

A bit of isinglass dissolved in gin, or boiled in spirits of wine, is said to make strong cement for broken glass, chisa and seashells.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woolens. Wrap them in good strong paper.—Steel is injured by lying in woolens.

Do not let coffee and tea stand in tin.—Scald your wooden ware often; and keep your ware dry.

Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks, slit into shreds are far better than straw.

Straw beds are much better for being boxed in the same manner as upholsterers prepare ticks for feathers.

Brass and iron should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place, during the summer season.

Maryland Gazette.

ANAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 8, 1834.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

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

POST OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

New Mail Arrangement.
Arrive, from Baltimore pr. Steam Boat, every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.

Return—Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.
By Land—Arrive Monday and Wednesday.

Return—Tuesday and Thursday.

For Eastern Shore—Arrive, on Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Return—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday.

For Washington City, as usual, Arrive Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Return, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For Calvert—Arrive on Tuesday and Friday.

Return—Wednesday and Saturday.

The Mails pr. Steam Boat are closed at ten o'clock in the morning. Those by land at nine o'clock the night previous to their departure.

The Office will be open on the Sabbath from eleven o'clock, A. M., until three P. M.

J. GREEN, P. M.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

"The Theta Delta Phi Association of St. John's College," will celebrate the fifty-eighth Anniversary of American Independence, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on TO-MORROW the 4th of July, at half past ten o'clock. J. M.

John H. Culbreth, Esq., an alumnus of the College, and an honorary member of the Association, will deliver an Oration.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. N. B. Worthington, a member of the Association. These ceremonies will be opened and closed with Prayer.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Mr. GREEN.—Please notice in your paper, that the merchants of this city are requested not to open their shops on to-morrow the Fourth of July, or at least put longer than a few hours in the morning.—This has been the custom for several years past among most of the shop-keepers, but we are sorry to see that the custom has not been confirmed to us all. This custom gives this part of the population an opportunity of participating in the enjoyment of the day, and tends to encourage a spirit of patriotic devotion and institutions of our country.

Let us bequeath it to our posterity to do the same.

Shall the merchants be swayed by the prize, and allow the pecuniary considerations above all other considerations, or shall they shun their usual disinterested, enterprising and patriotic spirit?

THE CONCERT AND BALL.

We observe by Mr. KEENE's advertisement that he gives a Concert and Ball to-morrow evening in honour of the 38th Anniversary of our Independence.

We have heard that almost every Lady of Annapolis intends being present, and it is expected that a number of the Baltimore Belles will likewise be there. The beautiful new corps, commanded by Capt. Chese, called The Baltimore City Guards, attended by a splendid Military Band, will pass the 4th of July among us, and will in the evening attend the Concert and Ball.

It is a most rational manner of passing the anniversary of our Glorious Independence, in listening to the stirring strains of Liberty breathed forth with the melodious, and manly voice of Keene. There has never been a professional gentleman among us, who has met with more success, and received more deserved applause, than Mr. Keene, and he is equally esteemed in our private circles for his worth and gentlemanly manners. "He is sure of a bumper."

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1834.
Thursday, June 26th.—Present as yesterday.

No. 43. John Hall vs. John H. MacCubbin. This case was argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellant. No Council argued for the Appellee.

No. 44. Caleb Bentley et. al. vs. John G. Cowman and others. This case was argued by Boyle for the Appellants, and Alexander for the Appellees.

Friday, June 27th.—Present as yesterday.

No. 45. The Mayor, &c. of Baltimore vs. Henry Thompson and the Bank of the United States. This case was argued by Bolt for the Appellants, and Frick for the Appellees.

No. 46. The Universal Ins. Co., use Purviance, vs. Anthony Carne, and Stewart and Nicholas trustees of David Burke. This case

was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and Nicholas and Mayer for the Appellees. Saturday, June 28th.—Present as yesterday.

Chief Justice Buchanan announced the unanimous opinion of the Judges, refusing an injunction upon the application of the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee, vs. Ellcott, Morris and Gill, Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, and sanctioning the opinion given by the Trustees by their advisers. The Debtors of the Bank of Maryland have consequently the right to pay their debts, in the notes, certificates of deposits, and open accounts due by that Bank.

Dorsey Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 11, Nathan J. Waters vs. Charles Duvall, reversing the judgment of the County Court, and awarding a restitution.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 29, Peter Hoffman and others vs. John Cromwell, affirming the decree of the Chancellor with costs in both Courts.

Stephen Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 52, Samuel Jordan vs. George Trumbo, affirming the decree of the Chancery Court, with costs.

Martin Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of The Gas Light Company of Baltimore vs. Rembrandt Peale, in which the decree of the Chancellor was reversed at a previous term.

No. 49. John M. Burke vs. Negro Joe. This case was argued by Alexander for the Appellant, and Randall and Brewer for the Appellee.

In the case of James McCreary vs. Benjamin McCreary, (venditioni exponas to the present term) Mayer for the defendant, moved the Court to set aside the sale, and quash the writ.

Monday, June 30th.—No. 51. State use Barber vs. Elizabeth Hammond et al. ex'rs. of Philip Hammond. The argument of this case was commenced by Randall for the Appellant, and Alexander and Brewer for the Appellee.

Tuesday, July 1st.—The argument of the above case was concluded by A. C. Magruder for the Appellant.

No. 52. Micky Howard vs. Zachariah Duvall. The argument of this case was commenced by Alexander for the Appellant, and Randall for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

An application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 53. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 54. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 55. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 56. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 57. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 58. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 59. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 60. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 61. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 62. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 63. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 64. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 65. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 66. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 67. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 68. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 69. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 70. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 71. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 72. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 73. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 74. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 75. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 76. Lindsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 77.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Annapolis, on the 30th June, 1834.

Dr. Anderson,
Peter Bodley,
James H. Brewer,
Isabella Barber,
George G. Bell,
Mary Ann Berry,

Wm. Camden & Co.
Lady Maty Carroll,
Capt. Sam'l. Connelly,
J. L. B. Connelly.

Edward Dubois, (3)
Ed. Dorsey of Eds
Dan'l. Dashell,

Patrick Evans.

Orange Frasure,

Richard Goodwin, (2)
Genl. Gaither, (3)
Margaret Hale,

Isaac H. Howell,
Dr. Jas. Harmer, (3)
Capt. Jas. Harrison,
Isaac H. Hopkins,
Wm. W. Handy,

Wm. Jones of Jason,
John C. Jones,

Alice Key,
Thos. H. Kent,

Fanny Lowry,
P. G. Lechleiter,
John Linthicum,
Geo. W. Linstead,

I. E. Mills,
Elizabeth Murdock,
Henry Murdock, (8)
Wm. Murdock, (3)

Thos. Monseuratt, (2)

Wm. McNeir,
Tom N. Murphy, (2)

Alphonzo Merriken,
Eli McKemy,

Jeremiah Nicholls,

John O'Donnell.

