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, rusting that Providence, through the instru-mentality of a generous public, would have given means to meet the exigency; but they could not feel justified to search out distant objects, however peritorious or afflicted, un-less the means to do so had been more imme-diated.

diately in their power.

Previous to the last meeting the Managers had contracted to bind arrone 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 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 gratilying to us, and reflects credit upon the conduct of the Matron, whose time and energies are devoted to the instruction and comfort of are devoted to the instruction and comfort of these little ones, and who continues to merit and receive the commendation and support of the development of 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 circumstanges calculated to elicit the tenderest commisseration. She was a circulated to the commendation of the commisseration. Bris. Green,

Mrs. Green,

Mrs. Green,

Mrs. Green,

An atrocious murder was committed in the commission of the was-rivally, although the titerally without a Parent—her mother was a distingtion of the was partially although the titerally without a Parent—her mother was a distingtion of the was partially abunded to the was partially abunded to which they were average of the was a woman—a mother, and the wife of her murder's Jealousy, that is a superior of the wife of her murder's Jealousy, that is a superior of the wife of her murder's Jealousy, that is the place of the mother was a business of the binances of the wife of her murder's Jealousy, that is foot and unatural crime.

[Cambridge Chronicle and when praisent to the mass a precluded, the from our protection, and the other, a poor, neglected, miserable that and partially although a parent, was admitted into the Aart was a precluded, the from our protection, and the other, a poor, neglected, miserable with a parent with a ministering to her respectively and the partially although the partially although the partially although the first applicable, was an initiating her isto the passeful and mass and an instructive regulations precured a home of the partially although t

and the many the security to the

If that should be neglected, whatever size might be attained, our system would be awardly deficient.

The Amnat Fair, our only, and as yet analiting resert for meanage perpetuate this charity, was held in January last, the proceeds of which will be seen by a reference to the Report of the Tweaturer. We cannot, in this place, omit to thank our friends for their kind and untiring efforts to render our Fairs attractive, and thereby aring supplies into the orphans' treasury.

It now devolves upon the Boolety to elect their Managers for the ensuing year. In calling their attention to this subject a metancholy draw 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 directives—a character such as her's needs not our culogy, 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 lave, 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 etherial regions where the pure in heart behold their God. We believe also, that the death of his Saints yet we cannot but lament the loss we have sustained. When our Society was first formed Mrs. Maynadier stood forth as its Batroness 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 last to forsake her standard, she bore an os-tensible relation to every society within her reach, which had the benefit of mankind for its object—she was indeed the Mrs. Greham 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 another the same talents. and a liberality of feeling that taught her to love truth wherever it was found, and to ho-nour 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 comes in which, worn out nature could have taken no pleasure. At a meeting of the Society about a fortnight before her dark her are stated with the countries. death, her eye sparkled with its worted ani-mation, as she listened to the ple sing intel-ligence 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 summous 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 osper.-Let us do our duty, and He who has by the mouth of his servant styled him-self the Father of the Fatherless, will himself bless our efforts, whatever human instruments

he may in his wisdom think fit to remove. Minagers for the entiting year. Mrs Nicholson First Directress. Miss Franklin. Second Directress Secretary. Treasurer, Mrs. Pinkney, Mrs. Ridout, Mrs. Goldsborough, Mrs. Smith. Miss Selby, Mrs. M. Harwood, Miss Chase, Mrs. Stockett, Mrs. Green,

froat. Deaths lurks in every draught—in every thing we enjoy—in all things around us? Mrs. B. was an uncetentations christian, an affectionate Wife, and most indutgent 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 immented

"A Christian is the highest state of Man."

BY virtue of a writ of flers facine, issued sut of Anna Arandel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Richard Iglebart 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 flours 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 Hause 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. SHERIFF'S SALE. above described property, to satisfy the debt

due as aforesaid BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT April 12

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 Williamson & Swann in Annapolis on MONDAY the 7th day of May next at 8 o'clock P. M.

Th: FRANKLIN Treasurer.

FOR ANNAPOLIS. CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA-RYLAND, will commence her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Baston, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the

30th March, at 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting, lower end Dugan's wharf, and con tinue 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 82 50;

to Annapolis St. N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

March 2

CLARK'S OFFICE, April 2d, 1892.—The following were the drawn Nos. in the Maryland State Lottery No. 1, for 1852, drawn on Saturday last:-50, 9, 43, 37, 54, 48, 13,

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.		500,034
1 prize of	810,000	is	810,000
1 1	10,000		10,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4270		4270
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Joseph Evans, John B. Eccleston. David S. Poster Mrs. J. A. Fisher, Capt. R. Foxwell.

Henry Godfrey, Robert Ghiselen H. Gambrill, Col. Gilmore, Robert, Gilmore—2 Mary B. Graves, Benjamin Gaither.

Samuel Harrison, (of Jno.) Wm. Hanson—3 William J. Hyde, Tt omas Hughes—5 Ann H. Hanson, John J. Hudine, Capt. Charles Haskell, Capt. James Hooper, Ephraim S. Harris, Capt. James Harvey, P. C. Hyde, Charles W. Hood,

I J David Jeffeeso Leonard Iglehart, Capt. A. Insley, Joshua T. Jones, Thos. Johnston, Sarah Ann Jackson Hellen Kent. Robert T. Keene, William Kirby,

John Lithgaw. Elizabeth Linthicum,

M Capt. Mercadier, Horatio McPherson Joseph Merrick, Joseph Merrick, Henry Miller, Hugh M'Elderry, Capt. T. S. Murphy, Mrs. Dr. Marriott, Gilbert Murloch—9
B. W. Marriott—2
William M'Neir—3 Francis M'Ginnis, William Mayo, Dr. W. S. M'Pherson, Dr. R. Marriott-2 James A. Milburn,

Names Nelson.

Thomas Phelps, Elijah Pescock, Philip Palmer, Robert Prout.

R Anthony Robinson, John A. Reagell, Dr. James Rearden.

Lucretia Stockett,

Robert Swann, Mary Swann-2

Richard Stansbery, John S. Sellman, John Stallings, Benjamin Scotte,

Wm. Sands.

John B. Tyson,

Capt. Thatcher, George Treakle.

Wm. II. White,

Mrs. Pindar,

Nelson Nichols.

Wm. O'Hars.

Dr. Plantou, Thomas Price, Richard Potts, John E. Pettibone, Capt. John Philips P. S. Andapolis,

John Quynn,

Benjamin Ray, Thomas Robinson, Osb. Ridgely—2 Lewis P. Ross—2

George Shaw-3 Charles Stewart, Thomas P. Scott, Lewis Sewell, Charles Salvi, loseph N. Stocket-5

Joseph M. Tate-2 Joseph Thomas, Richard M. Tidball,

Capt. Wingate, J. M. Weems, Jasmes White, William Wir

Richard H. West.

Geo. Wadsworth, Geo. Winchester-2

J. GREEN, P. M.

Therefore palying for any of the above Letters,
will please say they are advertised.

April 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

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

THE PERSONAL ESTATE

of said Charles Fallens, consisting of House-hold 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—un-

der Ten Dollars, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Marco ARTHUR T. JONES, Adm'r.

Sport (1997) IN TAILSTON,

Sport (1997) IN The Superiors have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, in Mr. letters of administration on the personal estate of Lydia Borling, late of sald county, deceased. All persons average to salid county, deceased. All persons average to axibit the same with the vouchers warned to axibit the same warned to axibit t

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this total reor Plus.

at E. DUSOIS' Lecty

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY CLASS NO. 2, FOR 182

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

Sixty wamber Lottery-nine drawn Ballots

HIGHEST PRIZES. 8 OF 10,000 BOLLARS.

Mary Street	SC	HEME	CONTROL OF	10(9)(1
1	prize of	21 TOC VOIGE 1 TOTAL TO B.	810,00	. 90
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51	prizes of	1.48	2 - 146	25
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1,530	prizes of	at it is	1100	10
	prizes of			1.5

Tickets 85-Halves 2 50-Quarters 1 25.

Tickets and Shares for Sale At E. DUBOIS LOTTERY & BXCHANGE OFFICE,

NOTICE.

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS AUX-LILIARY TO THE A. A. COUNTY SO-CIETY, are reminded that their Augual Re-ports become due to the Parent Society, on or before the 20th of April next. The Secreta-ries of the Societies are requested to forward them to the subscriber with as little delay as J. B. WELLS, M. D.

Sec. A. A. C. Tem. Society. March 22

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet hithe 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 bennecting the ordinary business of the Levy Coart.

By order. R. J. COWMAN, Cik. March 22,

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned har-

SOLOMON, without a written permission from me.

J. GREEN. me. March 22.

April 5.

LADIES SHOES.

LADIES SHORS.

THE subscribe having just returned from Baltimore with a selection of LASTING & MOROCCO AHOUS, 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 assertment.

Also a fresh supply of Children's

Men's, Women's and Children's TS and SHOES, rious descriptions.

March 39 GRAFTON MUNRO

March 29

SPORTION DE IRRIBIEDT GRVINGS

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the
Orphans' Coult 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 said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the said, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, or before the 27th
day of Recember west, they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. Given under my hand his 6th day of
March 1652.

JAMES MYELVIE HAMMETT, Adm'r.
March 15

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolia, March 21, 1832.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cest, on the atock of the said Bank for six months, ending the Sistinstant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April pext, to atockholders, on the westers shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the eastern thore, at the Branch liank 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

B.

The Grante, and American, Baltimore, will publish the above once a meak, for three wacks.

beautiful as well as an adeprate view of the intentions of Providence, in acatering over the earth those varied symbols of his benuty-benez. Flowers are for the young and for the oldy for the grave and for the gay, for the living and for the dead, for all but the guilty, and for them when they are ponitent. Flowers are, in the volume of nature, what the expression, 'God is love,' is in the volume of Revenation. They tell man of the paternal character of the Deity. Bervants are fed, clothed and commanded; but children are instructed by a sweet gentleness, and to them structed by a sweet gentleness, and to them is given by the good parent, that which de-tights as well as that which supports. For the servant, there is the gravity of approbachildren, there is the sweet smile of compla-cency, and the joyful bok of love. So, by the beauty which the Creator has dispersed and spread abroad through creation, and by the capacity which he has given to man to enplayed, not merely the compassionateness of his mercy, but the generosity and gracefulin goodness. What a desary and desolate place would be a world without a Flower! It would be as a face without a smile-a feast without a welcome. Plowers by their sylph like forms and viewless fra grance, are the first instructors to emancipate our thoughts from the grossness of ma-terulism; they make us think of invisible beings; and by means of so beautiful and graceful a transition, our thoughts of the good. Are not flowers the stars of earth, and are not stars the flowers of heaven? Flowers are the teachers of gentle thoughts, promoters of kindly emo ion. One can not look closely at the structure of a flower without loving it. They are emblems and manifestations of God's love to the creation, and they are the means and ministrations of men's love to his fellow creatures, for they first awaken in the mind : sense of the beautiful and the good. Light is beautiful and good; but its undivided beauty, and on the glerious intensity of its full strength, man cannot gaze; he can compre-hend it best when prismatically separated and dispersed in the many coloured beauty of flow ers; and thus he reads the elements of beauty-the alphabet of visible gracefulness. The very inutility of ficwers is their excellence and great beauty, detached from and supprior to all selfichness-so that that they are pretty lessons in Nature's book of instrucfor bread alone-but that he hath another than animal life.'

From the Journal of Jumanity.
ON NEWLY BAKE, BREAD.
The following very Indicious cinarks were made by one of the most distinguished physicians in the country, it answer to inquiries from one of the officers of the Theological Seminary in this place. The letter, it is be lieved, express the opinion universally entertained berminent physicians. March 19, 1832.

DEAR OIR:—
Ly reply to the enquiry to your letter, I remark, that long ago physicians were taught by observation and experience that newly baked bread requires much greater stomach power to effect its digestion than is necessary to accomplish the digestion of bread which is not This difference has been attributed to the greater adhesiveness of the bot bread, farming auto a mass or masses less penetrable to the gastric juice. Whether this should be regarded as a full explication there might perhaps be some doubt, but that certain che-mical changes are constantly going on in bread from the moment it is baked until it is anat for use, and there, when a day or two old, it is much more easily subjected to the delicate chemistry of the stomach, than it is when just taken from the oven, there can be

A feeble stomach is always disturbed or oppressed by het bread, and headache, vertigo, and sometimes cramp, cholera and convulsions are clused by it. Those who are predisposed constitutionally or by their vocation,
to dynappsy, nay, every body, insemuch as the
prese vation of health should be an object
with every body, ought to abstain from it.—
For although, in some cases it may not for a
tire, appear to do mischief, it is secretly undirease will some day mak its appearance in
disease will some day mak its appearance in
a form more aggravated of obstinate, than if pressed by hot bread, and headache, vertigo, a form more aggravated of obstinate, than if invite him to eat.
the atomach had been at to a less severe The hint was ki task.

LATEST FROM AFRICA:

By the schooner Bollar, Gallop, arrived at this part, we are in possession of the Liberia Herald et 23d January, from which are tracts will be found below. We were also advised by mail of the arrival of the ship James Perkins, Cowell, who returned to Narfolk on Monday last from Monrovia, via the Isle of May, paying been absent only 108

Isle of May, having been absent only 108 days from the former port.

The report that had been circulated here by a vessel from Havre, that the emigrants had a vessel from Havre, that the emigrants had mutined on the outward passage of the James Perkins, proves to have been a sheer fabrica-Perkins, proves to have been a sheer fabrica-tion. On the contrary, the captain asserts that their conduct on the voyage was entire-ly becoming and orderly. An old and weak-ly woman and two infant children died on the passage, and the residue of the passen-gers, 342 in number, landed in safety at Mon-

Not only the papers, but Captains Crowell and Gallop represent the colony to be in a flourishing condition, which is also fully con-firmed by the numerous arrivals and departures contained in the shipping list. The people are said to be healthy and contented, and no one was heard to manifest a disposition to return. Industry and good order uniformly prevalled. The James Perkins remained at Monrovia twelve days, during which time the harbour was visited by the fol-lowing vessels, viz. H. B. M. sloop of war Favorite, Captain Harrison, bound to leeward on a cruize; schr. Dollar, Gallops schr. Hifarity, Warneck; brig Charlotte, Wiley, of and from Loudon; English Galliott, Jonge Vrow Servin, all on trading voyages, and an English brig at Cape Mount, trading with the Colonial Factory, established there on a valu-

able tract of land, recently purchased of the natives, on Cape Mount River.

The schooner Crawford, Taylor, had also arrived at Liberia on the 12th of February, with twenty two emigrants, from New Orleans, and sailed on the 18th for the coast. The papers received state that a French brig of war arrived on the 11th of February with a small piratical schooner, captured two days before of the Plaintain Islands. The crew escaped to the shore. The French frigate Hermione arrived at Monrovia on the 10th, in pursuit of a piratical brig with Spanish co-lours, which passed the harbour the day before.

A second Baptist Church had been commenced, to complete which, aid was solicited N. Y. Com. Adv.

FUNERAL OF BA CAIA.

About four weeks ago, Ba Cain, one of the sead men of the country, who had been deeased about four months, was buried on the small Island at the mouth of the Messurado, with all due solemnity.

Notice was accordingly sent to all the Kings far and near, and on the appointed day person could have seen natives. from a cir le of one hundred miles collected to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased.

A country band of music, consisting of drum, much like our kettle drum, and another about double the length of our small drum which was beaten with the hands, and a long Bamboo stick held in the left hand, and struck with a smaller stick held in the right, were in constant attendance; connected with it was a regular professor of the saltatory art, who exhibited himself before all strangers under the pretty certain idea of being paid, as it is considered ungentlemanly to go empty handed on such occasions.—Many spectators waited not to be told of the necessity of some thing being given, but throw their volunters. thing being given, but threw their voluntary at the feet of the dancer, or laid them by the musicians. As ignorant as we deem the Namore upon his appearance and deportment, than we are aware of. His area of honour is very nice, and to our confusion, we were

the stomach had been at to a less severe task.

The business of based making is generally not enough attends to in our country. The years is too after not perfectly away, and when it has been sever, alkaline substances, as anismatts, a pearlesh or social for the process of fermeaning the dough. Another defect is that the dough, when put into the event is requestly astronages of too ranch is mented, the consequence of which is not the bread is rether channey or sour. Another, and should be consequence of which is not the bread is rether channey or sour. Another, and should be consequence of which is not the bread is rether channey or sour. Another, and should be consequence of the loaf may be too great for the heat of the orens, or the heat may be so great as to burn or cried the quitaled of the loaf before the inner pasts are deposit. The thickness of the loaf may be the quitaled of the loaf before the inner pasts are deposit. The beginning of the consequences and if the guardians of these catabilithmients, were faithful to their frust they would not only interfelt if, burn the weak is an extending to the loaf who only interfelt if, burn the weak is not be seen that the provides are the first students should be caused with vell made breat.