Pres't of Temp. Society, F. W. Parkton,
Chas. N. Pindle,
John S. Pigman,
Henry Trout,

Wm. B. Stone,
Chas. R. Stewart,
John N. Stockert, (2)

Susan Simmons,
Thos. R. Spur,

Jno. Souder,
Clarissa Stockett,
Nigl'st. Stonestreet, (5)

Joe J. Speed,
Jno. Scott,

Wm. Tyldens,
Littleton D. Traskle,
Ruben Thery,

Rebecca A. Waters,
Henry H. Warfield,
John S. Whittington,
Robert W. Ich, (2)

Caleb White,

J. GREEN, P. M.

July 3.

2 CAPITALS OF \$10,000.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOT-

TERY.

CLASS No. 1. To 1834.

Fates & M'Intyre, Managers.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Tuesday, July

8, 1834.

SCHEME:

1 prize of \$10,000

1 prize of 10,000

1 prize of 3,000

1 prize of 2,000

1 prize of 1,900

20 prizes of 500

30 prizes of 200

35 prizes of 150

36 prizes of 100

36 prizes of 50

36 prizes of 30

36 prizes of 25

20 prizes of 10

15.40 prizes of 5

18,040 Prizes, amounting to \$160,100

Tickets \$4,50 Halves \$2,25, Quarters \$1 12.

MCLAUGHLIN'S LOTTERY.

A. McLAUGHLIN begs leave to call the

attention of his friends to the following

Scheme of a Lottery, granted by an act of the

General Assembly of Maryland, passed at

December session, 1833, to authorise him to

dispose of his estate by lot.

The Capital Prize consists of a large and ex-

tensive improvement known as the

PATAPSCO HOTEL.

where all the cars going and returning from

the West stop to breakfast and dine, valued by

the Commissioners at \$36,500.

It is presumed, from the present demand for

Tickets, that the Lottery will be drawn 1st

August, or sooner if the Tickets are sold.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$36,500

1 prize of 3,000

1 prize of 2,650

4 prizes of 800

6 prizes of 750

And many smaller Prizes.

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

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)

June 26.

J. MERCER.

CASH.

CASH will be given by the writer for several

Negroes, merchandise, for life, or for terms

in settle on a farm near Annapolis.

Specie of the Printer.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel County will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the second day of September next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order.

June 12. R. J. COWMAN, Clerk.

tm

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by Gideon White, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Anne-Arundel county, and to me directed, I shall offer at public sale, at the court house door in Annapolis, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of July next, all the interest, right, property and estate, of Henry Hammond, in and to the House, Lot, and Premises, in the city of Annapolis, whereon the said Hammond now resides, taken to satisfy a debt due Richard H. Merriken, Ferms, Cash. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, M.

SAMUEL ARMIGER, Constable.

June 26.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel County, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Horatio Ridout, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

ANNE RIDOUT.

JOHN RIDOUT, M.H. Ex'r.

JNO RIDOUT.

June 5.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court.

June 24, 1834.

ON application by petition of Sarah Simmons Administratrix of Gassaway Simmons, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's County, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Fenison, late of Saint Mary's County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of June 1834, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June 1834.

THOS. K. BISCOE, Ex'r.

June 19.

MARYLAND—Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

HEREBY certify, hat D'Erasus Welch of said county, brought before me (in a stray trespassing on his enclosure,) a dark Sorrel

GELDEN about fifteen hand-

high, supposed to be eight or nine

years old, a small scar on his

head, and some white spots occa-

sioned by the collar, and some white saddle

spots, no perceptible brand, truss and canters,

has a long switch tail, has one odd shoe on the off foot. Given under hand of me a Just

ice of the peace in and for said county, this 12th day of June 1834.

EDWARD WARFIELD.

The owner of the above described stray is

requested to come, prove property, pay charge,

and take him away.

D'Erasus Welch,

6th Election District A. A. County.

June 19.

SARAH SIMMONS, Adm'r.

June 26.

WALDIE'S CIRCULAR & PAN-4 LIBRARY,

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUN-

NENS OF NASSAU,

A description of the bubbles, watering

places in Germany, by an old man, who

begins the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the

Memoirs of Henry Maserde la Tudre, who

was confined for thirty-five years in the

different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the follow-

ing:—

Krautner, or the German's Tale, a novel,

by the author of Canterbury Tales.

Stomach of Sir James Campbell, of Ard-

kinglass; written by himself; a very quaint

book, containing anecdotes of most of the dis-

distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a tale by the author of

Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from

the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series

of letters written during a residence in that

city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV.,

by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an Historical Novel, by

the author of the Don Quixote's Legacy; &c. &c.

One of the best novels, say the London Maga-

zines, of the present day.

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

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Cri-

tical History of Literature for the last fifty

A bit of isinglass dissolved in gin, or boiled in spirits of wine, is said to make strong cement for broken glass, china and seashells.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens. Wrap them in good strong paper.—Steel is injured by lying in woollens.

Do not let coffee and tea stand in tin.—Scald your wooden ware often; and keep your tin ware dry.

Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks, slit into shreds are far better than straw.

Straw beds are much better for being boxed in the same manner as upholsterers prepare ticks for feathers.

Brass and iron should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place, during the summer season.

Phillyard Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 8, 1834.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

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

POST OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

New Mail Arrangement.

Arrive, from Baltimore pr. Steam Boat, every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.

Return—Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.—By Land—Arrive Monday and Wednesday.

Return—Tuesday and Thursday.

For Eastern Shore—Arrive, on Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Return—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday. For Washington City, as usual, Arrive Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Return, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For Calvert—Arrive on Tuesday and Friday.

Return—Wednesday and Saturday.

The Muds pr. Steam Boat are closed at ten o'clock in the morning. Those by land at nine o'clock the night previous to their departure.

The Office will be open on the Sabbath from eleven o'clock, A. M. until three P. M.

J. GREEN, P. M.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Theta Delta Phi Association of St. John's College, will celebrate the fifty-eighth Anniversary of American Independence, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on TO-MORROW the 4th of July, at half-past 10 o'clock. J. M.

John H. Culbreth, Esq., an alumnus of the College, and an honorary member of the Association, will deliver an Oration.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by Mr. N. B. Worthington, a member of the Association. These ceremonies will be opened and closed with Prayer.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Mr. GREEN:—Please notice in your paper, that the merchants of this city are requested not to open their shops on to-morrow the Fourth of July, or at least not longer than a few hours in the morning.—This has been the custom for several years past among most of the shop-keepers, but we are sorry to see that the custom has not been conformed to by ALL. This custom gives this part of the population an opportunity of participating in the enjoyment of the day, and tends to encourage a spirit of patriotic devotion to the institutions of our country.

Shall the merchants be now compelled to prize, and allow the pecuniary considerations predominate above all other considerations, or shall they shun their usual uninterested, enterprising and patriotic spirit?

THE CONCERT AND BALL.

We now serve you Mr. KEENE's advertisement that he gives a Concert and Ball to-morrow evening in honour of the 58th Anniversary of our Independence.

We have heard that almost every Lady of Annapolis intends being present, and it is reported that a number of the Baltimore Belles will likewise be there. The beautiful new corps, commanded by Capt. Cheves, called The Baltimore City Guards, attended by a Splendid Military Band, will pass the 4th of July among us, and will in the evening attend the Concert and Ball.

It is the most rational manner of passing the anniversary of our Glorious Independence, in listening to the stirring strains of Liberty breathed forth with the melodious, and manly voice of Keene. There has never been a professional gentleman among us, who has met with more success, and received more deserved applause, than Mr. Keene, and he is equally esteemed in our private circles for his worth and gentlemanly manners. "He is sure of a bumper."

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1834. Thursday, June 26th.—Present as yesterday.

No. 43. John Hall vs. John H. MacCubin. This case was argued by A. C. Magruder for the Appellant. No Council argued for the Appellee.

No. 44. Caleb Beatley et al. vs. John G. Cowman and others. This case was argued by Boyle for the Appellants, and Alexander for the Appellees.

Friday, June 27th.—Present as yesterday.

No. 45. The Mayor, &c. of Baltimore vs. Henry Thompson and the Bank of the United States. This case was argued by Bell for the Appellants, and Frick for the Appellees.

No. 46. The Universal Ins. Co., vs. Purviance, vs. Anthony Cane, and Stewart and Nicholas trustees of David Burke. This case

was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and Nicholas and Mayer for the Appellees.

Saturday, June 28th.—Present as yesterday.

Chief Justice Buchanan announced the unanimous opinion of the Judges, refusing and injunction upon the application of the Union Bank of the State of Tennessee, vs. Ellicott, Morris and Gill, Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, and sanctioning the opinion given the Trustees by their advisers. The Debtors of the Bank of Maryland have consequently the right to pay their debts, in the notes, certificates of deposits, and open accounts due by that Bank.

Dorsey Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 41, Nathan J. Waters vs. Charles Dovall, reversing the judgment of the County Court, and awarding a restitution.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 29, Peter Hoffman and others vs. John Cromwell, affirming the decree of the Chancellor with costs in both Courts.

Stephen Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 52, Samuel Jordan vs. George Trumbo, affirming the decree of the Chancery Court, with costs.

Martin Judge delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of The Glass Light Company of Baltimore vs. Rembrandt Peale, in which the decree of the Chancellor was reversed at a previous term.

No. 49. John M. Burke vs. Negro Joe. This case was argued by Alexander for the Appellant, and Randall and Brewer for the Appellee.

In the case of James McCreary vs. Benjamin McCreary, (conditioni exponas to the present term) Mayer for the defendant, moved the Court to set aside the sale, and quash the writ.

Monday, June 30th.—No. 51. State use Barber vs. Elizabeth Hammond et al. ex'rs. of Philip Hammond. The argument of this case was commenced by Randall for the Appellant, and Alexander and Brewer for the Appellees.

Tuesday, July 1st.—The argument of the above case was concluded by A. C. Magruder for the Appellant.

No. 52. Milly Howard vs. Zachariah Duval. The argument of this case was commenced by Alexander for the Appellant, and Randall for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 2d.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant.

On application Benson Blake, Esq. of the City Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this Court.

No. 53. Linsey F. Barnes vs. David Crouch. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellant, and David Stewart for the Appellee.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

The Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in General Meeting, on Friday last, unanimously elected George C. Washington, Esq. of Maryland, to be President of the company, and Richard H. Henderson, Phineas Janney, Walter Smith, John L. Abbott, William Gunton and George Bender, to be Directors.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

By joint with the advice and consent of Senate. John C. Ross, Secretary of State, in the name of Louis McLane, resigned.

Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Roger B. Taney, rejected.

Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Levi Woodbury, resigned.

William Wilkins, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, in the place of Mahlon Dickerson.

William S. Hollard to be Attorney for the District of Connecticut.

Thomas Turner and Fleet Smith, to be Justices of the Peace, for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Charles Scott to be a Justice of the Peace for the county of Alexandria, in said District.

A Spanish Journal states that a lady in Madrid, named Donna Mercedes de Mendoza, awoke on the 15th February last from a trance in which she had laid for four years. During that period she never tasted food, but she is now in perfect health.

MAIL ROBBERY.

On Thursday night last, James Dallahite, a lad of about 14 years of age, mail carrier between this place and Roxborough, was arrested on a charge of pilfering money from the mail bag, and committed to the jail in this city for trial at the November Term of the Federal Court.—*Ral. Star.*

The Cumberland Road bill has been approved by the President, and is now a law. It appropriates \$200,000 for continuing the road in Ohio, \$150,000 for Indiana, and \$100,000 for Illinois—\$450,000 in all.

The further sum of \$300,000 is appropriated for repairs of the road on this side of the Ohio, and to carry into effect the laws of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. When that amount is exhausted, the act directs the road to be surrendered to the States to be discharged from all further liabilities for repairs.—*Nat. Intel.*

Wilmington, Del., June 24.

An explosion occurred on Friday evening about 7 o'clock, at the Powder works of E. I. du Pont, Esq. near this place, by which we regret to say, that one of the workmen, a very industrious and worthy individual, was killed. About a thousand pounds of powder, and the building in which the accident, were destroyed. No other buildings or property was injured:—the works being so constructed, that when such accidents occur, the mischiefs can scarcely, in any event, or contingency, extend beyond the particular building in which it originates.

No. 46. The Universal Ins. Co., vs. Purviance, vs. Anthony Cane, and Stewart and Nicholas trustees of David Burke. This case

BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE HONOURABLE R. B. TANEY, UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE RESIGNATION OF HIS OFFICE AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1834.

Sir:—The Senate having yesterday refused to confirm my nomination, as Secretary of the Treasury, I beg leave to resign the commission with which you honoured me, during the last recess. It would expire, by its own limitation, at the end of the present session of Congress, which is now at hand. But after the appointment has been submitted to the Senate, and acted on by them, it is due to you and to myself, that I should conform to their decision, and retire at once from the office.

I cannot, however, take my final leave of the official relations which have connected me with your administration, without returning my cordial thanks for the many and continued proofs of kindness and confidence, which I have received at your hands. I shall always bear them in grateful recollection, and am sir, with the highest respect,

Your ob't serv't.