The beside and the first students should be required by any indeed with vell made breat.

The beside and the first students should be an original to see literary your men stepping that beginns, their clothes, When the first way and made well as discussed by the weak of the dancer, whose contribution to be a provided the case that first students are the passes of the case with a substance of the complete with the contribution of the contribut

ton tree. (Our readers must know, that the system tree is one of the largest in our forests. One of the Kings was speaking, and from the repetition of the words, Ba Caia and America, we concluded that the funeral oration of the deceased was about being pronounced. Nor were we mistaken, "Ba Caia had been the long tried friend of the Americans, and many Americans had contributed to calcheste his funeral rites with all due solemnity, was interperted to us. The gestures of the speaker, who happened to be King Lord Peter, were graceful, and his enanciation so distinct that the most distant of his auditory could not lose a word, and the frequent us of "timo gi" showed that the feelings of the auditory were in accordance with the speak-

Near the cotton tree was tied a beautfu heifer, which the speaker informed his deceas ed friend was set apart to celebrate his fune ral rites. Two or three others followed in praise of the deceased, when we left and proceeded to the house where he was laid out in state. The house appeared to have been dressed for the occasion, as it was decked with fancy coloured handkerchiefs, and strips of white cloth and calico. The corpse was enveloped in a common calico morning gows, with stackings and boolees on, and laid on its back; over its face was drawn a red woollen cap, tied down by a handkerchief, which completely precluded from view any part of the face. Near by was an American conjugate. sented by Governor Mechlin, and there something imposing in the tout ensemble, tho' native. Different ceremonies took place before the house in which the corpse lay, two or three of which are worthy of more particu-lar notice. On the first day of the celebra-tion of the rites, a general mourning, or rather howling, accompanied with ser tching of the flesh, and walking on all fours took place among the females; on the second, meral orations, besides those enumerated, were pro-nounced over the deceased, and on the third, the chief dancer, accompanied by the music, left the ring, and performed before the door.

From the harry in which the interment was performed, we are led to conclude that there are certain rites convected with it, which the Natives were unwilling should be, witnessed by Americans. For while the music was kept up more briskly than ever, ostensibly to en-gage the attention of American spectators, and while even a messenger came to inform the Governor that all was ready to perform the last duties to the deceased, the corpse was borne from the bouse in which the come was, and almost thrown into the grave; immediately after followed a pot of rice, a bag of rice, one bottle of rum, one bar of tobac co, and one har of pipes to defray his pas-sage, and perhaps that of some other unlucky wight whose parsimonious relations might bury him without inclosing the wherewithal to carry him over the impassible river. A gene-

it may not, perhaps, be amiss to mention that the heifer was slaughtered on the day of the interment, when preparations commenced for a general feast that evening; and that the deceased, nor his friends, did consume all, we can would us we had the bonont of dia ing off a fine piece of roast the next day. Another circumstance, though of a trifling nature, may be interesting to mention, which was the civilized appearance of our Kroomen on the first day of the celebration, several of whom figured as Commodores and Captains, and private gentlemen, on that occasionand so particular were they in the outward man's appearance, that even gloves, chapeaux brass and epadlettes were put in requisition.

FUNERAL OF KING PETER.

About a week after, the interment of King Peter, the long tried friend of the Colony, and formerly the largest proprietor of its soil took place at Bushwood Island.

King Peter had been deceased upwards of two years, and his funeral was honoured with the presence of Governor Mechin, and the colony. The hint was kindly received, and the gen tleman invited to eat. Politeness requires of every gentleman in Africa, that he taste of cvery thing on the table, and our guest needed not to be informed of this. The proceeded in due course through all; but the test of the Governor he must give him plenty of fine clothes, as he was going, pointing to the which happened to be a pretty strong cup of were.

ce, and on the most re

GIDEON WHITE. -He will or March 29.

LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACE

Green's Purchase,

containing ONE BUNDERD AND SEVEN
TY EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Asse Arandel cogasty, near to, and adjoining the lands of, the late Joseph M. Ceney.
Baq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and now in a high state of improvement; plaister acts with great effect, and the land is in every way adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Tobasco, and is also peculiarly adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Thirds QUARTERS for servants, in good repair; there is also an excellent TIMO THY MEADOW in fine order. Any one inclined to purchase, will of course view the premises. The TERMS will be made AC COMMODATING. Captala Joseph Owens, who lives near the premises, will show the property to any person inclined to purchase. Application can be made to me in the city of Baltimore, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give information as to terms, &c.

Feb 25. BENJAMIN M'CENEY.

LOTTERY LAW.

BILL, entitled, A further additional sup-System.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assen bly of Maryland, That whenever the Commis 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 authorised 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 author rised by the said Commissioners; Provided That the said tickets shall be first stamped countersigned or nigned 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 authorise the sale, of any of said tickets, except at the place which shall be designed 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

We certify that the aforegoing is a true copy from the original law, which passed boin branches of the legislature of Maryland, as December session 1831 Given under our hands at the city of Annapolis this I 4th March

" GEORGE G. BREWER, . JOS. H. NICHOLSON. Cik. Senate Md.

Editors of country papers in Maryland bill to the Commissioners of Lotteries.

RATTLER.

THIS thorough bred and beautiful

HORSE. will stand the ensuing season at Queen Anne and Upper Mails burough, Prince-George's coup-Mr. Baldwin.

King Peter had been deceased upwards of two years, and his funeral was honoured with the presence of Governor Mechlin, and the antiformed military companies of the colony. Every respect was paid to his ramajus and his dying wishes, expressed to his make King Long Peter, which were, that he should tell the Governor he must give him plenty of fine clothes, as he was going, pointing to, the south-west, where planty of fine gentlemen were.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

On Friday macning, the 14th inst. the fine his james Perhins, of Boston, Capt. Crowell, arrived at this port, with 54c amigrants, in the short passage of 55 days from Norfolk. The emigrants, was are happy to learn, are all in good hostit.

THE ausserines has beken up a small sland; the scheen was reposited as a large against Kent point is the Eastern Bay of Kant is allowed the scheen was such distributed by the color of the single of the contract of the contract of the stock of Mr. Bernard, which was such distributed by the color of the superior of the outside sequest

y Walter, Belly M Gee, and many other fine
for property, pay
to the veget has
to will for he is the block. Your house deserves
to the veget has
to the will for he is the block and invisited in the
many stock. [For particulars are bills.]
Anne's county.
Marriand. March &

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVE letters tostamentary on tate of Elijah Radmend, las County, deceased, Aft per against the said deceased, against the said deceased, are hereby warne to enhibit the same, with the reachest the to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of September pext, they may otherwise by lab be excluded from all benefit of the and chief Given under my hand this 15th day of Marc 1832.

JOHN ARNOLD, Executor,

G. I. GRAMMER, JR. RESPECTFULLY notifies his trigods and the public, that he has just opened, at the residence of his father, nearly opposite the large trick 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.

PRISE PALL & WINTER GOODS GEORGE M'NEIR. MERCHANT TAILOR

HAS just received a large and handsome as-nortment of PALL and WINTER GOUDS, all of the latest importations, among which are

Patent Finished Cloths Of various qualities and colours, with of the latest style, suitable to 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 believ, and in the sest year towards structual sen

Sept. 20, 1831

TO RENTE

THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Green Street, formerfronting on street B. Brener. To a good Tenant the rent will be less. Also, the OFFICE in West Street between the offices of Alexander Randall and J. H. Nicholson, Baquices. The rent of the latter properly is fixed at 250 per anpum.

R. I. JONES. Jan. 26.

PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.

MAJOR Junks' Sloop leaves Annapolit for Broad Creek, on Mendays and fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M., thence passengers will be taken in the mail stage to Quen's town Wye Mills, and Reston to arrive at Easton same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Relaming, 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

Creek in time for dinners at Annapass
o'clock, P. M. same evenings.
Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek \$1.50,
rom Broad Creek to Queen's-town 75
from Broad Creek to Eavon 150
For passage apply at the Ban of Williamson and Swann's Hotel.
All baggage at the risk of the owners.
PERRY ROBINSON.
Feb. 16.

THE STEAM BOAT



WILL, until herther notice, leave Baltimore on Monday next, and every succeeding Monday, at 7 o'clock, M., and retuch the same day, leaving Annapolis at oos o'clock.

o'clack.

On Tuesdays, Ieava Baltimore at 7 o'clock,

M., for Baston, and reture on Wednesday,
leaving Aspapalis at 1 o'clock.

On Friday, she will leave Baltimore for Asnepolis, at 7 d'ellock, M., and reture on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Marrall Baggage at the risk of the owner.

Feb. 9:

Cash Bor Broroe WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROE



JO Church

Siand on a fi Far, far five With a barry And sayy And think, And the m Of spring, as Of summe Sleep where
Across here
Thy emopy
And the le
And stream,
In mocker
Of the cheer
And the ke

Watch in the Of the form Till hope's m Has lost its And sing, wh Of the hunts Talk of the p The marrio When the fion And the atr Then say to th

THE V

How aften is ferned the sm glad village, arb very ford and f down about as buried beheath m a far off coun others yetp and of the hamlet, I world-the mer imply regetation es not thrill a look around for cy's retrogade, the home of my of my youth wh swered twhere

ger here; but let Never were th ver more devote httle circle of They could no vere members y equal in age whose bosoms ments and hope anity of hearts. ed their priva broke in upon thours. Thus with no chang and no almixto thus my friend But, doomed to year had sealed sited the place how changed

I looked arm my early days, Sesan Cuthber They had bee me a brotherly matters not w ther days-har how fond our mow, and I as infancy had fo who, with a m had watched her care wor was childless, birth, the fon san, while on tant part of the last epidemit impaired her stell a feeble

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MEMORY.

Stand on a functal mount.

Fat. Let from all that love thee;

With a barren heath around.

And acypyes bower above thee;

And think, while the and wind frets,

And the right is gold gloss closes.

Of animer, and spring a sweet violets,

Of animer, and summer's roses.

Sleep where the thunders fly,

Across the tossing billow;

Thy canopy the sky,

And the lonely deak thy pillow.

And dream, while the shill sea-foam

In mockery dashes o'er thee,

Of the cheerful hearth, and the quiet home,

And the kins of her that bore thed.

Watch in the deepest ceft

JR.

opposite the

e of on rea-

ER GOODS

ATLOR

handsome se-id WINTER tations, among

Cloths

the most year-

o panetual men

USE and LOT,

en Street, former-

be ween the off-

atter properly is

R. I. JONES.

AD CREEK.

leaves Annapolis

thence passenger

arrive at Easton
P. M. Returnclock, A. M. on
arrive at Broad
Annapolis, by 5

road Creek \$1 50.

Ban of William.

s-town

f the owners,

Y ROBINSON

M BOAT

AND

notice, leave Balti-at, and every suc-lock, M., and re-Annapolis at one

kimore at 7 o'clock, iro on Wednesday, lock.

o Baltimore for As-

and return on Bafer riel of the owners.

BOBOES. PURCHASE NEGROES,

s, with

EIR.

And the kiss of her that bore thee.
Watch in the despet ceft
Of the format's dange on tower,
Till hope's most cherished spell
Has lost its sheering power.
And sing, while the galling chain
Ou every stiff limb freezes.
Of the huntsman hurrying o'er the plain,
Of the breath of the mountain breezes.

Talk of the minstrel's lute,

The marrior's high endeavour,

When the honied lips are mute,

And the strong arm crished forerers

Look hour to the aummer sun,

From me mist of dark December;

Then say to the oroken-hearted one,

""I's pleasure to remember!"

THE VILLAGE CIRCLE. BY MAN LOCKE WHILE TO

How often is it the case, that those who formed the smiling band of youth in some glad sillage, whose hearts were listed by s-very fould and friendly sie, in a few years are very fould and friendly sie, in a few years are blown about as leaves by autumn winds; some buried beneath the turk, or the wave, some in a far off country, dead to us who dive to others yet; and others pechaps the very pride of the hamlet, forgetful and forgetten 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 less accusal for the accuse.

look around for the scenes, and friends of cy's retrogade, does not respond? 'I visited the home of my nativity, and I said the friends of my youth where are they?' And echo anger here; but let us to our story. Never were there more united hearts-ne-

ver more devoted friendship than linked the httle circle of youth in the village of B. They could now number but eight, but these yere 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 anity of hearts. No secret envyings disturb ed 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 algustion of hearts, and I felt them this my friends, my carliest and my best.'
But, doomed to viciositude, many a changing
year had sealed its toneless record, ere I viited the place of my notivity again, and O, how changed-

i felt fike one

early days, and urst of all I end Sasan 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 riper years, and in her care worn cheek, 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. Suwas childless, and their graves, the linked in birth, the foudly reared, were far apart. Su-san, while on a visit to her friends in a dis-tant part of the state, was seized with a vio-lent epidemic, which wasted her strength, impaired her constitution, and left her in side a feeble state that it was deemed incr-

that the meades of heavier was around Unalticed, or the meader the speak of the meader where could live accordant from the meader the speak of the speak of the meader the speak of t min's love, that now when he returned recling and brutish 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 unhallowed 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 unkind-ness had done their worst; her cup of sorrow was full; and, I had almost said; not unfor turately 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 sitently 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 mise-The file one

Who treads slone

Who treads slone

Some hanques half deserted,
Its lights all fied,
And all but be departed.

I looked around the well tried friends of my early days, and first of all T enquired for 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

is still a manue! 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. Classfriends by similar qualities of heart. Class-mates and graduates in the same college, both had selected the same profession, and when acquired, had formed a plan of visiting a for-eign country in company for the purpose of adding to their stock of knowledge. It was in the autumn of the year when they embark-ed on their projected expedition, little dreambirth, the fouldy cared, were far apart. Sing man, while on a wrist to her friends in a discussion, while on a wrist to her friends in a discussion of the state of the state of the state of the worldes. It is adding to their state of the worldes, and a first har is adding to their state of the worldes. It is adding to their state of the worldes, and a first har is adding to their state of the worldes, and the w

forth, and something of her former self re-turns. 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.

ble, to remove disease. But the hectic on his cheek daily brightened, his eye grew more livid, his lip paler, and they made his grave, heneath the shade of a citron grave upon the classic shores of Greece.

tude like that of the heart, when it looks arimod, & 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 he 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 filiness, 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 Cases of violent illness in a country vil-lage 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 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 so in the delicacy of her grief to the af-flicted family, and communicate the fact of which they were ignorant, & 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 af-

"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 hall passed since that sad event; yet on her countenance sat the visible expresion of recent bereavement and sorrow. All l 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

hange! 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 fund of books and study.

who knew her. Always lively and chestful she was the light of the village hand. When quite young she was married to a young gentleman from Boston, Mass. Her health and constitution from her childhood had been de licate and feeble. In about two years after her marriage she became the mether of a promising son, and from that time her health repully declined, and from that time her health repully declined, and her hashand deating and fond, and anxious to detain the spirit of his being longer here, deemed a sea voyage expedient, and therefore ambarked with her, leaving their infant son behind—for England. Whan they arrived her health seemed indeed a little improved, but she very soon relapsed into her former feeble state. But so loss his the soul to lose its hold of earth, that she still hoped for a recovery, and planned for life with all the engerness and energy of health. But the bloom upon her check, to her husband spoke the language of another world, and already be 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 per mission of the captain of the vessel in which they sailed, to take on board a coffic, that in case of her decease on the passage, he might 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 su-perstition of the sailors, that lest they should become mutinous and unmanageable, the capsufficient 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 on grave but the mighty deep around him. At length came on the parting hour,—dark, and deep, and awful! One look of love the 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 uncoffined 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

To show where he that wept may pause again to Meeb ,

My story is done; and in the words of ano ther, 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 Re-forms of the present Sultan.

The extent of the Ottoman empire is esti-

mated at 48,745 square miles of which 10,000 hates at 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 idolators, Jews and Christians. Of these 3,000,000 are Greeks, 3,000,000 Jews, and 80,000 Arme-nians. 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 miri 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 ilsh hame or klazneth (imperial treasury. The accumulaeach Sultan is required to add to its bulk by a given sum proportioned to the length of his

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 mi-litia was composed of 120,000 men, of whom the greater part were cavalry. The naval force amounted in 1896, to 21 ships of the

on the 30th July, 1785, and accorded throne 98th July, 1808. He is the 18th ge ration from Osmio I, the funder of his nasty, and the 30th soversign of that Aya

tan 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 50th 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

Ottoman marine; introduced a better system of discipline among the sailors, and taken means to ameligrate the education of Cadets in that department, as regards mancesvring

in that department, as regards managering and naval evolutions.