R. B. TANEY.

—The President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1834.

Dear Sir:—Your resignation of the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, conferred upon you in the recess of the Senate, and now relinquished in consequence of the refusal of that body to confirm your nomination, has been received.

I cannot refrain from expressing on this occasion, my profound regret at the necessity of your retirement from that important office, nor can I suffer the opportunity to pass, without paying a just tribute to the patriotism, firmness and ability which you have uniformly exhibited since your introduction into my cabinet. Knowing that such a station was not desired by you, and was in opposition to your course of life, I could not but feel grateful to you, when, in compliance with my invitation, you exchanged the independence of your professional pursuits, for the labours and responsibilities of the office of Attorney General of the U. States. This sentiment was greatly and deservedly increased, during the last year, when becoming acquainted with the difficulties which surrounded me, and with my earnest desire to avail myself of your services in the Treasury Department, you generously abandoned the studies and avocations to which your life had been devoted, and encountered the responsibility of carrying into execution those great measures which the public interest, and the will of the People alike demanded at our hands. For the prompt and disinterested aid, thus afforded me at the risk of personal sacrifice, which were often probable, and which have now been realized, I feel that I owe you a debt of gratitude and regard, which I have not the power to discharge. But, my dear sir, you have all along found support in a consciousness of right; and you already have a sure promise of reward in the approbation and applause which an intelligent and honest people always render to distinguished merit.

The plan of financial policy which you have initiated by your acts, and developed in your official reports, and which has to far received the full approbation of the Representatives of the People, will, ultimately, I trust, carry into complete operation; and its beneficial effects on the currency of the country, and the best interests of society, will be, in all future time, more than an adequate compensation for the momentary injustice to which you have now been subjected. And as it is the martyr in any cause, whose memory is held most sacred; so the victims in the great struggle to redeem our Republic from the corrupting domination of a great moneyed power, will be remembered and honoured, in proportion to their services and their sacrifices.

I am, very respectfully,
and sincerely, your friend
your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. R. B. TANEY.

From the N. York Gazette, of Friday last.

THE DAY.

Yesterday may really be called the day, for none, save that when tribute was paid to Washington, was there ever witnessed a more imposing scene. The numerous, beautiful and well-drilled corps of our city were the admiration of all, and the various societies were equally creditable to the procession.

To undertake a description of the honours paid to the memory of Lafayette would be like an attempt to eulogize the talents, uprightness, and virtue, of the father of our country. As far, however, as we were enabled to ascertain, we give such of the proceedings as came under our observation.

The order of procession as previously published, was fully complied with, and at no time in our recollection, prevailed more generally a spirit of lamentation for the departed patriot and friend of Washington.

The weather was changeable during the day, and at different times there was a shower, but after the procession was on the move, the clouds dispersed, and notwithstanding the heat, every individual who participated in commemorating the death of this champion of Liberty, felt satisfied that the day was appropriately passed.

A few minutes after three o'clock, the procession began to move from the City Hall, and it reached Castle Garden, about six. Here an impressive and able eulogium on the character of the deceased, was delivered by the Hon. Judge Talmadge, whose manner and feelings, drew tears from the venerable patriots of the Revolutionary struggle, and also many others who were within the reach of the Orator's voice.

The order, and the effect of the shrouded banners of the different trades, witnessed by thousands who had assembled to look upon

the grand spectacle, defies description. On

the house tops, in the windows and doors of the edifices and dwellings on the route of the procession, were seen nearly the whole population of the city, and yet no disorder or confusion was witnessed. Nothing was ever more impressive. The Urn, and the Eagle, which were used on this occasion, were the same sacred emblems that were exhibited at the funeral solemnities on the death of Washington.

We were much gratified at the close of the ceremonies of the day, by the respect which was paid to the venerable General Morton.

On retiring from the Battery, the various military corps complimented the commandant of the day, by a passing salute at his residence in State street.

Thus, in thirty-six days after the death of Washington's companion in the holy and successful struggle for American Independence, have the citizens of New York, and our sojourning French residents paid to the memory of Lafayette, the highest tribute of respect to one, who in peace or in war, had no equal, except Washington.

We hourly look for the particulars of the funeral of the distinguished character who is the subject of this notice, and however solicitous many of our readers may be, we cannot but hope, that the occasion will have been solemnized in France without the least disturbance.

In the procession, every Patriot's bosom was swollen on beholding the venerable remnant of the Society of Cincinnati.

Since writing the above, a most imposing termination of the solemnities has taken place, that of the removal of the Urn. A solemn procession, civic and military, removed it from Castle Garden last evening by torch light, and hard must have been the heart of whomsoever witnessed the procession, if he did not drop a tear to the memory of departed Worth.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

One of the most beautiful balloon ascensions which we have ever witnessed, was effected yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Mills, a young and enterprising resident of Baltimore, and unquestionably one of the most fearless and skilful aeronauts who have ever ascended from this city.

At the hour announced for the commencement of the preliminary operations, the ground began to assume a busy aspect, and every subsequent moment brought a considerable increase of spectators. We regret, however, to observe that the location was of very injurious selection, and that the area fenced in for the purposes of inflation, was but very thinly attended.

About 1 o'clock, Mr. Mills commenced the very interesting process of inflating his balloon, and in some time after, a pilot was detached for the purpose of ascertaining the direction of the wind.—About 2 o'clock, another messenger or rater director was detached, and about 4 o'clock the necessary inflation of the life-bearing pilgrim of the air was approaching to completion, and the sight was altogether one of the most beautiful which we have, for a long period, witnessed in Philadelphia.

As Mr. Mills is not a native of Philadelphia, it is to be hoped that he will not be satisfied with this his first experiment amongst us, as his skill, tact, knowledge, enterprise and self-possession, are only of recent introduction to our observation, but that he will favour us with another exhibition of his aeronautic excellence, when, it is not doubted, that a more liberal patronage will favour the enterprise.

The Balloon, in a few minutes after its ascent, crossed the Delaware in the direction of Camden.—*U. S. Gazette.*

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

MR. MILL'S RETURN.

We subjoin some account of Mr. Mills' pilgrimage and his dire descent.</

but I hope some good will be found, and faith which shall not tremble though a thousand hills.

From Liberia papers received at this Office.

Monsr., Jan. 29.—Native Coffee Trees. George Wright in the Colonization debate, between him and Mr. Finley, was positive that coffee trees were not indigenous to this part of the coast, but came from an African island. If the professor would take the trouble to pay us a visit, we would show him dozen varieties of the coffee plant, in our immediate vicinity, growing spontaneously in our woods.

GRAND BASSA SETTLEMENT.—Recent accounts from Edina, represent this settlement in a most flourishing condition; and so industrious had the settlers been, that 15 shingled houses had already been erected.—The recent purchase of the Devil's bush, had given great satisfaction to all parties, and but little time would elapse, when that spot, so long consecrated to the unhallowed rites of Moloch, would be covered with Christian inhabitants.

NOVORVA., Feb. 25.—Houses for New Emigrants.—Two extensive buildings (one of which is nearly completed) are now erecting a pleasant part of the town for the reception of new comers.

Erection of a Light House on Measurado.

It is proposed to erect a Light on Cape Measurado, for the benefit of our infant commerce. The want has long been felt, and several ship masters have wondered that a small tax had not been levied before now, to defray the expenses of the same.

Erection of a SAWMILL.—Measures are in train for the erection of a Sawmill on the creek nearly opposite Millburg, on the St. Paul's River. It is a pity we have not one or two steam mills in operation for sawing timber, as the natives have lately adopted the commendable plan of rafting down logs suitable for sawing, to our water's edge, and now they have adopted the plan themselves, there will be no difficulty in keeping them so employed, if suitable encouragement is held out.

Price of Rice and Coffee in the Settlement.

From a perusal of a late number of the *Journal of Universal Emancipation*, which has been judiciously furnished us by the editor, a person would be led to believe that our colonists would pay at the rate of 25 cents per pound for rice, and 60 cents for coffee.

We assert without fear of contradiction, that we have never known rice, (in times of greatest scarcity, which is during the rains, before the new rice is fit for cutting,) to sell for more than 82-50 per bushel. To arrive at its fair rate, at which rice should be quoted, it will be, to put it down at \$1.60 cents the bushel; as during the season all prudent persons should lay in their rice, it can be purchased for \$1. bushel, and often for less, estimating a bushel at 68 pounds, it would give nearly 24 cents per pound instead of 25. A wide difference. Coffee grows wild around us, and if a little encouragement was given to the natives, might be purchased at a moderate rate, at least enough for home consumption.

Our colonists have not paid much attention to the culture of this important berry, but we know one family, who have for years, raised more than enough for their own consumption and trees of their own planting. We have never seen 60 cents per pound paid for coffee yet, and we are doubtful if it has ever been.

HYBRENAL.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Waters, Mr. ROGER TYDING, to MARY ANN NICHOLSON, all of Anne-Arundel county.

CONCERT AND BALL.

MR. KEENE (the Vocalist,) has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Annapolis, that he will give a "SOIREE MUSICALE" on TO MORROW EVENING, the 4th of July, assisted by

MR. FOSTER.

After which there will be a BALL!!!

A splendid new Volunteer Company, called the "Baltimore City Guards," commanded by Captain Cheves, are to spend the 4th of July in Annapolis, and will be present at this Concert and Ball in the evening.

For further particulars see bills of the evening.

July 3.

WEST RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will on SATURDAY the 19th day of July, offer at Public Sale at Cedar Park, his residence on West River,

500 ACRES

The tract so well known as WEST RIVER ARM.

To those who are unacquainted with the many advantages which it enjoys, he would assure, that it is as desirable an estate, as our country affords—combining considerable improvement with great natural beauty, and situated in a neighbourhood remarkable for the excellence of its society.

To any gentleman desirous of making a safe and profitable investment of money at this critical juncture in the pecuniary affairs of the country, a more favourable opportunity could not be afforded; and all such are invited to view and examine the premises at any time previous to the day of sale. As this property is to be sold in order to discharge certain liens upon it, and the purchase money will be applied to these purposes, a perfect and indisputable title will be made by the subscriber.

J. MERCER.

CASH.

CASH will be given by the writer for several Negroes, menhaden, for life, or for terms, to settle on a farm near Annapolis, in the church where the author of the Printer is about to try.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Annapolis, on the 30th June, 1834.

Dr. Anderson, Thos. Atwell,
Flora Boldley, T. Burke, (2)
James B. Brewster, Peter Boston,
Imbella Barber, John Beard,
George G. Bell, Thos. O. Brice,
Mary Ann Berry, Jas. M. Boyd,
Wm. Camden & Co., Mary Ann Cross,
Lady Maty Carroll, Wm. Caton,
Capt. Sam'l. Connell, Wm. Carroll,
J. L. Cognelly,

Edward Dubois, (3) Jas. Dixon, (2)
Ed. Dorsey of Eds. Wm. A. Dulany,
Dan'l. Dashiell,

Patrick Evans.

Orange Frasier.

Richard Goodwin, (2) Benj. Forrest,
Benj. Gaither, (3) Christians Gillen,
Margaret Gle, John Goldsmith,
John Gurring,

Isaac H. Howell, Edward Hammond,
Dr. Jas. Harper, (3) Mary Ann Hawkins,
Capt. Jas. Harrison, Elijah Hatch,
Isaac H. Honkins, Col. U. S. Heath,
Wm. W. Handy,

Wm. Jones of Jason, (2) Mr. Jones,
John C. Jones, J. M. R.

Alice Key, — Korschner,
Thos. R. Kent, Alex. Kinkaid,

Fanny Lowry, Charles G. Lockett,
P. G. Leibeltiner, Dr. A. Lynch,
John Linthicum, J. S. Larimore,
Geo. W. Linstead, Martha Larimore,

L. L. Mills, Sarah Mathis,
Elizabeth Murdoch, (2) Jno. McConnell,
Gilbert Murdoch, (2) Henry Miller,
Wm. Murdoch, (3) J. J. Monk, (5)
Thos. Mousatt, (2) Bustard W. Marriott, (4)
Wm. McNeil, Henry Mathis,
Jno. N. Murphy, (2) Chas. F. Mayer,
Alphonzo Merriken, Jos. Mayo, (2)

Jeremiah Nicholls.

John O'Donnell, — P. O.

Prest's of Temp. Society, E. W. Packton,
Chas. N. Pendle, — P. O., Eq.,
Hezek. N. Pigman, Elizabeth Pendle,
Henry Prout,

Wm. B. Stone, Julia M. Sears,
Chas. R. Stewart, Jno. A. Smith,
John N. Stockton, Henry Sonderland,
Susan Simmons, John Sullivan,
Thos. R. Spur, Alfred Selby, (2)

Jno. Souder, Sheriff of A. A. County,
Clarissa Stockton, (2) C. S. West,
Nech's Stompeet, (2) Jas. J. Speed,
Jos. J. Speed, John Stewart,
Jno. Scott,

Wm. Tydens, Elliston D. Teakle,
Littleton D. Teakle, Ruben Thery,

W. Elizabeth Waters,
Henry Warfield, Elizabeth Welch,
John S. Whittington, Michael Wheeler,
Robert W. Jen, (2) A. H. Waterman,
Caleb White, Wm. G. Waterman,
J. Giffen, P. M.