He has published a series of ordennances, having for their object the more perfect administration of the police in the dapital, the determining of the rights of corporate bedies, and the allording of protection to Bajes, or subjects not Mahometan.

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

exactions and verations, particularly the ra-

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

He has erected manufactories of cloth, and

of arms for the army.

He has established tolegraphs on the beights surrounding the capital.

He has purchased an English steam bost,

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 ca-pital. 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

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 Sul-tan 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 Muftis 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 physi-CIADS.

-020-

Life is short: The poor pittance of 70 years is not worth being a villian for. What matters it if your neighbour lies interred in a 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 man .- You must leave them where they fell, and you are to go a lit-tle further, where you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the graves be not dismayed. The universe is in endless motion; every mo-ment is big with innumerable events, which came not in slow succession, but bursting for-cibly from a revolting and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence-

reference to the representation of the pe in the General Assembly of Maryland, also to concert proper measures so that the people of Baltimore may co-operate with their fellow citizens throughout the state, in the settlement of a question of such vital impor-

tance to their best interests.

He then moved that Wm. Patterson, Esq. be appointed President of the meeting, which was unanimously concurred in.

On motion of Mr. William Krebs, James II, M. Culloch, Esq. was chosen first Vice President, and on motion of Mr. Nathaniel F. Williams, Samuel Sterett, Esq. was cho-sen 2d Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Jesse Hunt, Wm. H. Freeman and Charles Howard, were appointed secretaries.

P. Laurenson, Esq. then addressed the meeting at some length, and at the conclusion of his remarks offered the following resolutron, viz.

Resolved, That a committee of twelve persons be appointed by the Chair, to prepare and report to this meeting for its consideration, a preamble and resolutions, on the existing state of the representation of the people of Maryland in the General Assembly, and the propriety of a reform of the Constitution of the state in that respect.

This resolution was seconded by Charles F. Mayer, Esq. who also addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, which was

unanimously adopted. The President then appointed the following gentlemen to compose the committer, viz.

Philip Laurenson, 8 C. Leakin, Hugh M'Elderry, Wm. Hubbard, Wm. Geo. Read. George Keyser, Louis W. Jenkins, David Hoffman, Robt. D. Millholland, Samuel Keerl, Alexander Russell, B. C. Ross.

Which committee having retired to perform the duties assigned them, the meeting was

After which the committee appointed for that purpose submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.

Whereas, the right of self-government has, portion of mankind, been distinctly recognized, and in the practice of the people of this country, from the earliest periods of their colonial history, continually asserted, and fi-nally confirmed, by their national revolution, so that it now ranks as an axiom in the science of politics.

And whereas, the very essence of this ines-timable right consists in the political Equality of the constituent members of States, although it can not be exercised in extensive communities, but by representation of the sovereign whole:

And whereas, By necessary consequence, the powers of all representative government are founded in justice or injustice, accordingly as they conform to, or deviate from this o-riginal principle of political equality: And whereas, The Sovereign power of a

State, which is the people, is at all times of equal authority, and cannot, therefore, be trammelled by ancestral restrictions, against changes in its internal relations:

And whereas If domestic authority or precedent could be considered necessary to justily the assertion of rights which have their foundation in the natural liberty of man; abundant recognition of the principles above set forth may be found in the professions and acts of the people of Maryland.

IN THEIR PROFESSIONS—For that the destitution as a code of elementary principles, by which to ascertain ils character, and correct its practical irregularities, contains the following undeniable propositions:

"That all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole." Sec. 1.

"That the people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and policy thereof.' Sec. 2d.

"That all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government, are the trustees of the public, and as such, accountable for their conduct: wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and the public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of eight ought to reform the old, or establish a new government. The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of man kin J." Sec. 4.

"That the right of the people to participate in the Legislature is the best security of liberty, and the foundation of all free govern--Sec. 5.

For that the Declaration of Independence which was promulgated, in part, by the rep-

engage or scare such representation to uspolis or Bultimore town, but temperarily, the same being, in the opinion of this convention, properly to be modified or taken away, on a material alteration of the circumstances on a material alteration of the circumstances on a material alteration of the circumstances. of those places, from either a depopulation, or a considerable decrease of the inhabitants thereof; whereby the representatives of revolutionary Maryland, looking to events which the approaching ravages of war rendered not improbable, while no such effect could be apimprobable, while no such effect could be ap-prehended in agricultural districts, did put their unqualified veto upon a rotten borough

system.
In their acts—For that although the urgency of the times, when the constitution of Maryland was framed, did not admit of an exset apportionment of political power among the various sections of the state, and the con-stitutional convention was therefore for the soothing of jealousies, organized on the principle of equality among the counties generally, yet a three fold representation was accorded to Frederick county, by reason of her notoriously greater population.

For that although the said constitution expressly provides, that no change therein shall be made, but by bill passed by two successive sessions of the General Assembly, a provision which, if strictly adhered to, would entail upon the majority of the people a worse than Egyptian bondage-Yet, the Federal constitution, which did materially alter, and modify the powers of the state government, as established in 1777, was adopted by the people in convention, and no question has ever been, or can be raised of the validity of that solemn act of sovereignty.

And whereas, The present constitution of Maryland was adopted at a crisis in the affairs of the American people, which commanded the attention of the patriots of those days, rather to the aggressions of a foreign usur-per, than the distribution of influence among lomestic rivals, and was adjusted, moreover, according to the best information we possess upon a fair average of the population of the respective counties, but by reason of the great increase of inhabitants in many parts of the state, and diminished numbers in others, the originally more equal system of representation by counties has become so hanged in character that the interests and feelings of three-fourths of the community are effectually controlled by a majority of the remaining fourth, to the utter subversion of the great body of the people.

And whereas, repeated efforts have proved

"ineffectual," to obtain through the medium of the legislature, as the constitution directs, even a modification of those palpable evils; but the most trivial concessions have invariably been denied, so that no redress can be expected from that quarter, and nothing short of a radical change of the whole system, can reasonably be looked to, by the majority of the people of Maryland, for their fair "participation" in the regulation of their own con-

Therefore be it Resolved, That the distribution of power by counties, and not by po-work. But whilst it is recollected that this pulation, under the present constitution of evil has been rivetted upon their society by Maryland, is at variance with the first principles of political liberty, and prejudicial in its operation to the prosperity of the State.

Resolved, That the people of Maryland have an inherent and unalienable right to modify or wholly change their present unequal and defective political establishment, and remodel the same on better principles: Provid-ed, They shall observe the guaranty of the Federal constitution, of a republican form of government to every member of the union.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived for freemen of Maryland to assert their equal rights, and to establish their internal government on the only just, safe, and satisfactory basis, repre-

entation proportioned to population.

Keselved, That it is hereby recommended to the citizens of the State to unite, without distinction of party or local jealousy, and, ples we all profess to venerate, establish a system of government which alone can secure the blessings of equal liberty to them selves and their posterity.

Hesolved, That a committee of fifty, including the officers of this meeting, be ap pointed by the chair for the city of Battimore, to prepare and publish an address to the people of Maryland, and correspond with the advocates of reform throughout the State, that they may appoint sub-committees for the despatch of business, and depute any of their number, or others, to meet and confer with the friends of our principles, upon the best means to promote the success of the cause That the said committee, shall be empowered to pass any resolutions in furtherance of the objects of their appointment, at meetings whereof one day's notice shall have been given in one or more of the daily papers, and may fill vacancies in their body, or enlarge their numbers, and call meetings of their fel-

The following Gentlemen were appointed to compose the Committee of fifty, viz.

That to secure these rights, "(of life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, 'government are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the government becomes destructives of these is the right of the people to aller or shotland, and to institute a most according to the government becomes destructives of these, it is the right of the people to aller or shotland, and to institute a most fitted with the same of the government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such same of the government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such same of the government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such same way. Wen. Indeed, John B. Denselben, S. C. Leakin, Charles Carrail, James Beachang, Balledd, If mallical and processing and happiness."

The following Gentlemen were appointed to others, to assessment and persuasion addressed to others, to assessment and persuasion addresses and to compose the committee of fifty, viz.

When Pricty John Same, James James Carrail, the persuasion addresses and to cothers, to assessment and persuasion addresses and to others, to assessment and destroy the committee of others, to assessment and destroy the committee of fifty, viz.

When Pricty John Same, James James Carrail, the part of the persuasion address and to others, to assessment and persuasion addresses and to others, to assessment and to committee of others, to assessment and to committee of the persuasion addresses. If the persuasion address and to others, to assessment and to committee of the persuasion addresses.

The College of the Receive Same and the persuasion addresses and to comm

hereby requested to give them interfion their respective journals. WM. PATTERSON, Prest.

Jas. H. McCulloom, Vice Prests. William H. Freeman, | Secretaries.

From the Boston Courier. INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

The following extract from a CHARGE at the opening of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, in March, 1852, is published with the consent of Judge Thacher, at the re-quest of the Grand Jury to whom it was ad-

GENTLEMEN :- To one other object, of a general character, connected with our domesic peace, and bearing upon our political reations, I will ask a mument's attention .-Composed as that society is, to which we owe allegiance, of numerous classes, each engaged in its own proper pursuit, experience shows, that we depend for happiness, in a great measure, on every one keeping in his own place, and minding his own business. To attempt to confound the elements of society, is the work of an incendiary. The errors and imperfections of the political system, defects in its laws, and efforts for its improvement, are proper subjects for grave and decent discussion. But society must not suffer the pasexist in the political system, the wisdom of the sages of the state ought to be put in requisition, to effect their amendment. In o-ther hands, an unskilful remedy will be apt to increase the disease.

In this commonwealth, the great principle of equality among the citizens exists legally and practically. But we are one of several states, united under a national bond. If individuals, in private life, must use their liberty so as not to do wrong to others, surely each state, in the exercise and enjoyment of its political rights, is bound to respect those of every other state in the Union, and to do not thing, and to suffer nothing to be done by its citizens, to their prajudice. While we exare bound by the golden rule to mete to them the same measure.

We know that slavery exists in many of and statesmen, perceiving, with just alarm, the growing evil, in all its magnitude, have begun to consult for its removal. It cannot be proper or lawful for those who are happily free from this great calamity, to do any thing to add to its difficulty. We ought, rather as brethren of the same family, and bound to cultivate the ties of brotherhood, to aid them with our wisdom and benevolence, and to encourage them to complete the great evil has been rivetted upon their society by a course of ages, it must not be forgotten, that this will require much time to effect its re-moval. Violence may greatly retard it, but cannot expedite that desirable event.

Now, gentlemen, it is undoubtedly a misdemeanor, and indictable as such at common law, for one to attempt to persuade another to commit murder, robbery, perjury, or any other crime, whether such persuasion be verbal or written; and whether the offence be perpetrated in consequence of such persua-sion or not. So it is a misdemeanor to attempt to commitany crime, where the unlawful intent is manifested by an over act, which indicates such intent. It is not material, whether the crime is to be perpetrated here, or in some other place. It is sufficient, if it be shown that the unlawful intent existed here, and that the deed which manifested that inpaper here, with the intent to send it to ano. ther state, to persuade one or more persons there to commit murder, or treason, the law regards as a libel of peculiar atrocity, and no supposed freedom of the press will screen the author or publisher from the penal consequences of the deed.

In that country, from which we drew our principles of jurisprudence, it is laid down by the highest judicial authority, that ever publication which has a tendency to promote public mischief, whether by causing irritation

Beliaving that the laws of this Commonlist city,
late are
rion in

Prest.

The minds of our own titizens deadly hatred
and hostility against their brethren of other
states, and to stimulate the slave population
there to rise against their masters, and to effect, by fire and eword, their cuancipation,
is an offence against the peace of this Commonwealth, and that it may be prosecuted as
a misdemeasior, at common law. It is said
that pamphlets and papers of such characinto the southern states, and that they have
caused great alarm and complaint. Some time since, a
pamphlet was put into my hands, the author
of which, am intormed, has since deceased,
which, am informed, has since deceased,
which contained as I thought account informed. of which, am informed, has since deceased, which contained, as I thought, enough inflammable matter on this subject, to set all the states south of the Potomac into a blaze.— However unwise and unjust may be the system of domestic servitude, it is not for us to put into the hands of the slave the sword and the brand. Nor can any civil or servile war out affecting, in some degree, our own peace, since we may be compelled, by our political relation, to bear a part in the conflict. I cannot but hope, therefore, that our citizens, if any of them are so inclined, will refrain, in future, from such dangerous publicationsthat they will leave to those, who feel and suffer from the calamity, to find a remedy and redress for the wrongs of slavery—to time, which meliorates every thing—to the enlightened and humane spirit of our ageand to the benign influences of Christianity.

From the Baston Gazelle. OTHER REFORMS AND COALITIONS It is with equal sorrow and dissatisfaction that we have for some time reflected on the various publications in the . Baltimore and Frederick-town papers on the subject of what they call Reform, which is nothing more nor less than to alter the existing Constitution of the State of Maryland for the purpose of breaking down the equality of Representation of each county in the House of Delegates, and giving, in effect, the whole Legislative these states—unhappily entailed upon them by their ancestors, while they were colonies of Great Britain. Their eminent citizens been formed between the Jackson party and the National Republicans of these places to gain this object.

At present we have neither time nor disposition to treat at large on this serious to-We express dissent, and wish to let it lie still, under a hope, that better reflections may consign it to oblivion, and that this plague will not attack the good people of the

But we entreat our fellow citizens of Baltimore and Frederick to pause and abstain from this revolutionizing project, which, we are convinced will be productive of all the heat and broil and tumult in Maryland that the doctrines of Nullification and ultra state rights are producing elsewhere. If they will not listen to our entreaties and be contented with all the good we so enviably enjoy under our practicably favourable system of Government, then we look out for safety, and we call upon the small counties and the ancient Metropolis to unite as a phalanx of defence around the Constitution, and to guard it and the Rights and Liberties of the People of the smaller and less populous counties, against the meditated schemes and assaults of grow-

ing power.
To improve systems as time and experience may point out defects, seems to be rational, but it is not always practicable to do that alone-when the doors are opened for tent was done in this country. To publish a change, under the plea of wholesome reform. the projectors, and schemer and aspirants, all set to work to execute their favourite designs, and a mob of destroyers are let in when only a small piece of work was required to be done by practical and ex-pert workmen. That part of Maryland where this spirit of innovation has shown itself, has no grief, nor wrong, nor denial to allege-they have not suffered, but grown fat and full and powerful under that state of things they now desire to change-if their movements are the restlessness of ambition fed with pow-

Priday the soch lust.
TH: CULBRETH, Olk.

Republican County Meeting.

At a meeting held at the Court House in Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the 12th Instant, by the friends of the National Administration, Doctor Benjamin Lee, was called to the chair, and Samuel L. Brooke, appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were manimously adopted:

Whereas it is incumbent upon all the members of the Republican party, professing to give a liberal support to the Administration of the General Government, to adopt such measures as in their opinion may be best calculated to promote harmony and joint co-opperation in all elections required by the Constitution of the General and State Governments; and whereas a Convention has been called to meet in the city of Baltimore in called to meet in the city of Baltimore in May next, to deliberate on the recommenda-tion of a suitable Candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, which Conven-tion will consist of delegates from the seve-ral States of the Union, interested in this

ral States of the Union, interested in this important election. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting warmly approve of the object of said Convention, and will cheerfully unite with our political friends in Anne-Arundel county, in the appointment of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved, That Samuel L. Brooke, and

Resolved, That Samuel L. Brooke, and John B. Brooke, of Upper Mark bough district, William G. Handy and George Semmes of Piscataway district, Clement T. Hillerry and John Waring, of Nottingham district, Hanry Tolson and Henry A. Callis, of Spalding's district, Thomas B. Crawford and Thomas Clements, of Bladensburg district, and Alexander Keech and Joseph L. Jones, of Vans Ville district, be recommended as proper persons to meet the delegates from Anne-Arundel county, at Vans Ville, on the first per persons to meet the delegates from Anne-Arundel county, at Vans Ville, on the first day of May, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Convention to meet in Baltimore in May next, and also to nominate de-legates to ment the Electoral Convention to e held at Rock Ville.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Globe and National Intelligencer, at Washington, city, and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis.

RENJAMIN LEB, Chairman.

SAMUEL I., BROOKE, Sector.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered at the Annual meeting of the Anpapolis Female Orphan Society, at the tequest of the Managers, by Professor Hux-

I must beg the indulgence of my hearers, to state, that I was unexpectedly requested, but a few days since, and while engaged under a pressure of other duties, to advocate the Charity, which has just now been presented to you, by the Manager's Report of the Female Orphan Society of Annapolis. Of the particular management of this Charity, it is lso proper to say, as an almost entire atranger here, I have but little knowledge. To me, it was enough, however, that my humblo efforts were solicited, for the benefit of a class of unfortunate persons, who ought never to appeal to the professors of Christ's Religion, in vain. I can only say, that I took up the cause of the orphan, as the cause of God; and if I have not erred, in the point of auty, in assuming so important an office, under such disadvantages, I am sure I shall find its discharge to have been a privilege; for, of the benevolence manifested by this Institution, it may be said, as of the "quality of mercy,"

"It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven,
"Upon the place beneath. It is twice bless'd,"
"It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes. takes.
"It is on attribute to God Himselfs.
"And earthly power, doth then show likest.

God's, "If hen mercy tempers justice."

It my remarks, thep, shall seem too brief-for the interest of the occasion, it is hoped disputs the model of the public or specific, excitoring to the model, the two committed by the period of the country in a the late of the public or specific, excitoring to the model, the two public or specific, excitoring to the model, the committed by the period of the country in a the late of the public or specific, excitoring to the model, the celligion, or maginary of the country in a the late of the late of the country in a the late of the country in a the late of the country in a the late of the late of the country in a the late of the late o the goodness of my hearers, in the circum-stances named, will find a sufficient apology.

wof Brus isr class of objects, man's consideration without any fault of in the Scripture, un-tion of 18ths poor.?? gently, do the Diving phatically withe Lord mong us by His will In regard to such an in regard to hack an wherever he may be ery for help, the wor shall's crety give him, be grieved when they that for this Thing, bless thee, in all thy puttest thy hand un puttest they hand unit only required thus, be done, will a will he hand also prescrib-open they hand wive poor, and to they need Such being the ge all charitable offices the whole number, c ceptionable, or so pr ing these female orp will, are deprived And God hath don-whether his people, weres to the blind, brothers and systems knowledge "if is to and he also maketh p is the particular for we are now concern erphanage! His we eas; but, in all the als of "the least of found at last, that I not only of the uffli the sufferer was on I put it, then, to candour of those w will be the fate of shall not be resened which surround the ignorance—they w bits-they will be dents, for gaining dering a few years ended, in the eteri let any person, bu tion from such a s and complicated v ful, the virtuous a ded for these chile persuaded, if bef will no longer on of his fellow weat claims upon his be

> of this fund; It may well for of inquiry, what quences of negl beart? Heaven those who turn d We know that th beral things," an pands all the not the elevated we know it is th liberal things, that we can appr of conduct, is, come over his by sordist influe peal, that can be wise person ral, nor the churis one of the se carsed by a se affectional except of necessary. of neglecting Saviour, to "go ever such negle formly, in the as the thrift of by his reaction for the poor, with God hath the principle of and therefore, jects of charit

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which surround them? They will grow up in ignorance—they will be contaminated by victors examples—they will form criminal habits—they will be driven to desperate expendents, for gaining a wretched superstance—and to have songs of saluation to the superstance of the saluation of the horrible pit and the miry clay. which surround them?. They will grow up in ignorance—they will be contaminated by vicious examples—they will form criminal habits—they will be driven to desporate expedents, for gaining a wretched subsistence of during a few years of shame and sorrow, by which, the destruction of the body, will be ended, in the eternal ruin if the soul! And let any person, but once witness, the transition from such a spectage of squalid poverty and complicated vice, in the neat and cheerful, the virtuous and cligious refuge, provided for these childs in of aorrow, and, it ampersuaded, if before he has given nothing, he will no longer antique, "a debtor," so a class of his fellow, catures, coseasing such strong claims upon his benefic use. Nay, it am so confident, that they who begive, to such purposes, on mere general invictions, would had their interest vastly increased, by actually entering the abode of want, that I may affirm, if they would go and "first look on this picture, and then on that," they stould "open their hands wide," and, instead of doling out their shillings; they would pour their pounds into the laps of the humane Managers of his fellow. ing out their shillings; they would pour their pounds into the laps of the humane Managers

of this fend:

It may well form, then, an anxious topic of inquiry, what must be the personal consequences of neglecting such appeals to the heart? Heaven has many ways of punishing those who turn deaf ears to its high beheats. We know that the "liberal soul, deviseth liberal things," and, in pursuance thereof, expands all the noble feelings, and strengthens the elevated principles of our nature; and, we know it is the award accepted, the lime, who, like young and lender plants, are growing in the loveliness of incompacts." beralthings, "and, in pursuance thereof, expands all the noble feelings, and strengthens the elevated principles of our nature; and, we know it is the award of neveron, that, "by libral things, he shall show." The least of chiefers, who, like young and lender plants, are growing in the loveliness of innoceance by the shall show." The least of conduct, is that "the thurlish soul, will be lift to conduct, is that "the thurlish soul, will be lift to conduct is that "the thurlish soul, will be lift to conduct is that "the thurlish soul, will be lift to conduct is that "the thurlish soul, will be lift to conduct is that "the thurlish soul, will be lift to conduct is that "the thurlish soul, will be lift to conduct is that "the thurlish soul, will be lift to conduct is the spirit, contracting his views, by sordid influences; till because the spirit, contracting his views, by sordid influences; till because the said to be beautiful."—This is one of the chart soil to shall no more be calted liberate, when so is so the said to be beautiful."—This is one of the said to be beautiful. This is one of the said to be beautiful. This is one of the beautiful.

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'might have everlasting life!"

thies of a heartless world. I only ask you to suppose such a separation to have taken place, in order that you may feel how much you ought to do to others, when you consider what you would wish that they should do to you. Imagine yourselves (a thing, indeed, in the course of a year, or a month, not impossible,) removed from your sweet offspring to the eternal world—Your children at first could not, of course, be sensible of the extent of their loss—But on coming to years of that of their loss—But on coming to years of

give utterance to her grief in language like the fullowing—

the fullowing—

"I heard them name my father's death, His home and tomo alike the wave, where and early I was taught to weep Beside my youthful mother's grave—

I was not your familiar tone:

If a had aught of memory.

I should not feel so all alone—

"My mather, does thy gentle eye lines from those distant stars on me!

Or, does the wind at evening, bear a message to the child from thee!

Does then pure for me, as I pime Again a parant's love to share!

I often kines heade thy grave, bear and pray to he a steeper there.

Unified:

Who diese not feel; who will not Aff, for steep heade the exact it a child! Go, then, all yo who head the exact it as child! Go, then, all yo who head the exact it as child. Go, then, all yo who head the exact it as child. He took up little children in firs gravious agains a parant slover the manner in which He took up little children in firs gravious agains and bleased them; and who have the as-

MARYIAND STATE LOTTERY No. 3, ER 1832.

Will be drawn in Saltimore on Saturday, the 28th of April next, by a combination of 60 numbers

and 9	dawn ball	ots.	1767	
1	STHEME.		. 3	
1 prize of	\$12,000	is	B12.0	100
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Whole Tickets 84; Halves 82; Quarters 81. For the ock of a splendid collection of Nos. apply at

CLARK'S. rner of Calvert and Market, N. W. corner of Gay and Market, and N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets-Where prizes hate been sold amounting to millions of dollars.

April IN CHANCERY, 10th April, 1832. Andrew Aldridge, Benjamin D. Higdon, Francis M. Alricks, and Benjamin Harrison.

Joseph N. Burch, James Iriwin, and William L. Hodgson.

Joseph N. Burch, James Iriwin, and William L. Hodgson.

THH 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 dibts due from Joseph N. Burch to James Iriwin or fur the sale of the property mentioned in and deed, the proceeds of sale to be appointed to the payment of the defendant Iriwin's claims, and the balance, if any, to the satisfaction of the complainants judgments, according to the respective priorities.

The bill states, that the complainants, Aldridge, Higdon and Alricks, at April Term, 1851. I Princa George County Court, recovered to acverse judgments against the said Joseph N. Burch, one for the sum of three thouses dedilars, current money damages, to be released or payment of one thousand dollars, and twenty-three dollars, and monty-six cents, with interest on two hundred and four dollars, and twenty-three dollars, from the fifth day of Documber, eighteen hundred and twantynine, on five hondred and fifty six dollars and forty three conts from the might day of November, eighteen hundred and fiventy-nine, and twenty-nine, on five hondred and fifty six dollars and forty night and a third tente cests, 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 Movember and forty night and a third tente cests, 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 Movember and forty night and a third tente cests.

The second second of the secon Hurch 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 whigations, substituted therefor, or any thereof, or any thiscount, 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 Iriwio, or his representatives, fail to may to him or them, the fail a tives, fail to pay to him or them, the full amount of any land or advance of mey 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. Hodg with, or his heirs, shall; on the request of the tors or assigns, proceed to sell the said slaves and the said and at public auction, on the premises, for cash, or on credit, as parties con-cerned may direct, and alter defraying all costs and charges attending the sale, shall, out of the money thence to arise, pay to the said James Iriwin, 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 sa-tisfy, the said bond, and all interest due thereon, and all and every of said notes, bills, frafts or obligations, which may be then due,

> charges, which may have accound thereon, and also all costs and charges which may have The bill further states, that said, deed operates by way of mortgage, and that the sums thereby due and secured, and payable on de mand—that the complainants are entitled to a decree for a sale of the property therein mentioned, the proceeds to be applied to the satis. faction of the claims of the said James Triwin. and the balance in discharge of the aforesaid udgment, according to their respective prior-ity—that the said property if properly ap-plied, will be amply sufficient to discharge the said James triwin's claims, and the complainants several judgments. The bill further states, that the whole or a greater part of the money due to the said James Iriwin, or for which he is responsible for the said Joseph N. Burch, has been paid, and that a very small part thereof, if any, is now due—that the besuffered to remain unsatisfied for the purpose of protecting the property from the executions of said Burch's creditors, and particularly against the complainant's executions.
> The bill also states, that the said William

and the residue as they may become 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 Iriwin all advances made by him, and pay and satisfy the said bond, bitls, notes, drafts and obligations, which may be then due,

together with all discount, interests, costs and

The bill also states, that the said William L. Hodgeon, and James Iriwin, reside in the town of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, without the jurisdiction of this court.

It is thereupon, this teath day of April 1883, 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 teath day of May next, give notice to the should deen tank to the substance and object of the bill, that they may be worsed to appear in this court in person, or by sudiction, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not past as prayed, or the 20th August next.

RAMSAY WAIERS,

April 19.

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April 19. Reg. Cur. Can.

No. 1 in which whe said 48 48 50 Prime of \$250 bearder ral small Primes in both clause. Look to No. Three for more L

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY CLASS NO. 3, FOR 1832.

On Saturday the 28th April, 1882.

Sixty number Luttery-nine drawn Ballots

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Tickets 84-Haires 2-Quarters L.

Tickets and Shares for Sale At E. DUBOIN

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE. April 19.

April 19.

SIDUCION OF MINDINGS GRADS.

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, in Md. letters of a ministration on the personal estate of Lydia Harling, late of said county, deceased. All person having claims against the said deceased, are her by warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of January sext, they may otherwise by the be excluded from all benefit of the said estath. Given under our hands this 8th day of March 1832.

ROBERT TIPPETS.

March 25.

J. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned har-A baring or in any way employing my Boy SOLOMON, without a written permission from me. L GREEN

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of fiert facias, issued out of Anne Acondel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Richard Igiphart and Wil-

liam L. Hamsnord, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and fur 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 fract of land lying and being in the fourth Election district called Champion Forrest, 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 aforward

LUSHROD W. MARRIOTT

LAND FOR RENT OR SALE.

hundred and seventy acres on accommodating terms, or I will rent it for the balance of the present year. Persons dispusing to rent-or purchase, will call upon the subscriber or Mr. George Wells of Innapolis.

March 25 JOHN 8. SELLMAN

South River Bridge Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY OLVEN to the stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for Nine Directors, to manage the affirm of said Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the heter of Williamson & Swann in Annapolis on MORDAY the 7th day of May next at 5 o'clock E March 12.

TH: FRANKLIN Treasurers Sw

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

LAMBRIDGE AND EASTOR.

The Sterm Boat MARKED will commende her regular router for Annapolis. Cambridge (by Castle Haven.) and Starting lower end Dugas's wharf, and continue to there Baltimore in every Tuenday and Friday Morning. At 7 o'clock, from her usual place of starting lower end Dugas's wharf, and continue to there Baltimore in every Tuenday and Friday Morning. At 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season.

Passage to Castle Haven or Katele. In the Castle R. B. All Baggage at, the risk of the corner or officers.

LEMIL. G. TAYLOR Cast.

March St.

200

LORD BYROWS FIRST LOVE. nated in the death of the unfortunate is-

Some new circumstances have lately come before us in relation to this passion of the no-ble bard, and we think they are worthy of remembrance. The world is now as fond of remembering, as it was once bent on forgeting Byren.

The poet, as he himself admits, was some

The poet, as he himself admits, was some years younger than Mary Chaworth.

"The maid was on the eve of womanhood,
The youth had fewer summers, but his heart,
Had far outgrown his years."

An engagement took place between them, or at least their friendship would have terminated in marriage, if a Mrs. Musters had not commenced a system of Managuvring to win the heiress of Annesly for her son, a chival-ric, gay, fiberal young man, lack Musters. The report is, that in order to do this, she played off her own charms, which were very powerful, upon the susceptible young Lordling. Under the fascination of her maturer beauty, Byron was led off from his ardent pursuit of Miss Chaworth. Jack, in the in-terim, pressed his suit, succeeded, married the lovely Mary, adopted her name, and the rejected poet left his native land. With this explanation, we derive new pleasure from the poems relating to this early attachment.

In his celebrated poem, the dream com-mencing with "Our life is two fold," he gives a most animated description of his attach ment, and of the effect which their subsequent meeting, in 1813, had upon the lady, She became deranged, and indeed was never entirely free from indisposition afterwards. We advise our poetical readers to refer to this poem, and read it attentively. The lines well thou art happy," have more particular reference to this meeting, and his caressing her favourite child.

Well thou art happy, and I sel That I should thus be happy too, For still my heart regards by weal, Warmly as it was wont to

Thy husband's blest—all 'twill impart.

Some pangs to view his a ppier lot—

But let them pass, obnow my heart

Would hate him if he ly'd thee not. When late I saw the favourite child, I thought my jealous heart would break; But when the unconscious infant smiled, I kiss'd it for its pother's aske.

I kiss'd it and epress'd my sig ha, ace to sect And they we all to love and me Mary! adies, I must away;
While thou art blest, I'll not repine,
But mar thee I can never stay;
My heaf; would soon again be thine.

We have no room for the residue of these beautiful lines. The subject and the author will be, through all succeeding time, objects of admiration, of sympathy and regret. Albany Dai. Adv.

GARDEN OF THE TUILERIES. By N. P. Willis, one of the editors of the New York Mirror.

The garden of the Tuileries is an idle man's paradise. Magnificent as it is in extent sculptures and cultivation, we all know that statues may be too dumb, gravel walks too long and level, and trees and flowers and fountains a little too Platonic, with any degree of beauty. But the Tuileries are peopled at all hours of sunshine with to me, the most lovely objects in the world-children. You may stop a minute, perhaps, to look at the thousand gold fishes in the basin under the palace win-dows, or follow the swans for a single voyage round the fountain in the broad avenueyou will sit on your hired chair (at this season) under the shelter of the sunny wall, and gaze at the children chasing about, with attending Swiss maids, till your heart outwearied your eyes, or the palace strikes five. I have been there repeatedly aince I have been in Paris, and have seen pothing like the children. They move my heart always, more than any thing under heaven; but a French child, with an accent that all your paid masters cannot give, and man-ners, in the midst of its romping, that mock to the life the air and courtesy for which Paris has a name over the woold, is enough to make one forget Napoleon, though the column of Vendome throws its shadow within sound of their voices. Imagine sixty even acres of beautiful creatures (that is the extent of the garden, and I have not seen such a thing at an ugly French child)—broad avenues an ugly French child)—broad avenues know that our rulers, and the people of this agreeting away as far as you can see

The Putteries are costainly very magnifi-cent, and to walk across from the Seine, to the Rivelli, and look up the endless walks

are exceedingly picturesque.

From the National Intelligencer.