July 3.

CAPITALS OF \$10,000.

GRAND CONCERNED LOT-

TERY.

CLASS X. Sat. for 1834.

Dates & McTyre, Managers.

To be drawn at Wilmot, on Tuesday, July

6, 1834.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	\$10,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,960
20 prizes of	500
50 prizes of	200
30 prizes of	150
35 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	50
56 prizes of	40
56 prizes of	30
11. prizes of	20
24. prizes of	10
15.4. prizes of	5
18,040 Prizes, amounting to \$160,160	

Tickets \$4.50 Halves \$2.25, Quarters \$1.12.

MC LAUGHLIN'S LOTTERY.

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

The Capital Prize consists of a large and extensive improvement known as the

PATAPSCO HOTEL.

where all the cars, going and returning from the West stop to breakfast and dine, valued by the Commissioners at \$36,500.

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

SCHEME.

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

And many smaller Prizes.

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

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

— (CAUON STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)

June 26.

2

work received at this office.

June 26.

2

GIDEON WHITE.

NOTICE.

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

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

June 12.

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEO. BRUCE & CO.
New York, March 22, 1834.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Annapolis, March 13th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two Newspapers in the city of Baltimore, in two Newspapers in the city of Annapolis, in two Newspapers in each county where there are two papers published, and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, entitled, "An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain circumstances."

COUNCIL CHAMBERS,
Annapolis, March 22nd, 1834.

IN compliance with the foregoing order, I issue a few editions of the following Newspapers, viz: the Republican and Gazetteer, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Evening Star, at Hagerstown; the Citizen and Advocate, at Cumberland; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlboro; the Republican, at Elkington Court, at Port Deposit; the Courier, at Centertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill; to publish the act described in said order, once a week for three weeks.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.
Of the Council.

ACT.

An act, entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain circumstances.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto, negro, or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale is first had and obtained.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his, or her executors, administrators, or assigns, who shall be guilty of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs; Provided nevertheless, that this second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

BY THE SENATE,

March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

James Thomas.

March 97.

THE SACRED CLASSICS.

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

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

or

CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

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

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

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

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

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

or, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:

With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

BY WILLIAM DARBY, ESQ.
OF MARYLAND.

AUTHOR OF A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES,
&c. &c.

AND

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

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

AND

THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

ONE country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation; while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

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

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

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

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

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

Forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

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

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Cudworth, Thomas A. Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenelon, Doddridge, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Justin, Parkinson, Horsley, Hale, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Colquhoun, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charlock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Romane, Waterland, Whitehead, Bsiguy, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whitby, Hampden, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merick, &c. &c.

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

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHECYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Es- say, by the Rev. Richard Cattermole, B. D.

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

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

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

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

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Piccadilly. Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court; D. A. Falburs, Oxford; J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge; Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; and J. Cumpus, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller through out the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834.

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

DUKE GREEN,

March 27.

**PROSPECTUS
OF A
NEW GAZETTEER**

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CONTAINING A COMIUS DESCRIPTION OF THE

States, Territories, Counties, Parishes, Dis-

tricts, Cities and Towns—Mountains,

Lakes, Rivers and Canals—Com-

merce, Manufactures, Agri-

culture, and the arts ge-

nerally, of the Unit-

ed States.

EMBRACING ALSO

The extent, Boundaries, and Natural produc-

tions of the principal subdivisions, the La-

titude and Longitude of Cities and

Towns, with their bearing, and dis-

tance from important places—and in-

cluding other interesting and val-

uable Geographical, Historical,

Political, and Statistical in-

formation—with the census

of 1830, and the Post

Offices, from the latest

Official Lists.

NOTICE.

The subscriber forewarns all persons from

hunting with either dog or gun, or tre-

passing in any manner, on his farm, in Anne-

Arundel county, near the Governor's Bridge,

The law will be rigidly enforced against all of-

fenders.

EDWARD HARVEY.

May 15.

**BALTIMORE LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The subscriber has received from the Pre-

sident and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of

Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and

the company intends to execute the following business:

1st. Insurance on Lives.

2d. Purchase and Sale of Annuities.

3d. Receiving Endowments.

4th. Receiving Money in Trust.

5th. The Management of Trust Estates.

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

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28.

**BASIL SHEPPARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.**

PEERS to the citizens of Annapolis and

the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER

GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia

and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible

Green, and Russian Raven; Brown, double

milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHES.

AND ALSO

CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Z 22-24, Polish Mixed and Printed,

Mixed, Ribbon and Plain CASHMERE,

and Printed CASHMERE.

Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and

twisted Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks,

Cashmere & Linenette.

VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKER-

CHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUS-

PENDERS, SHIRT SHIRTS,

The Starland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYMN OF THE MORAVIAN NUNS.

At the Consecration of Pulaski's Banner.

The standard of Count Pulaski, the noble Pole, who fell in the attack on Savannah, during the American Revolution, was of crimson silk, embroidered by the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

When the dying flame of day
Through the chancery shot its ray,
For the glimmering tapers shed
F/ light on the cowed head,
And the censor burning swung,
Where before the altar hung
The round banner, which with prayer,
Had been consecrated there.

Then the nun's sweet hymn was heard the while,
And low in the deep mysterious aisle.

Take thy banner. May it wave,
Proudly o'er the good and brave,
When the battle's distant wail
Breaks the Sabbath of our vale,

When the clarion's music thrills
To the hearts of these lone hills,
When the spear in conflict shakes,
And the strong lance shivering breaks.

Take thy banner; and beneath
The war cloud's encircling wreath,
Guard till our homes are free,
God will—God will prosper thee!

In the dark and trying hour,
In the breaking forth of power,
In the rush of steeds and men,
In thy right hand will shield thee then.

Take thy banner. But when night
Closes round the ghastly fight,
If the vanquished warrior low,
Saves him by his holy vow,

By our prayers and many tears,
By the mercy that endears,
Spare him; hee love hath shared,
Spare him as thou wouldst not spared.

Take thy banner; and if e'er
They should dress the soldier's bier,
An the muffled drum should beat
To the tread of mournful feet,

Then, the crimson flag shall be
Mourning cloak and shroud to thee.

And the warrior took that banner proud,
And it was his martial cloak and shroud.

LOVE ADVENTURES.

—Then comes on my fit again, I had else
seen perfect.

While as the marble, founded as the rock,

A solid and general as the casing air,

We now're calm'd, crit'ld, and firm confined."

The smiles of youth were now checked,

The fair colours of futurity, rainbow-like,

and faded. I had been dashed from the gay

car of imagination and found myself at last

compelled to travel along the beaten track of

plain common life.