CONGRESSIONAL BURIAL GROUND To the Editors: - Every stranger who visits Washington, feels a curiosity to stroll to the spot which has been set apart as the last resting place of the dead in this city. It is situa-ted on a gentle elevation at a short distance from the western bank of the Anacesta river and is of considerable extent. A brick wall has been thrown around it, and two avenues have been partially laid out; but still it is in a state which, as a national burial ground, is not such as might be expected. There are moments when the mind sinks into melanchesociety lose their power, and become 'dull, stale and unprofitable;' and the gloomy but salutary reflection is forced upon it, that we shadows in the wide and beautiful world that surrounds us. It is at such mo-ments that a solitary walk amid the repositories of the dead, becomes a source of melancholy enjoyment, and when all the allure-ments and blandishments of life are regarded with indifference or disgust. Among the mute but eloquent monuments of mertality which surround us, where the bitterness of hatred, the insatiability of avarice, and the fire of ambition," are no longer known—are forever baried in the tomb which covers them, our minds insensibly fall into that train of melancholy thought which such a scene is calculated to inspire, and become softened and mellowed by the salutary reflections it excites. Burial grounds, therefore, should never be neglected, but should claim the special care of the living, as the last repositaries of those they loved, admired, and esteemed, while in being, and is calculated to elicit that pensive but soothing train of thought, which all must indulge who are not brutalized, or rendered callous by a long intercourse with the living world. The Greeks, Romans, and other nations of antiquity, paid great attention to their burial grounds. These were ornamented with tombs, trees and flowers, and visited frequently with feelings of the deep-est veneration and respect. The trees em-ployed were the cypress and the elm, and now, in modern Greece, according to Mr. Guy, these elms, after a long succession of ages, have formed in their cemetaries the most beautiful groves. The elm has been se-lected from the most remote antiquity, as the most appropriate symbol of sorrow, and because it bears no fruit and affords a fine shade. It should be accompanied by the cypress, the "Fidele ama des morts, protecteur de leur cendre." the arbor vitze, and funeral yew. The arbor vitæ is planted in the beautiful burial ground of Pere la Chaise; and Phillips remarks that in a few years more this ground will be a mountain filled with dead bodies, and a forest composed of trees of life.' I should like to see the 'funeral yew' decorating the burial ground of this city, and casting its dark, and solemn, and sombrous shade over the last resting place of mortality. But the finest burial ground ornament, and at the same time the most beautiful emblem of affection and tenderness, is the rose. The Greeks and the Romans frequently made it their dying request, that roses should be yearly planted

and strewed upon their graves. "Et tenera ponerat ossa rosa."

The Turks sculpture a rose on the tombs of all usmarried ladies; and in Poland, the

Wm. O'llare. as an ugly French child)—broad avenues at an ugly French child)—broad avenues at an ugly French child)—broad avenues care to the attributing away as far as you can see, covered with little foreigners (so they seem to me) dressed in gay colours and laughing and rempine and talking French in all the amusing mixture of baby passions and grown up magners and answer me—is it not high better worth seeing than all the grand palaces that shut it in?

Many that our rantom to evince their respect to the promoter of those who have passed away from this world, and to see that their national but a rial ground was decorated by the hand of affection and taste. It would tend to strip death and the grave of some of their gloom and horror, and make it the resort of those who love to indulge in solemu, but use ful reflection. The remaintic burial ground know that our rulers, and the people of this Capt. John Philips city, are anxious to svince their respect to the P. S. Annapolis, ful reflection. The romantic burial ground of Pere-la-Chaise, near Paris, is a model for the Rue Rivoli, and look up the endless walks and under the long perfect arches cut through the trees, may give one a very pretty surprise for once—but a winding lane is a better place to enjoy the loveliness of green leaves, and a single New England elm, letting down its alender branches to the ground in the fulmitable grass of nature, has, to my eye, more beauty than all the clipped visias from the king's palace to the died of Etolic, the Champ. Rhyses includive.

Une of the flaest things in Paris, by the way, is the view from the ferrace in front of the palace to this 'Arch of Triumps, cassmenced by Rapoleon at the extremity of the Elysian Fields,' a single avenue of about two miles. The part beyond the gardens is the fashionable drive, and by a causter on horseimitation, a brief account of which is aubjoin-

Our carriage are every my handsome and better hang, and the horse are harmonically and gracefully. The handsome ing valueles here make a great show, it is true, for the box, with its heavy handsome night is the remained state of the bright liveries; but the elegant, converted in their bright liveries; but the elegant, converted in their bright liveries; but the elegant, converted in the state and fitness.

The best driving I have seen is by the king's whips, and really it is beautiful to she his retique on the road, four and five coaches and saix, with footmen and outriders in scarlet liveries, and the finest horses possible for speed and action. His Majesty generally takes the outer edge of the Champs Ulyses on the bank of the river, and the rapid glimpses of the bright show through the breaks in the wood are exceedingly picturesque.

The best driving I have seen is by the king's whips, and really it is beautiful to she his retique on the road five coaches and six, with footmen and outriders in scarlet liveries, and the finest horse possible for speed and action. His Majesty generally takes the outer edge of the Champs Ulyses on the bank of the river, and the rapid glimpses of the bright show through the breaks in the wood are exceedingly picturesque. the nation by their wisdom while living. This sanctuary has been appropriated, in part, for the burial place of the Legislators and officers of the nation, who die at the seat of overnment; and it behooves those who survive them, and who hold the stations they once held, to bestow some little attention to the improvement and decoration of a spot which may be their last resting place. A small appropriation by congress would be sufficient to erect a lodge or dwelling for the sexton, and improve and ornament the principal avenues through the ground. And this, I am gratified to learn, has been proposed to the house of representatives by one its committees, and will, I trust, for the sake of the nation and of the dead, as well as the living, be granted by congress this session.

MORTALITY.

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MORTALITY.

MEADOW in fine order. Any one inclined to purchase, will show the prepriy to any person inclined to purchase, will show the prepriy to any person inclined to purchase. Application can be made to me in the city of Baltimore, as also to Capt, Owens, who will give information as to terms, &c.

BENJAMIN MCENEY:

(AINING in the Post Office, Annapolis, Marc Adam T. Allen, Bamuel Anderson,

Judge Archer.

Enoch Cloud-2

Henry Coulter, Jos. Clark, M. W. Conner.

Singleton Durall, Francis H. Davidge,

Capt. Jno. Duncan

C. Edelen,

oseph Evans, ohn B. Eccleston.

id 8. Foster,

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Godfrey,

H.

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Gilmore-2

Graves, Gaither-

Win. Hamon-3 William J. Hyde, Tłomas Highes-5 Ann H. Hanson,

John Hall,

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Joshua T. Jo Thos. Johnsto

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John Lithgow.

Joseph Merrich

Dr. R. Marrie

James Mills.

Hugh M'Elderry Capt. T. S. Mus Mrs. Dr. Marries

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Thomas Phelps,

Philip Palmer, Robert Prout

Mrs. Pindar

Anthony Robinson John A. Reagell, Dr. James Beards

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Joseph Howard.

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Wm. B. Barney, Stephen Beard, Mary Ann Bright, Samuel Belmear, Eliza A. Bernard. C . 1 . 1 . . . Claud Henry Cooke. Wm. Cayton, Geo. Cooke, Charles Carroll,

Gapt. Thos. Car Capt Samuel Gur Capt. Connelly, Capt. E. O. Coup

Wm. H. Davis, Juliann Duvall,

George Ellis, Capt, Jos. Ellwell, C. W. Edgely,

Augustus T. Francis, Arthur G. Frolingsby,

Albina S. Gover. Capt. Josish Griswole Ann S. Griffith. Lydis A. Greenwell, Capt. M Gaskins-2

Jesac Holland. Thes. C. Hambleton, John J. Hudine, Capt. Charles Haskell, Capt. James Hooper, Capt. James Harvey,

Leonard Iglebart, Capt. A. Insley, Sarah Ann Jackson,

Elizabeth Linthicum,

Ospt. Mercadier Horatio McPherson, B. W. Marriott-2 Prancis M'Ginnis, William Mayo, Dr. W. S. M'Pherso ames A. Milburn,

Nelson Nichola,

Dr. Planton. Thomas Price, Richard Potts. John B. Pettibe

John Quynn, Benjamin Ray, Thomas Robinson, Osb., Ridgely—2 Lewis P. Hoss—2

Joseph N. Stocket-5

Capt: Wingste, J. M. Werns, James White, William Wur, Easteriah Willi

Joseph M. Tate-2

Lucretis Stockett,
Robert Swann,
Mary Swann 2
Richard Standbary
John 9. Sellman,
John Stellings,
Renjamin Scotte,
Dr. Wm. Sands.
Total Tyson,
Capt. Thatches,
Reorge Treakle,
Wm. H. White,
Geo. Winchesta
Richard S. Wan

at the shortest notice, and so the most reasons-ble terms.

GIDEON WHITE.

P. S.—He will collect debts with all possithe state of the state of

LAND FOR SALE. HB subscriber offers for sale a TRACT

nformation a

BENJAMIN M.CENEY.

LOTTERY LAW. BILL, entitled, A further additional sup-plement to an act to amend the Lottery

System.

Bec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever the Commissioners 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 aeventy nine, the said Commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorised 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 Lottery which shall have been approved or autho. tery which shall have been approved or author rised by the said Commissioners; Provided 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 authorise the sale of any of said tickets, except at the place which shall be designed therefor, in such license, and by the person or persons to whom such licens shall be granted or assigned; and that the licenses 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

We certify that the aforegoing is a true copy from the original law, which passed both branches of the legislature of Maryland, at December session 1831. Given under our ands at the city of Annapolis this beth March

GEORGE G. BREWER, Cik, House Del. Md. JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Cik. Senate Md.

Editors of country papers in Maryland will publish the above four times and send their bill to the Comm moners of Lotteries.

> RATTLER. THIS thorough bred and

beautiful HORSE.

will stand the ensuing season at Queen Anne and Upper Mariborough, Prince-George's coun RATTLER is a chesnut, fell 15 hands Si

inches high, with a remarkship fine, short and glossy coat of hair, (the surest indication of high blood,) with strong, clean hone, great muscular power, and as symmetrical in form, and graceful and easy in action, as any horse in-

cular power, and as symmetrical in form, and graceful and easy in action, as any horse in Virginia.

The pedigree of RATTERR is short, and as rich as blood can make it. The following extract of a letter from James J. Harrison, Eagle gentleman well known to the racing world, will astisfy even the most acrupulous of the purity of his blood:

"RATTLER was aired by the celebrated race horse Timoleon, the best son of Archy, his dam by Constitution, by Diemes, and out of the same of Timoleon. This mare was by the old imported Saltrace, which was by O'Kelly's celebrated English Relipse, his g g dam Old Wildair, g g g dam, Fearnough', g g g g dam, Driver, g g g g, the imported Yampire, g g g g g Fallow. He is of the stock of Mr. Benjamin Jones, of Greensville. Rattram has as much Diemed blood in him as any horse in the United States, and I believe partakes of more crosses—Gonstitution, by Diemed, the sire of his dam—Timoteon, by Archy, by Diemed, his sire—all Mr. Jones' run—they stand No. 1 in the Calendar of America. Timoleon, Kate, Aritus, Mail of Lodl, Snow Storm, Bally Walker, Sally M. Gee, and many other fine racers are of the Block." Your itered in the same plocks." True particularies as fig.

"E. MASON: I Diese titl, Stanton, Lat. 10. 115A

THOMAS T. MINADES.

NOTICE IS HEREIV EVEN.

THAT the subscriber of lenst Arends County, hath obtained from the Organic Gourt of Anne-Arundal county, in Mayland, letters featamentary on the newest inte of Blijah Redramid, late of Anne-Arundal County, decreased. All persons having stains against the said deceased, are hereby wared to exhibit the same, with the conchern hereal, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of September next, they may otherwise by her be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under by hand this 18th day of March 1852.

JOHN ARNOLD, Engager.

JOHN ARNOLD, E.

G. I. GRAMMER. JR.

RESPECTFULLY notifies his triends and the public, that he has just spened, of he residence of his faller, nearly opposite the large brick building formerly occapied as a Boarding House by Mrs. Bobinson.

A choice and well selected assortment of

GROOMBIES

which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash. Dec. 15, 10 4 . 1

PRESH PALL & WINTER, GOODS. GEORGE M'NEIR. MERCHANT TABOR

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

Patent Finished Cloths Of various qualities and colours, with CASSIMIRAS AND VALUE OF

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 rasm-

TOWABLE STYLE, for oasny or to punctual men

Sept- 29, 1831.

TO RENT. THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT, frontile on Green Street, former-To a good Tenant the , at will be low. Also, the OFFICE in West Street between the offices of Alexander Randalf and J. H. Nicholson, Esquires. The rent of the atter property is

fixed at 850 per annum. R. Y. JONES.

Jan. 26. PASSAGE TO BROAD CREEK.

MAJOR JINES' Sloop leaves Annapolity for Broat Creek, on Mondays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M., thence passenger will be taken in the mail stage to Geor's four Mye 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.

o'clock, P. M. same evenings. Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek 81 50. rom Broad Creek to Queen's town from Broad Creek to Easton

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

All baggage of the click of the owners, BERY ROBINSON.

Cash for Megrobs WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes from 12 to 25 years of age,

field hands

also, mechanics

of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will de well
to give de a call, as we are determined to give
HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, then any
purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this
market. Any communication in writing will
be promptly attended to. We can seal these
be found at Williamson's Hotel, Amapela,
LEGG & WILLIAMS. December 15, 1651.

NOTICE THE subscriber has taken up a small BCHOONER that was aground on a against Kenn polar in the Enstern Bar of and Island; the schooler was glundered, assembled was a perfect wreck, without mant it sails, the stern belong out so much that he assemble the vener the control was a barrel or two on board, which a marked and or two also. The awards to warre it reduced or two also. The awards to warre it reduced April 5.

PRINTED AND

JONAS

Church-Str

RICE-THREE D

BUTH

Weep not, weep not we have to make . The flowers will grow the flowers will grow the flowers will grow the flowers when have the flowers we might not bear it in winter frost and we never hoped to when but a fairy with disneing step, and eyes that unit and the flowers was too clear the flowers was too clear within her radiant too like their natt Too changeable these Too changeable the Now burning with a

Now with just one She was too thought its shell the spirit vand when she smiled We only feared the The crimson deepen Her blue eyes sho And every day she a And every hout mi And every hour me Her childhood was a The lessing and be ton sky, which was Hath but its own? This carth was not for Nothing of earth Twas but a resting Between the work

ELUAHS God not in the Whi der-nor in the

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A hurricane in angressept by him sto
The forest fell before The rocks were shir God was not in the Tras but the whirl h ceased. The air Came, muffling u. When, through the An earthquake the The frighted eagle
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fied was not in the
Twas but the rollin
The trampling of 1 Twee still again-When swift from h To earth devouri Down to its depth
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That lighted through At last a voice all a Rose sweetly on Yet rose so shrill an In heaven and es It spoke of peace, It spoke as angels: For God himself For oh! it was a fur That bade the tree

LOSS OF T And Dreadful This ship, the by Capt. Hamsah
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IR. JR.

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OUSE and LOT,

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Brice B. Brewer.

ill be low. Also, between the offi-d J. H. Nicholson, letter property is

R. J. JONES.

AD CREEK. leaves Annapolitiondays and Fri

thence passenger the Geen's fewn arrive, at Baston P. M. Raturn-clock, A. M. on arrive at Boad

Annapolis, by 5

oad Creek 81 50. s-town Ban of William.

ROBINSON.

of the same

DS:

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

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

BDITH -- LE L Weep not, weep not, that in the spring We have to make a gave; The flowers will grow, she dirds will sing. The early costs wave.

And make the sod wy a spreading fair for her who sleeps below; We might not beer to lay her there, In winter frost and now.

We never hoped to keep her long; When but a fairy child, with dancing step, and hird-like song, and synchling shadowy and frail. Was eyes that unity smiled, and synchling shadowy and frail. Was eyes in her mirth; we look it a flower that one rough gals Would bear away from earth. There was too cleak and blue a light within her radiant eyes, They were too beautiful, too brighty Too like their native akies; Too changeable the roce which shed its colour on her face, Now with just one faint trace. She was too thoughtful for her years,

Now with Just one taint trace.

She was too thoughtful for her years,
Its shell the spirit wore;
And when she smiled away oue fears,
We only feared the more.

The crimson deepened on her cheek,
Her blue eyes shone more clear,
And every day she grew more wear,
And every hour more dear. And every hour more dear.

Her childhood was a happy time.

The lessing and beloved:

Fin sky, which was less native clime.