For a time I was melancholy, both at my own downfall and the

downfall of my hopes. I had fondly nourished

so many clear visions—I had gazed in per-

spective on so many delicious scenes, that

when full time dragged his gloomy brush across

the picture, stealing grace from the fi-

res, and overshadowing the brightness of the

sun-beams, I may be excused for pausing over

so mental desolation, like Caius Marius con-

queror, amid the ruins of Carthage. The

exaltation of youth is to create expectations

that it is the delight of old age to destroy.

One little spark of life is but the play of a

child who carefully erects his temple of caro-

bol and weeps when his own breath levels it with

the earth. The lovely Minerva who came so

near affording me as to direct her servants to

lock me out of doors, had taught me the em-

phatic expression of my desires. Determining to possess

more than other people, I had acquired less

and like the dog and his shadow, wishing

to match all, I gained nothing. I had once

desired woman as the highest of God's crea-

tions. I now despised her as the lowest. Be-

fore my defeat, I believed her mind to be like

the summer heavens without a cloud, pure,

and with glittering beauties, and ex-

planted after,

it was as the cloud without the

stars, changeful, gloomy, with neither so-

licy, beauty, or use. From one extreme I

went round to the other, and like the com-

ing when disturbed, pointing many ways be-

fore I became fixed in the right.

I was now friendless and poor—and pover-

—while it lessened my importance, swelled

my pride. I felt a gradual change in my mind

as if it were undergoing a chemical operation,

in the fall from luxury to want can pre-

serve the same serenity as it regards outward

events. From the seat of a carriage or deck

we were undergoing a chemical operation,

when I found was a Frenchman, struck

as large nose immediately before, within

two inches of the lady's face. I saw she

looked displeased, and not considering whether

it was at me or him, was on the point of

turning from him an apology for his inde-

retness to a female, when to my soiling indignation

he exclaimed in a voice so loud that it

must have been heard by every one in the box

—“Here are one orange, will you have some

my dear?” Insolence intolerable—I could no

longer restrain myself, to call the object of

my adoration, “my dear!” I looked at him

for a moment, with as much fierceness as fur-

ious hate could supply, and thought I saw an

approving smile on her angelic face. It was

enough. I seized his unwieldy proboscis be-

tween my middle and forefingers, and tweak-

ed it, as if it was the only hold I had on ex-

sistence. The man roared—the lady scream-

ed—the audience rose and shouted, “hush’tem’ out,” a strong arm dragged me from the box, and ere my delirium of love

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1834.

NO. 28.

I was now the poor traveller whose fate it was to learn misfortune—and, though to mock the world's notice, I assumed eccentricities foreign to my nature, yet still nourished emotions in the concealed depths of my heart, whose soft influence misery could not destroy. Memories of what I had hoped, and dreams of what I might have been, were now treasured as the only valuable remnants of youth's expectation, and like stars whose brilliancy increases in proportion to the shadows around, these sentiments grew stronger as I was more deeply plunged in obscurity and sorrow.

There was a sweet girl who rescued her sex from my scorn, and convinced me that as yet I had met only with the foolish among the fair—She was young, beautiful and innocent—but her youth was without folly—her beauty without pride. Unaccomplished in the tricks of fashion, she might have taught grace to the belle who dazzles all. Broad-axe—unrivalled in the mazes of polite education, her ideas possessed the poetry of Shakespeare without his metre—and the moral sublimity of Pope without his rhyme. The flower—the fish—the mountain—the plain—the teeming earth—the glowing sky, inspired her young fancy long before she had dwelt upon the pages of her favourite Thompson—and her mind knew the emptiness of vice and folly, though un schooled in the philosophy of Fatio, Watts or Locke. She was the child of nature, which art may imitate, but cannot rival. Her step untrained by the artist, was light and airy as the mountain deer—her voice untutored by the master, was sweeter than the ancient music of Italy or Greece. The rose only might teach the painter to imitate her cheek—the nightingale tell the poet the melody of her song. I saw her at the theatre, and a friend gave me the foregoing particulars. She was indeed a delicious object for the eye to rest upon, and I looked till her image was engraven on my heart in colours as vivid, and I thought as lasting as those of a portrait. But why, thought I, do I covet that heiress, when poverty must prove an insurmountable barrier between us? She must have friends—pride, haughty, and unfeeling like the rest of the world—why should I seek the joys of heaven, when I live only on earth? My friend, however informed me that she was young and a light family stood up before me. And I to myself, she proves such a woman as he has described, and could he bring to love me, my situation could not cost her a moment's hesitation, and why was it not as possible she should love me as any one else? Yes, I will try—and through the influence of my friend, I was introduced. I was delighted with her countenance, which exceeded my hopes, and felt that she was exactly one of those angels for whom I had all my life been on the search. At first I had only been knee deep in love—but every dash of her eye sent me yet deeper—and a few words plunged me still more over head and ears. I did not perceive a single fault in body or mind. She was full of vivacity and wit, and I soon became certain that she turned her feelings towards me, and in two or three things which had a tender significance. She often spoke what I was sure she intended for a double entendre, and once, when our eyes met, I was convinced she blushed. I was in raptures. Astonished at my former blindness in judging my trifling—yet almost ready to believe myself fast asleep in a dream—I intended to seize some opportunity to make love to her, and would have done it already, but was excessively annoyed by a little gentleman of the party, who kept stretching his disagreeable neck over my lap and talking to my lovely girl, (whose name in the delight of the introduction I had not noticed,) in the most familiar style imaginable. My bosom swelled with indignation, and two or three times, I was on the point of straining him into the pit. I, however, restrained myself, and turned from his nauseous politeness to the adorable being whom, in my own mind, I had determined to marry in less than a month. So passed the evening till the play was over; and then I thought, would be my time to subdue my heart. I made many attempts which she did not seem exactly to understand, till once I popped a broad question, and awaited in breathless anxiety the answer that was to elevate me to the highest pinnacle of triumph, or sink me to the lowest depths of despair. At this interesting moment, the little gentleman arose and said, who I found was a Frenchman, struck a large nose immediately before, within two inches of the lady's face. I saw she looked displeased, and not considering whether it was at me or him, was on the point of turning from him an apology for his indecorousness to a female, when to my soiling indignation he exclaimed in a voice so loud that it must have been heard by every one in the box—“Here are one orange, will you have some

my dear?” Insolence intolerable—I could no longer restrain myself, to call the object of my adoration, “my dear!” I looked at him for a moment, with as much fierceness as furious hate could supply, and thought I saw an approving smile on her angelic face. It was enough. I seized his unwieldy proboscis between my middle and forefingers, and tweaked it, as if it was the only hold I had on existence. The man roared—the lady screamed—the audience rose and shouted, “hush’tem’ out,” a strong arm dragged me from the box, and ere my delirium of love

had subsided, I found myself before the captain of the watch, in the form of a culprit, with about fifty ragged little boys peeping at me through the windows and doors.