Hath but its own removed.

This careh was not for one to whom.

Nothing of earth was given.

Twis but a resting place, her tomb,

fletween the world and Heaven.

> ELUAH'S INTERVIEW. By T. CAMPBELL.

God not in the Whirlwind—not in the Thun-der—nor in the Flame—but in the still small voice.

On Horeb's Block the prophet stood—
The Lord before him passed;
A harricane in angry mood
Swept bil him strong and fast;
The forest fell before its force,
The rocks were shivered in its course;
God was not in the blast.
Twas but the whirlwind of his breath,
Amouncing danger, wreck, and death.
It crassed. The air grow multima cloud. Announcing danger, wreck, and death.
It cessed. The air grew mute—a cloud
Came, musting on the suffi
When, through the mountain, deep and loud,
An earthquake thundered on;
The righted eagle sprang in air,
The wolf ran howing from his lairn—
God was not in the storm.
Twas but the rolling of his car.
The trampling of his steed from far. Tree still again—and nature stood And calmed her ruffled frame; When swift from heaven a fiery flood When swift from heaven a firty noon.
To earth devouring came:
Down to its depth the secan fled.
The sick sing sun looked wan and dead.
Yet dod filled not the flame.
Twis but the terior of tils eye
That lighted through the troubled sky.
At last a voice all still and small, Hose sweetly on the ear.
Yet rose so shyll and clear, that all It rose so shill and clear, marking in heaven and earth might heat. It spoke of peace, it spoke of love, it spoke as angels speak above. For God himself was these. For God it was a father's voice. That hade the arembling heart rejoice.

Loss of the Ship Huntley, And Dreadful sufferings of the Crew.

This ship, the property of Messrs. Cannon & Miller of Liverpool, and communded
by Capt. Hannah, sailed from St. Andrew's,
N. B. on the 43th alt. On the 4th inst. in
lat 49 50, Jon: 21 nearly 1,000 miles from
the Coast of Iroland, sho was struck by a heaty sea, which stove in her stern. The master and crow sought reduge in the tops, where
they remained for two days. On the third
day, the weather having moderated, they succeeded in getting the loog boat out. Unforthey remained for two days. On the third day, the weather having moderated, they succeeded in getting the long-boat out. Unfortunately, they could not provure any provisions, and the master and crow, hixteen in mether, committed themselves to the mercy of the waves, with only the clothes' they had on, and without provisions, except a few pieces raw aft their, without water, nid without provisions, except a few pieces raw aft their, without water, nid without provisions, except a few pieces raw aft their, without water, nid without reven a compass. After having boed but lettle shout for nine days, diring which a bey sined John Biggin, died from eating the raw sent and drinking the sait water, they made, six the 12th trust, Bine Head, and were desired from Eafin Island, about forty miles from westpose on the coast of Ireland. A boat westing and related the provisions, was built up the the sait after the provision of the sait and the sait distribution of the sait of the water of the water of the two days of the sait and the form and the sait and the form and the sait and the desired from Eafin Island, about forty miles from westpose on the coast of Ireland. A boat westing sait the sait state to the ramitante could be get to remake assistance to lift them out of the sait water, and the sait water, and the sait water of the sait and their own escape, in all human foresight, with the last own and the sait own and the

confer and the Datchman, didd before their remared. It was feared that some more of the crew could not long aurrive, having been frost bitten before they left St. Andrew to.—Captain Hannah, his son, the second mate, and three or four of the seamen are likely to acoren to said , and

Particulars of the loss of the ship Crown, from
Liberpool to Charleston, S. C. and ten of
the Crew, including the Master.
On Saturday the 4th inst. at 10 minutes
past 6 P. M. blowing a strong gale from the
southward, and a heavy sea runolug, while
the vessel was on the larboard tack, the exptant directed his chief mate to heave the ship
the had hardly given the word of command,
when the vessel strucks and so situated, the when the vessel strucks and so situated, the scone on board, wherein was a crew of 21 persons, must caffle description, and be awful in the extreme.—Suffice it to say, that minute guns from the vessel, and lights of distress aboved that she had been wrecked on the Great Rusk Bank, between Cahore and Morriscottle, and these simple was transfer. riscastle, and these signals were promptly answered by the coast guards at Cahore and Morriscastle. Bise lights, rockets, and a succession of flashes were kept up, and 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 his is the materal and epier aim of all

thus unfortunately situated. To get 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, purting from the stem to the kelson; 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 other one, all to be ready to take in the orew 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 tail 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 abore, 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 abart 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 mixer rigging, and the unfortunate master, neglecting to se-dure himself, was carried away on the swelf; a faint cry was heard from him, but he was seen no more. The steward, in getting rum out of the cabin, was drowned at the same time, and the second mate; and the two other 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 peritous and fearful moment, leaving fifteen persons trusting to the masts of the vessel for safety, as all the full (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 north, with no living soul on hoard; but the person in the launch, who was cook of the vessel, came on shore safely, although he had been hurt on leaving the abid. He stated ho telt most awfully his desolate condition when the boat broke adrift, and that the cries of his shipmates on board, when they found the boat going, were most awfull and distressing; but he had no power to assist them, as the Cahore strand, and the other was found more boat drifted away, and his atmost endeavour was necessary for his own preservation. He first went forward and secured more perfectly the leak. He next got an our and steered the boat for the light on shore, before the

wind at sea.

He saw the light with ease, and repeatedly
til he came to the optside 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

wind at sea.

Notwithstanding this unsuccessful attempt on the part of the coast guard, the chief officer got a crew of volunteers, and in a country boat again laanched affect, for the purpose of saving the shipwrecked crew that, after an ineffectual attempt to round the point, the boat was beaten back, and compelled to make the land, which fortunately she safely effected.

the land, which fortunately she safely effected.

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 shortly after by the inclemency of the weather. One man also dropped from the bowsprit, unable longer to support himself, and another lost his life at the jib-boom end, whereto he lashed himself; for the bits on the deck giving way, the heel of the bowsprit rose and ting way, the heef 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 already gone, the vessel was breaking in pieces, and their only shelter was a small part of the how 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 canvass was instintly cast away, and ten men on their frail bark holsted a temporory 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 alt learn a lesson to worship and adors Him, who is not only able but wil-ling to save, and who can accomplish all things by the most simple means, when the heart of man shrinks from the task, and reason abandons the subject with desponding gloom.

HORRIBLE NARRATIVE. Among the contents of Van Diemen's Land Papers received on Saturday, we find the fol-

lowing: On Friday last, Edward Broughton and Matthew Macavoyt convicted of abscouding 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 graye. He was confined two years in Guilford 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 rot-

Jy called Up-and-down Dick, a taliman, 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 bout sixty years of age—Patrick Pagan, a boy of a west deprayed character, about 18 years old and the two malefactors, Broughton and Macavey, who suffered on the gallows on Briday. These men happened to be at one of the out stations at Macquarie harbour, and

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 refused him nothing in his power; nevertheless, on his departure, he joined with his four companions in robbing him of every article he had, not leaving him even a loaf of bread to abbeint on, though he was without a morsel, and three day must have clapsed before he could obtain any more from the main settlecould obtain any more from the main settle-ment; and Broughton had besides, at various times, tried to be accessary 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 consta-ble, and the unwilling or passive instrument of flogging the men, and he therefore hated

of flogging the men, and he therefore hated them.

One would have thought that these five men, thus embarked in a most perilous journey, would have been knit together in one interest for their mutual safety and protection.
But the very contrary was the case, as the sequel proved. They riewed each other with the most murderous feetings, jentous of the possession of the only axe which they carried among them. Issue one should drive it into the head of the other, for that was their mode of slaughter upon one another, while the wretched with the men as a seles.

The Mountains of Mountains of the very contrary was the case, as the sequest proved. They riewed each other with the most murderous feetings, jentous of the possession of the only axe which they carried among them. Issue one should drive it into the head of the other, for that was their mode of slaughter upon one another, while the wretched of widths and asless.

The Mountains (Mountains of 1820—21, an act was passed authorizing the session of Congress for 1820—21, an act was passed authorizing the raining of a company of 42 men to explore the Rocky Mountains, and north from the Mexican line, the Behring Straits, and 85 degrees north latitude.—

We have endeavoured to lay our latitude to assured by many of our citizens that it is within their recultections. From the foundation of the middle of the state of the company have been absent (nearly films the company have been absent (nearly films).

them. Every principle—every feeling of hamanity 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 company, 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 horde 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 flutchinson, and to eat his body for support, and drew lots among them who should be the one to drive the fatal axe into his head.

The least flut and Recognization of the part of the party williams, from past Albania, and to eat his body for support, and drew lots among them who should be the one to drive the fatal axe into his head.

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 flutchinson, and to eat his body for support, 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 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 alarmed (said Broughton, and Macavoy's stateed (said Broughton, and Macavoy's statement was of the same tenor, these are his very 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 mysman, and
they ought to do it between them, that they
might be in the same trouble as me. Fagan might be in the same trouble as me. Fagan strack him the first blow. He saw him coming, 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 expected 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 rome with him to set some snares to try to extch a Kangaroo. We left Pagan by the fire, and when we had gone about three hundred 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 Pagan that he might not be evidence against us. would not agree to it, saying I could trust my life in his hands, and we returned to the

Od our return to the fire, Broughton continued, 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, Ned? 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 snares down, Ned? Fashi no, there are snares, enough if you did but know it. I sat behind him, Macavoy was beyond mer 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 i lying on his back with a dreadful cut in his head, and the blood pouring from it; Macavoy was standing over him with the axe in his hand. I said, you murdering rascal—you be —y dog! what have you done? He said this will save our lives, and struck him another of blow on the head with the axe. Fagan only proaned after the second. Macavoy then cut his throat with a razor through the windpipe. We then stripped off his clothes and it was lighter to carry, and would not be so easily discovered. About four days aftar that we gave openalyes up at Maguire's Marell. (a hut belonging to Mr. Nicholas, at the junction of the Shannon and the Ouse, or Big River. Two days before we had heard some dogs that had caught a kangardo—they were wild dogs—we saw nobody—we get the kan—the were never never lound, supposed to have been killed ner head of Columbia river. Two days before we had heard some dogs that had caught a kangardo—they were wild dogs—we saw nobody—we get the kan—the macaning the ledians and some by accidogs that had caught a kangardo-they wild dogs—we saw nobody—we got the kan-garoo, and threw away the remainder of Fa-gan's body. I wish this to be made public after my death.

EDWARD BROUGHTON.

Attest-John Bulsen.

Washington City, and last there in July 1821, from thence they proceeded to Eric, where they went on board the topsail schooner, captain Birdsell, landed at Green Bay and wantered—went by Prairie du Chien to St. Anterbony's Falls, Mississippi—went up to St. Peter's 300 miles in search of lead mines, where they discovered very valuable ones—wintered there—went down the same river, and down Mississippi to the month of the Missouri, thence up the Missouri to the foot of the Bocky Mountains—wintered there, and continued to the middle of August—then crossed the Mountains, and were west eight years. ed the Mountains, and were west eight years. While travelling by the Frozen Ocean, and having been over into Asis, south towards the head of Columbia river, they were evertaken by a snow storm and compelled to build hou-ses 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 only food the horses had was birch bark which the company cut and carried to them by walks ing on the snow with snow shoes. Each of the company was armed with a double barrelled rifle, made for the purpose, a brace of pistols, sword, butcher knife, and a tomahawk with an edge and three spikes. Added to these they carried on a horse a small brans piece of ordnance taken from General Burgovne in the revolution. After passing the mountains they passed 386 different Indian tribes, some perfectly white, some preferred. tribes, some perfectly white, some entirely covered with hair, (denominated the Esau Indians who were among the most singular,) and so wild that the company were compelled to mensions, which was a part of their duty, whilst others evinced the most friendly disposition.

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 enaded, and only about thirty, of the In-dians escaped—the rest were killed or wounded. 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 animas

river. Ten of nineteen of the survivors are lame, some by the Indians and some by accilame, some by the Indians and some by accident. Capt. Leavensworth is among the humber. 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 apon 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 Lescized a pistol from his saddle, and shot him duad, after which he was got sele to camp. We are aware the above sketch is very imperfect and far from being estisfactory, but it will at least prove interesting. The autes taken by the compeny will be nublished, and we look with some anxiety for a notice of their artival in Washington. It cannot fail of being gratifying to the citizent of the country to know that even a past of the coate pany have returned, besides the joy it must give their relatives and friends.

BCROES. RCHASE TO DE EGROES,

to bell, will do well letermined to give AVES, than any be hereafter in this WILLIAMS

inclusive. From the different Mew York Journals before us we make the following ex-The most important news brought by these

of the French troops in Italy. A ship of the line and two frigates, with troops on board, arrived at Ancona on the 21st Pebruary: 1000 men disembarked the following day—the Pon-tificial 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 disagree-ment with Austria, and that in fact it was with the full knowledge, and, to a certain ex-tent, approbation, of the great leaking Powers of Burope, that the expedition was un dertaken. These Powers, says our authority, clearly understand that the maintenance of Cassimir Perior'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 nain 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 was requisite to have some popular feature on the side of the Minister.
The London Times treats the whole expe

dition as uncalled 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 auxie ty 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 unfithess 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, Cardi-nal Albani has established a criminal tribunal, which is to condemn to the gallies or to death, persons politically obsurious."

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 Pontificial 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 of this small army with great enthusiasm. But they must have been altogether disap-pointed. 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 bas 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 exthan by the inhabitants of Paris

It appears, though there is much anxiety to 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 our selves 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 Palmeraton 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

there will be so tour." . This, says trier, fully accords with the views while 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 dates—and progressing. It was expected that it would likely be read a third time on the 12th or 14th March—and would immediately be carried up to the House of Lords, where it was con-fidently 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 threat ening and indignant language in regard to the Premier. Evidences of similar feelings of a larm are exhibited in other journals. The impression seems now to be that it is Earl Grey himself who faulters, notwithstanding Il his fair promises, even with a full power rom the King to create as many Peers as may e necessary to carry the bill in any form he

The last version of the Peerage Question s, 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 entar the doors of Parliament. The article in question concludes by offering a substitute, eing 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 Mihisters are to pull, as accasion

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 decid. ed what specific measure shall be proposed to the House of Peers, by way of amendment on Lord Grey's measure."

CHOLERA MORBUS IN GREAT BRI TAIN.

The total number of cases up to the 6th March in London was 300-deaths 171. Con-sequently, more than half the cases proved fatal. The total number of cases up to the date of our last accounts (Feb. 29th) 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 6th, 2 days; from most of the districts,-45 new cases, 21 deaths. March 6th,-42 new cases, 26

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

Paisley .- Remaining last report, 14; new cases, 12; deaths, 7; recovered, 5; remain

ing. 14. Total cases 45, deaths, 28.
Total cases since commencement of dis ease, 5835; total deaths, 1757; remaining

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 dis tressing scene was never before witnessed by 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

In Southwark the disease is increasing to serious extent. A woman named Couchan, was removed from her residence, Foxle Buildings, Kent street, into the cholera hospital yesterday afternoon; also a girl named Dickenson, from the Poor-house in the Mint. A boy named Ayre, from 84 Waterles road, and a woman named Smith, from 124 Kant-

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 cholers which has occurred

at Limehouse, has been amongst the poor I

Europe.

It is stated under the head of Vienna, Feb.
21, that an annual 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 apeculators 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 Itally. The Allgemene Zeitung of 27th Feb. says. This extraordinary exchange of couriers causes much anxiety on Change, and makes the specialistic similar of the French troops to Civita Vecchs 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 provious invitation I this territory without a provious invitation I this weaker received the following distress-A meeting of the Medical Society of Lon

and at 4 o'clock on Friday circumstances of the most deplerable 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 com-plaint, 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 ascertaiped 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 cholers 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 choleranamely vemiting 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 The Court Journal of the 5th March says:

The Duke of Wellington, and a large part lining membrane thickened and pulpy from of the Nobility, proposed to the Reference Bill in the court of the Reference Bill in the Bill in inflammation, and certain appearances on its surface, which left no doubt that the disease was enterites, 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 perish ed, and are hardly yet out of danger; but every one of them alterwards 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 Sd March, the amount of the Dutch army, with additions lately made, is now 120,000 mcn. 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 negociation.

THE DUKE OF REICHSTADT.

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 so ciety. There are now said to be no less than three independent congresses assembled in various part of the Islands. An end, however is about to be put to these dissentions, by the appointment of Prince Otho, of Bava-It appears, though there is much anxiety to them. The husband, wife and four children ria, as the King; a nomination by the great learn the explanations of the Perier ministry were found lying on a bedstead, and the bed, powers of Europe, which is said to have been if it may be so termed, was composed of old accepted, on his behalf, by the father of the few of the gallant . Poles whom events have young prince. A council of regency will be named to govern the kingdom during the mi-nority 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 bemons for any piratical purposes of propping it up hy a legislative crutch, can no longer have importance, even in the imagination of a tithe fed dotard. Both the Lords and Commons have recommended the complete extinc-sion 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 Ire-land by means of the execution of the murderers of tithe-proctors, and their process servers.

of the system, and the public attention of directed only to the feasibility of the posed plan of substitution. This is well, system has only been maintained in Ireis yet man of the execution of the murirs of tithe-proctors, and their process ters.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Paris papers are to the 9th of March, the Interior of Ressia have yet heen sent into Siberia; they are, it appears distributed a mong the many small places situated some in the interior of Ressia have yet heen sent into Siberia; they are, it appears distributed a mong the many small places situated some in undered werts behind Mascow, as Wologla, Jaraliaw, and others, where they have to maintain themselves, and are subject to no members wished to rote situative, but that overnicd, and a division took place, when of 134 members present, 56 voted for the pion of the hill, and 78 against it. The Control of the Paris is a sected in a mong the many small places situated some in the day of the Paris and the work of the many small places and the subject to no mong the many small places, and others, where they have to maintain themselves, and are subject to no mong the many small places, and others, where they have to maintain themselves, and are subject to no incomal, and the process of the population of the public attention. The grant is the least account in appears that the process of the public attention. The paris of the process of the public attention of a tackment the fallen FRANCE.

The Paris papers are to the 9th 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 overuled, and a fiviaion took place, when out of 134 members present. 56 voted for the adoption of the bill, and 78 against it. The decision give the coup de grace to the popularity of the Peers. It excited no inconsiderable degree of the public attention. The Royalists doesn it a declaration of attachment to the fallen dynastic the parties at least a declaration of nottilly to the law order of things. A creation of man Peers to a considerable extent, is the least of the crils they A proof that and seem on the service of the second of the

The French papers have already published a list of the new Peers, including severa aon nowever, to believe that very few, if in-deed, any of that party will be elevated to the Peerage. The London Courier speaks of the necessity of these new creations, "to re-present 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 Phillips, than in the mobs of the fauxbourgs.
From the London Times Correspondent.

Pants, March 4.

Letters from Spain of the 25th ult. confirm
the departure of the Boyal Guarda 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 Estremadura, where an army of at least 25000 to 30000 men will be ready to enter at a moment's no-tice as soon as the disembarkation of Don Pedro is announced, as Ferdinand, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, is determined to support Bon 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 in-trigues, which keeps that town and so may 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 tranquit 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

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 epresentations of the English Ambassador, and of the French Charge d'Affaires at Ma-drid, 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 followingstowards the frontiers of Portugal The ser vice of the capital and of the palace is now performed by troops of the line. The camp which is in propress of being formed at Bad-

ajoz already counts 25,000 men.,
The French Messager des Chambres asserts the same thing, and adds that Ferdinand had no intentions to interfere in favour of Miguel.

Don Pedro's reception at Terceira was most enthusiastic. The troops and all the in-habitants took the oath of allegiance to Donna

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 Minis-ters, and when the council broke up Don Miguel immediately departed for the army of observation. The third division has proceed-ed 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 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 Bohrnisk, which explains his sudden disappearance from Warsaw. Ninetsen of the messengers and four of the senators are confined in the Carmelite. of the senators are confined in the Carmelito, monastery in Warsaw, Vincent Niemojowski, and Count Olytar, the deputy Volhyma, 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 particle of the death of the services of the fermion of the services of the serv

clusively, that the crows offered by Great Britain to Prince Othe, second

We now announce, that official ar the acceptance of the Crown by the King of Bavaria, in the name and on behalf of his son, have reached London.

The three Great Powers which have been engaged in this treaty with the concurrence of Austria and Prussia, will immediately take steps to enable the King of Greece to provide an efficient military establishment, and meet the other demands of expenditure consequent upon his assumption of the sovereign authority.

reign authority.

A Council of Regency will be named to govern the kingdom during the minority of the King, and especial care will be taken out to appoint any person upon the Council who would be obnoxious to the Greek national the brother of the late President Capodistriss, the brother of the late President, cannot, of course, be a mamber of the Regency.

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 13th. 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 exists between Eugland and France, Lord Palmerston has thought it necessary to express great discontent at the oc-cupation of Ancona by the French. The re-port in the highest circles, is that Lord P. has sent a Courier with instructions to ser 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 Guiquzeo, 15,000 in Catalonia, and 15,000 in Burges and Valladolid.

Count Orloff had not yet left the Hague for London. The King of Helland, 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 the course he course he 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 ad-

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 PROTICENCE. The increase of the Cholera has been at larmingly great, since the advices of yester-day. On the 16th, there were one hundred and fifty-six new cases in the North Country and sixty one deaths. In London, on the 18th, there were 73 new cases, and 41 deaths. Total number of cases 6,878, 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 Fren 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 landing of the French at Ancona.

landing of the French at Ancona. The Landon Courier contends that if the Austrians were allowed to violate the principle of and 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 relies some doubts, as follows:—

Some of the anti-reform Poers assert that Lords Wharneliffe and Harrowby have retraced their promises to support the second reading of the reform bill. This is denied by the Ministerial party; who add, that East Grey has required atteng plodges individually from those Poers whose names had been used by Lords Wharneliffe; and Harrowby in order that there may be the mistake. The same paper adds to anything that the paper adds to anything the same paper adds.

Richmond, it is supp for the arduous task. IMPRISONMEN We regret to lear patriotic friend, Dr. efficient agent of the this city, who was a lish Committee of

member, for the pu their way to France Berlin; and thrown i letter which brought off, none of his trien cess to him. Dr. Howe's pres rincipally for scien principally for scient been sent thither by men in Boston, who school for the instru Reports from Ant of Belgium was incr His War Minister h

From the London POR Lettera from Lisb that, after the arriva et on the 19th of Feb papers of the 22d, a made to despatch the to Madeira, and the war, four store ships ners, had that morni board from 1000 to of reaching Madeira

These troops com-lected for their loyal their conduct on leaas to make it very d standard of Donna A arrival at Madeira. and many of Bon I Proclamations had n but actually posted o doors, and even clos No proceedings ha fercing the loan, alt

pected to take place Buren Quintella. P Don Miguel, in the gone up the river to miles from Libon, to The Constitutions ed at the intelligence ter of the 22d of F and French Govern prevent Spain from Portugal. That to there can be no d

The Atalanta arri day night, in eleve Don Pedro, who ar the 22d ult. reached The total force colle estimated at from English seamen wer having been found n from the Portugues perpetually quarre The troops were all with great activity Terceira, was, that arly in May.

Letters and paper tal, are to the 17th are further indicat the Peers and De the Peers and Dep is felt at the redus Marshals of Franc tended, too assall soldier is half a poten in the sense beliard in the sense beliard in the 17th, with pleanity. leadly. DISTURBANCES

Accounts from an attempt to fire third of the kind. rators against the tained in its pay. There were distinct the 12th 13th an masque ball processand the University Prefect and Colony ment were made houses by the mub. pelled to order towns for which he

Jetlers from Gr a postingly reje ha as y log of G eign starforence may. Under Greece would by Russia, and greece would by Russia, and greece would by the starforence is in a second

ce had been and Russia, the King of nently that et Confer-

be King of have been immediately decece to

expenditure the sovenamed to minority of be taken bot Council who sek nation— se late Presi-sember of the Courier.

FRANCE. Captain Orne, 15th March, ived at New this arrival, great interest

ion Courier of ding the good England and thought it nestent at the ocench. The reactions to our that he should t of the French he tri-coloured the citadel of troops should e remonstrance micable terms, serious misunhere is any one er more dangeany other thing, e views of other

March 5, mys one of desertion ish army. On ps most be trust-On the frontiers 000 men besides 000 in Catalond Valladolid.

ft the Hague for and, so far from reaty of confern the strongest t to ratify it.e was waiting at Even the Prince nonstrated with of the course he ve him in a long no possible ad-

ENGLAND. n, arrived from that city to the ICE.

era has been se vices of yestere North Country London, on the and 41 deaths. imber of 2025. re evening of the Buren, the Minison Saturday, at

on between the s, respecting the cons. The Lan-if the Austrians principle of some reops into Italy, a do the same. Edent that there reds for the second ten to twenty-lived the bench second reading, and on paper. The

Poers assert the provide the second. This is denied the add, that Earl edges individuals names had been a and Harrowby, the mistake.

NAME OF PARTY OF PARTY

to Madeira, and that a corvette, a brig of war, four store ships, and five small schooners, had that morning put to sea, having on-board from 1000 to 1200 troops, in the hope of reaching Madeira before the arrival there

These troops comprise two regiments se-lected for their loyalty to Don Miguel; but their conduct on leaving the shore was such, as to make it very doubtful whether that loyalty could be depended on if they found the standard of Donna Maria flying, upon their unital at Madeira.

Lisbon was in a state of great excitement, and many of Don Periro's Manifestoes and Proclamations had not only been circulated, lutactually posted on the Convent and church doors, and even close to the gates of the ar-

No proceedings had been instruted for enfecting the loan, although sourcely one half had been collected; but they were daily expected to take place—more especially against of Anne Arundel County; Joseph J. Hop-Baren Quintella. Pultical arrests were oc-kins and William H. Woodfield of the 2d carring daily.

Don Miguel, in the midst of all this, had goe up the river to a Palace about twenty niles from Labon, upon a shooting excursion.

The Constitutionalists were highly delight ed at the intelligence contained in the Cou ner of the 22d of February, that the English ad French Governments had, interposed to

LIVERPOOL, March 17.
The Atalanta arrived at this port on Friday night, in eleven days from Terceira, Doa Pedro, who arrived at St. Michaels on the 22d ult. reached Terceira on the 3d inst. The total force collected at that place was estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 men. The English seamen were stationed at Praya, it having been found necessary to separate them from the Portuguese, with whom they were perpetually quarrelling, and under whose taires several of them had fallen in the streets.

early in May. FRANCE. FRANCE.

Letters and papers from the French Capital, are to the 17th March, inclusive. There are further indications of hostility between the Peers and Deputies. Great indignation is felt at the reduction of the salaries of the Marshals of France—already, as it was contended, too amail. The pay of a French soldier is half a penny a day, and the officer in the salar beggardy proportion. Gen. Belliard is shalf. His funeral was attended to the 17th, with great norms, but little each the 17th, with great pomp, but little ac-

DISTURBANCES IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

an attempt to fire the areenal, said to be the third of the kind. It is ancribed to conspitors against the Government, who are reaed in its pay.

There were disturbances in Grenoble on the 18th 18th and 14th, occasioned by a the 18th 18th and 14th, occasioned by a masque ball procession, in which the King and the University were ourlesqued. The Prefect and Colonel commanding the Department, were made prisoners in their own houses by the mob, and the latter was compelled to order his regiment to leave the towns for which he was afterwards dismissed.

GREECE.

Here from Greece state that the opposition of Greece state that the opposition of Greece, and that nathing but the form of Greece, and that of the form of Greece, and that nathing but the form of Greece, and that of Greece, and that the opposition of Mr. Stevelle, who died on Thursday, in a lane of Summerhill; and the case is that of a poor woman who had washed the body of the deceased, and was taken ill at S o'clock year-freeder.

This woman was seen by several medical gentlemen, we are informed, and all of whom agree in regarding the case as one of Indian Choters. In this opinion we frust they are in greece, and the case as one of Indian Choters.

It was not work take the work of the state o

At a meeting of a respectable number of voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, friendly to the re-election of Andrew Jackson, to the Presidency, held on Wednesday, the 18th inst., in Annapolis, Cuantes D. Warrierd, Esq. having been called to the Chair, and Somenville Pire-NET. appointed Secretary .- The following

preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas a convention has been called to meet in Baltimore 1st Tuesday of May next which has been favourably responded to by a large majority of the friends of the National linson, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, Administration; to nominate a Candidate for the office of Vice-President; and approving this course, as eminently calculated to produce harmony and united action in our parfy, the only means necessary to ensure triumpant success to our measures and men, There-

district; Grafton B. Duvall and Philip Pettibone, of the 3d district; Thomas Snowden, Jun. and Abner Linthicum, Sen. of the 4th district; Wesley Linthicum and Geo. Cook, of the 5th district; Charles D. Warfield and Upton D. Welch, of the 6th district; and Adam Miller and Somerville Pinkney of the city of Annapolis, be requested to meet the prevent Spain from interfering in the affairs delegates appointed by our friends from Octob of Portugal. That she meant to have done Prince-George's, on the first day of May next, to there can be no doubt as the troops were at Vansville, to appoint a delegate from this on the frontiers.

Given proposed convention—a gentlemen who shall be unpledged to any particular .ndividual, and who will acquiesce in the decision of said convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Republican, and the other public prints, friendly to the present ad-

ministration of the general government.
CHARLES D. WARFIELD, Chm. SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Sec'y.

The troops were all regimented, and drilled with great activity. The packet ship Hibernia, at New York, Terceira, was, that the expectation for the intrasion of Portugal would be ready to sail taily in May. cond editions of the Journal of Commerce and Courier furnish us with the following i-

The Reform Bill having passed the House of Commons by a majority of 116, it was brought up to the House of Lords on the 26th March, and read a first time. On motion of Earl Grey, that it should be read a second time on "Thursday sen'aight," a debate enauest, of which we give an abstract. It is important, as shewing that the Peers intend to go into a committee on the Bill; and from the observations made by the principal anti-re-form Lords, we should collect that they intend to introduce such amendments as will completely change its most important features. The Cholers is extending in London. It has also made its appearance in Belfast and

Dublin.
Total cases in London from the commencement of the disease 1,365; deaths 742; or more than half. In other parts of the kingdom where the disease still exists, total cases, 1803; deaths 696. Where the disease has ceased, total cases 5,088; deaths 1,517. Grand total cases 5,891; deaths 2,213.
CHOLERA IN DUBLIN.

A highly respectable medical gentleman called at our office yesterday to state, that two cases of cholera have occurred in this city. The first case he mentious was that of a

Dorlin paper sales that of fallow cities, Dr. Howe, when arresses in that aspits, and a letter of credit for 100,000 france, upon Dantzic and Elbing, for the benefit of the Polish fugitives in that neighbourhood.

At Grenoble, in France, tranquility was

Mr. Van Bures dined with the King at Windsor Castle on the 25th Warch.

HYMENEAL.

Married on Friday last, by the Rev. Mr.

Waters, Edward W. Brlt, Esq. of PrinceGeorge's county, to Miss Saran Ass Lanz
of this city.

Communicated.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN HAS DEPARTED FROM ISRAEL.

Drkn in Friendship, on Tuesday, the 3d inst. Samuri. Wood, Sen. aged 78 years and nine months. He was a good man; in all his relations to society, whether as Husband, Father or Friend, he performed his duty well.

God hath laid no for him.

God hath laid up for him
A crown which cannot fade,
The Righteous Judge, on that great day,
Shall place it on his head.

He was a most valued and esteemed mem-per of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 44 years, an exemplary and most pious Christian, a friend to the deserted and oppressed, in fine he was God's noblest work he was

CHARLES D. HODGES. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

H is located himself, permanently, in the city of Annapolis. He will attend to bu siness in the High Court of Chancery, the Court of Appeals, and the Courts of Anne-Arundet and the adjoining counties. He has taken the office in Church street, formerly occupied by Charles T. Flusser, E.q. April 26.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the news papers published in the city of Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Collinson, late of Anne Arun

del County, deceased.' All persons having claims apply at against the said deceased, are hereby warned o exhibi the same, with the vouchers thereul, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of April

BLIZ VER SH COLLINSON, Adm'z. STITE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court, ON application by petition of Aaron Hawkins and Mary Hawkins, Executors of Joshua Hawkins, late of Anne Arundel county, de ceased; it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the

newspapers printed in the City of Annapolis. Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court f Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters lestamentary on the personal estate of Joshua Hawkins, late of Anne Arundel county de ceased. 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 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-

der our hands this 18th day of April 1832. MARY HAWKINS, Ex'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY sirtue of a decree of the Uhancery Court, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at Mr. William Urquhart's Taverd, in the village of Friendship, in Aune-Arandel counts, on Monday the 14th May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. a small Farm, of which Henry Trott, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, died seized, containing about

60 ACRES. THE TERMS OF SALE ARE .- One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one third in six months and the balance in twelve months from the day of the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond or notes, with approved accurity for payment of the accerational ments, with interest from the day of sale. The subscriber is authorised to convey the property to the purchaser, and his heirs, on payment of the purchase money.

SIMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee,

April 20.

JOHN M. WELCH, Admir.

MORIOR IS HERBERY GUVEST. THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas Woodward, late of Washington county. District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the voucher, to the subscriber, at or before the 13th day of December next. they may otherwise by hw be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given ander my hand this 10th day of April 1832.

THOMAS W. MORGAN. Adm'r,

of Thomas Woodward.

CLARK'S OFFICE.

Baltimore, April 16. The following are the drawn Nus. of the Maryland State Lottery No. 2, for 1832. drawn on Saturday last - 3, 1, 20, 19, 36, 29,

Sold at Clark's several of the Capitals. MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY

NO. 3. FOR 1832. Will be drawn in Baltimore on Saturday, the 28th of April next, by a combination of 60 numbers

	and.	, a	rawn ba	nots.	
		80	HEME.		
1 pri	ze of		12,000	is	\$12,000
1			5,000		5,000
1			1.270		1,270
5			1,000		5,000
5			500		2,500
10			\$00		3000
20			200		4000
41	1.0		100		4100
51			50		2550
51			30		1530
102			20		2040
105			15		1530
1530			8		12,240
1475			14		45,900
Whole T	Labata (24.	Halvan	20. O.	setare Q1

Whole Tickets 84; Halves 82; Quarters 81. For the pick of a splendid collection of Nos.

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 prizes have been sold amounting to millions of dollars. April 19.

LAND FOR SALE. HE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT

OF LAND called GREEN'S PURCHASE.

ontaining ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN-TY EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Anne Arundel county, near to, and ad-joining the lands of, the late Joseph M Ceney, Esq. This land is exceedingly fertile, and now in a high state of improvement; plaister 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 improvementage 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 inclined 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 property to any person inclined to purchase. Ap-plication can be made to me in the city of Balimage, as also to Capt. Owens, who will give

Feb 23 BENJAMIN M.CENEY.

G. I. GRAMMER, JR.

RESPECTFULLY notifies his triends and the public, that he has just opened, at the residence of his tabler, nearly opposite the large brick building be merly occupied as a Boarding House by Mrs. Robinson,

A choice and well selected assertment of

GROOMBIES. which he will be happy to dispose of on rea-

THE understand hereby gives notice to his friends and the public, that he will write and execute DEEDS, MORTOAGES, BULLS OF SALE,

MANUMISSION INDENTURES, and make out INSOLVENT PAPERS. Ac. at the shortest notice, and on the most reas

GIDBON WHITE. P. S.—He will collect debts with all possi-

and a first of the bear

Four Young Negroes, two Boys and two Girls, the oldest about 40 years, and the youngest about 6 years of age, slaves for life.

TERMS OF SALE, For all ams above ten dollars a credit at aix months will be given, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, with interest from the date. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOHN M. WRICH, Adm'v.

Look to No. 3 for more

Which draws in Baltimore on Safterday nexts sprach see

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 3, FOR 1832. To be drawn at Baltimore,

On Saturday the 28th April, 1832. Sixty number Lottery-nips drawn Ballots.

. SCHEME f prize of B12,000 f prize of 5,000 1,270 1 prize of 5 prizes of 1,000 5 prizes of 500 10 prizes of 300 20 prizes of 200 100 41 prizes of 50 51 prizes of St prizes of 30 102 prizes of 20 102 prizes of 15 1,530 prizes of

11,475 prizes of Tickets 84-Halves 2-Quarters 1.

Tickets and Shares for Sale At E. DUBOIS'

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

April 19. Course to manada grand. THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orpham? Court of St. Mary? a county, in Md. letters of administration on the personal estate of Lydia Boeling, late of said county, deceased. All persons faying claims against the said deceased, are hereby sarned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, 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.

hands this 8th day of March, 1832 ROBERT TIPPETT, WILLIAM ALLSTON, 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fier facias, issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Richard Iglehart and Wiiiam L. Hammond, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of John S. Mathews, I have serzed 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, al-so all that tract of land lying and being in the fourth Election district called Champion Porrest, 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 bilder, for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid.
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT

April 12 Sheriff

LAND FOR RENT OR SALE.

WILL self 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 JOHN B. 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 managor the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the hotel of Williamson to Managor the Advances of the said Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the hotel of Williamson to Managor the said Company for the said Company for the said of the hotel of Williamson to Managor the said Company for the sai liamsen & Swann in Annapolis on MONDAY ... the 7th day of May next at 3 o'clock P. M. April 137 TH: FRANKLIN Treasurer.

FOR ANNAPOLIS. CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA."
RYLAND, will commance her regular route for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Casile Haven,) and Easton, on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 30th March, at 7 o'clock from her usual place of starting, lower end Bugan's wharf, and continue to leave Baltimore on every I vesslay and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock, for the above places throughout the season. Passage to Castle Haven or Easton BB 50:

Annapolis St. N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner

er owiers. LEME G. TAYLOS, Cops.

THE PERSON NAMED IN OFFICIAL

Anole WAY DAPARTHENT: 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 Berkley Sound, and furnished relief, to such of our seamen as were flegally 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.
Midshiman Peter L. Gansevoort, about 7th.

Match.

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. Schrs. Porpoise, Shark, and Grampus. COAST OF BRAZIL. Sloops Warren, and Lexington. Schr. Enterprize.

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

NOTICES.

Bloop Bairfield, Commodore Elliott, arriv having visited, since her departure from Port-au-Prince, the Islands of Gandaloupe, Martinique, Dominica, Antigua, St. Christopher's, St. Eustatia, St. Criffx, and St. Tho-mas's bailed thence for St. John's, Porto Rico, 24th-thence for Port-au-Prince. 27th February, and arrived there 3d March-all

Sloop Erie, Capt. Clack, was seen and to measure into St. Domingo, 12th February—was off Barbary for our horses, and to measure in Cape St. Nicholas, 22d—off the harbour of asses, (a work of supererogation in all conscience.) We get our notions from the Yan-feelings from travelling milliners Sloop Erie, Capt. Clack, was seen going

that night.
Sloop Vincenues, Capt. Shubrick, sailed from Pensacola about the 10th of March for Jamaica-all well.

Schr. Porpoise, Lieut Commanding Arm-Strong, sailed from Pensacola 22d February, and arrived at Havana 7th March-sailed thence with a convoy on the 8th.
Schr. Grampus, Meut. Commanding Tati-

nal, from Mataphas, arrived at Pensacula 16th February all well-sailed thence about 10th March, for Vera Ciuz-Sloop Warren, Capt. Cooper, sailed from

Bahia of 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-

The Mediterranean Squadron was at Syra-Navy Department, March 31, 1832.

LUDICROUS EFFECTS OF THE AP-PEARANCE 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 to the public accordingly with this terrifying had an opportunity of proving on a voyage to addition, that a total dissolution by fire was the West Indies. We had been out but three to take place on the Friday following. The days when there came on a tremendous blow reputation Mr. Wiston, had long maintained, from the north east. -We scudded before it both as a divine and a philosopher, left little for ten days, at last it left us in a flat calm, for mo doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction.—Several ludicrous events now took place. A number of persons in and actually saw them together. The manager of the Lion tells us that since terms of said deed, but if the said Joseph N. The manager of the Lion tells us that since terms of said deed, but if the said Joseph N. The manager of the Lion tells us that since terms of said deed, but if the said Joseph N. Burch should at any time after the date of said son has dared to approach it, and that the stopped as if strangled.—The sun rose from the Lion has not slept for three hours, but constantly awake to guard his weaker they could lay hands on in the Thames, very they could lay hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding that when the conflagration and actually saw them together. The manager of the Lion tells us that since terms of said deed, but if the said Joseph N. Lion has not slept for three hours, but constantly awake to guard his weaker of any part thereof, or should at any time companion from danger. The Lion, says the when required, make default in the payment of the said of whatever of the said deed, but if the said Joseph N. The manager of the Lion tells us that since terms of said deed, but if the said Joseph N. Burch should at any time after the date of said bond, with the interest due thereon, or any part thereof, or any manager, suffers the Bear to eat of whatever of the said deed, but if the said deed, tion 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 engag-ed a ball at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South sea stool fell at five per cent. and the India to eleven, and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his pow-der into the river, that the ship might not be endangered. The next morning, however, the comet appeared according to the predic-tion, and before men the belief was universal that the day of judgment was at hand. A. bout this time 128 clergymen were ferried overto Lembeth, it was said, to petition that a short priver might be penned and ordered, there being more in the church serve con that occasion. Three maids of honour and their collection of navels and plays and fost to a bookseller to buy each of them a Bible and

old as if the sun had been instantane

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

That our winters are gradually becoming.

MELANCHOLY PREDICTION.

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 experi-ence satisfies us that the cold is greater on this side of the mountains, than in the cor-responding parallels of latitudes along the Atlantic coast. Tennessee is most unfortgnately 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, oref, mutton, fish, fowl or venison; no good garden vegeta-bles; no good butter, cheese, nor pumpkin pies; nothing but cotton, tobacco, corn, whiskey, negroes and swine, and these not worth Bloop Bairfield, Commodore Elliott, arriv-ed at the Port of St. Thomas, 22d February Tennessee. Doctors are made by guess, (anatomical dissection is a penitentiary offence,) lawyers by magic; parsons by inspiration; legistators by grog; merchants by mammon, far mers by secessity; 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 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 ex

tinguished.
All the world here is migratory, and fitful, and chaotic like the climate. 'We have players, huffoons, rope dancers, harlequins, giants, pigmies, caravans of wild beasts, circus ri-ders, fidelers, tumplers, fire eaters, steam doctors, picture venders, tooth makers, panaceists; 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 charlatanry, and necromancy, and impudence, and craft, and knavery, and jugglery, and cocknevistn, which can muster the locomotive ability to reach this most gullible, tropical, polar, nondescript, and uniformly variable territory of ours-whereof, Nashville is, and ever will be the splendid golden, august, munificent, refined, literary, freezing and builing metropo-Nashville Herald.

A CALM AT SEA.

A calm is sometimes more terrible than storm. This said my friend Mr. Brace, I from the north east .- We scudded before it was hardly sufficient moisture in the atmos- Manager, suffers the Bear to eat of whatev phere to refract his beams. And this had continued for the space of twelve days. E very 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; lying, and some person motioned his hand a prospect vast, monotonous, and boundless; towards the Bear, but so soon as the Lion silence and immensity were all these fatal saw it, he sprang to the Bear and kept his seas afforded to our hapless voyagers. The head resting over it for some time; he has so unnatural stillness of the elements worked fatigued himself with watching, that as soon upon the superstitious fears of the ailors, at the same time that the terrible feat of the sun spoiled our water and provisions and affected many of us with dreadful pains in the

This seems to us astonishing indeed, and head, and even with delirium. Pale, and atricken with terror, we aske of heaven, storms, and tempests, and the heaven, turn-

awapt over us in its power, with tears of joy, in four hours it left us shown of every spars, and filled with water, in the regular trades. 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.

New Haven Republican.

worn—our readers will judge for themselves.

Easton Gazette.

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, core and oats, this present year than were ever known in our time. The Heavens and the Earth are full of signs that foretel 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.

et who has seen one hour of bright, pure sunshine this Spring? Already the spots in part of which judgment has been paid to the said the Suh are as big as they were in 1810. The complainants—That at the aforesaid term of times promise that the lands will crack and said court, the complainant Harrison, also re-

This year the appearance of the Comet has been forecold—men of money buy all the grain you can lay your hand di-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, untill you see how the crop is likely to

Ye are all warned-Fare ye well. The American Farmer, and all the country papers throughout the farming country, are nvited 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 \$3d t has this article:-

We were yesterday informed that on Tues-day 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

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 er is thrown into the cage until he has enough but will scarcely touch food himseif.

During the time that we remained, the Li on once or twice walked to the end of the cage opposite to that at which the Bear was

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

ANCIENT CHARTER.

The obtain a decree for the execution of the trusts of a deed from Joseph N. Burch to William L. Hodgiop, in trust, to secure certain debts due from Joseph N. Burch to James Iriwin, or for the sale of the property mentioned in said deed; the proceeds of sale to be applied to the payment of the defendant Iriwin'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 Alricks, at April Term, 1881, 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

to their respective priorities.

The bill states, that the complainants, Aldridge, Higdon and Alticks, at April Term, 1881, of Prince George's County Court, receivered 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 found dollars, and thirteen cents, from the fifth day of Pecember, 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 on two hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty cents from the thirtieth day of November eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and to two hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty cents from the thirtieth day of November eighteen hundred dollars current and the other for five hundred dollars current money damages, to be released on payment of two hundreds, to be released on payment of two hundreds, to be released on payment 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 the court 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 the court 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 the court in person, or by a solicitor, to show the person of the substance and of the substance and other person, or by a solicitor to show the person of the substance and other person of the substance a money damages, to be released un payment of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the thirtieth day of Although the sun has often shone upon was March eighteen hundred and thirty, and seven dollars and thirteen and a third cents costs, no be unfruitful, and the whole atmosphere will be chilled throughout the season, destitute of genial warmth.

This year the appearance of the Comet has ment of seven hundred and hinety-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 briwin in the sum of eight hundred and fortythree dollars, by bond bearing date the fourth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty, and being liable to the said James Iriwin on account TONABLE STYLE, for CASH, or to punctual mea of certain promissory notes endorsed by and loaned by the said James Iriwin, and discounted at the Bank of Alexandria for the use and benefit of the said Joseph N. Burch, and being farther liable to the said James Iriwin on account of his endorsements and acceptances of certain notes, bills and drafts, drawn by a certain James A. Waters on him, which endorse-ments and acceptances were made and execut ed 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 Iriwin of the said town, of the other 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 cerhad 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 at tempt to injure it, but on the Lion did not at the lion of the Lion did not at lion 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. obligation or obligations, substituted thereobligation or obligations, substituted therefor, or any thereof, or any discount, interest,
coats 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 Iriwin, or his representatives, fail to pay to him or thom, 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. Hudg,
son, or his heirs, shall, on the request of the
said James Irwin or his executors, administrasaid James Irwin or his executors, administra-tors 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 con-cerned may direct, and after defeaying all costs and charges attending the aste, shall, out of were the Lambeth, it was not for the yetting and the person of the cheric heart of the same of the same of the cheric heart of the same of the same of the cheric heart of the same of the

lance die on account of said deed, if suffered to remain unsatisfied for the pa

April 19 RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. GEORGE M'NEIR.

MERCHANT TAILOR

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

Patent Pinished Cloths Of various qualities and colours, with

CASSIMIDAES 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 nest year.

Sept. 29, 1831.

TO RENT. THE BRICK HOUSE and LOT,

The operation

fronting on Green Street, formerly owned by Mr. Brice B. Brewer.
To a good Tenant the rame will below. Also,
the ORFICE in West Street, between the offices of Alexander Bandall and J. H. Nicholson,
Esquires, The rent of the jatter property is
fixed at \$50 per annum-B. I. JUNES.

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 Qeen's-town Wye Mills, and Baston; to arrive at Baston same evening by 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, will leave Buston at 7 o'clock, A. M. oa Sundays and Wednesdays, arrive at Broad Creek in time for dinners at Annapolis, by 5

Clock, P. M. same evenings Fare from Annapolis to Broad Creek 31 50, om Broad Creek to Queen's town 75 from Broad Creek to Baston

For passage apply at the Ban of William-PERRY ROBINSON. All baggage at the risk of the owners Feb. 16,

CASH FOR MEGRO WE WISH TO PUBCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both seven yeare of age, field bands also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well acceptable to the sell of the sell o

to give us a call, as we are determined to give purchasor who is now or may be hereafter in market. Any communication in waiting will be promptly attended to. We can at all time be found at Williamson's Rotel, Amagolish LEGG & WILLIAMS.

PRINTEL JO Church

PRICE-THR THE SPRI

Bweet is th When nate The birds wi And bail ! But sweet Of wisdom When childr Who loves When ligh When shades And morni But sweete Of piety at When doubt Before the

Sweet is the And decks es With pearl On Zion's t When there t Which just Which every Fresh beau But sweete Where fait Blossom and With sweet O may life' And mornin Youth's dew,

Be given, n SPECIME From My dear, do p And send tho Now playin You George and Charles, James a

Drive horses, or You're quite enou You little Mary, Take each ye And go, my dears Your sister M Harriet and Grace As far off as want to read, be Let the four twins Go - to their nurs Enjoy my Malthu

SKETCHES

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