Among the crowd who had escorted me to this place of refuge, I soon observed the identical nose which had been the unlucky cause of my present situation, and upon looking a little more narrowly, discovered that there was a mouth under it—and a mouth too which was no ways backward in accomplishing one of the causes of its creation, viz. speaking.

“Well,” said the captain, “what have you to allege against this gentleman? Has he done

any thing to you?”

“A ha!” said the little Frenchman, who was red all over the face, and fidgetted about as if he were standing on hot iron. “A ha! you

can ask that question, you know nothing about it, save—I never was so insulted in all my life—I tell you, save de whole story.” Dis

gentleman—I don't know who he is—he was introduce to my party. He was very polite

I thought he was very fine fellow, and he act

very much like one gentleman, only when I

ask my wife if she would have some orange—

she said, and he comes up to my very great surprise and pull my nose.”

My blunder riveted me to the spot, and my inanition was a married woman! I immediately perceived that I was in something of a scrape, but knowing the politeness and generosity of the nation by one of whom I had now the honour to be impressed, I made him a low bow—put both hands on my heart—and thus declared:—“Excuse me, I have been far from my mind than to insult any one in the world, (as tu fu es a stolid latte,) and lost of a Frenchman, (as is said) that I had the firmest and most unshaken confidence in his generosity, (as raw) and expect ed him to receive my explanation of a trifle which had occurred—(pin h of souff.) From my boyhood I had been so poor to it, that he stepped a little back with a look of alarm in which I conceive myself to be falling through the immensity of space—(glares astonishment expressed in every countenance, and the captain who had been half asleep now opened one eye, and pulled off his cap off one ear to listen at his case.) Naturally in these delusions I catch hold of the nearest object to prevent my fall, and in the worst instances of this madness I have sometimes seized the bedpost so as almost to break it in two.—‘A pauvre garcon,—poor fellow—you must have been dem bad this time,’ said the little Frenchman, in a tone of compassion.

“I was—I was—in the confusion of the moment, I confess—not knowing what I did,

and it is possible that I might have taken the handle of this gentleman's nose—for which I

most sincerely beg pardon and promise never to repeat the offence.” The kind-hearted engineer stated his excuse and permitted my discharge. I went home in a hurry and did myself in suffering darkness of my own couch with two motions—sorrow that the wife had pulled me into the airy labyrinths of love—and joy that the husband had extracted me from the actual confinement of the watch-house.—I dreamed confusedly of noses, angels, and little boys, and awoke the next morning more than ever convinced that the course of true love never did run smooth.

EASY WAY TO PRESERVE FRESH FLOWERS.

How may flowers be kept fresh in the house?

This is an interesting question at this season.

How strange it is that the public care not

about one simple fact familiar to Botanists!

I will tell it to you, Mr. Editor, that you may tell it to the world.

Flowers soon wither after plucking, chiefly

because their moisture evaporates and this

cannot be effectually supplied by immersing the stems in water.

Sprinkle them with water, and cover them closely with a glass, snuff or vessel, and they will keep perfectly fresh for several days. They may stand in a dry place. Let this be tried by your readers—they will be gratified at the result.

The cover should not be much larger than

the flowers, or the moisture will be excreted.

A covered vase may be thus beautified with fresh natural flowers. The cover, however,

is apt to be covered with moisture within;

therefore, when company is expected, it may be temporarily removed, and replaced afterwards.

The flowers should then be sprinkled with

water, and covered quite closely, they might be

brought to market in much better condition,

and from a greater distance, especially if sheltered from heat.

Spinach, asparagus, cucumbers, &c. if put into tight boxes and moistened, might probably come by candle, vessels, &c. in good order from a great distance.

Well did those jewels of intellectual splendor approve the care of her who fashioned and burnished their yet rude exterior, and raised up in them the first assertors of liberty and equality. In them Rome beheld the earliest vindications of her freedom against a corrupt and selfish aristocracy; and the name of Cornelia has come down to us immortalized by the simple, expressive and consecrated appellation of the "Mother of the Gracchi."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLEIS:
Thursday, July 10, 1834.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

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

May 29.

POST OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

New Mail Arrangement.

Arrive, from Baltimore pr. Steam Boat, every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.

Return.—Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.

By Land—Arrive Monday and Wednesday.

Return—Tuesday and Thursday.

For Eastern Shore—Arrive, on Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Return—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday.

For Washington City, as usual, Arrive Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Return, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For Calvert—Arrive on Tuesday and Friday.

Return—Wednesday and Saturday.

The Mails pr. Steam Boat are closed at ten o'clock in the morning. Those by land at nine o'clock the night previous to their departure.

The Office will be open on the Sabbath from eleven o'clock, A. M. until three P. M.

J. GREEN, P. M.

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1834.

Thursday, July 3d.—Present as yesterday.

No. 54. John Tucker vs. Henry G. S. Key. This case was argued by V. H. Dosey, and B. St. for the Appellant, and John Scott for the Appellee.

No. 60. Marcus Dennison, Adm'r. D. B. N. of Wm. Woods vs. John Trull. This case was argued by David Stewart, and Evans for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee.

Saturday, July 5th.—Present as on Thursday.

Nos. 55, 56, 57. Joseph Evans vs. James S. Iglesias et al. (Cross appeal from Chancery.) The argument of these cases was commenced by Pinkney for Joseph Evans, and Randall for Stewart, adm'r. of Soper, and Elizabeth Evans.

Monday, July 7th.—Present as on Saturday.

The argument of the above cases was continued by Randall for Stewart, and Evans and Alexander for James S. Iglesias, et al.

The Court upon the motion of the complainants' counsel, gave notice that the case of Campbell and others vs. Poultney, Elliott and Co., in which an injunction had been granted, to restrain the defendants from voting certain shares of stock at the next election of Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, will be taken up for argument, on Thursday next the 10th of this month.

Tuesday, July 8th.—Present as on yesterday.

The argument of Nos. 55, 56, 57. Joseph Evans vs. Jas. S. Iglesias, et al. was concluded by A. C. M. for Joseph Evans, and Brewer for Soper's Adm'r. and Elizabeth Evans.

On application, Stanley H. Fleetwood, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, was admitted as an Attorney of this court.

No. 106. Otto Shupley and others, vs. Robert Tevis.—The argument of this case was commenced by David Stewart for the Appellant, and John Scott for the Appellee.

Wednesday, July 9th.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was concluded by Johnson for the Appellee, and David Stewart for the Appellants.

Martin Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 56. The President and Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland vs. Hoffman and Mayer, trustees of Hollins and McBlair and others, reversing the decree of the Chancellor, and dismissing the bill with costs in both courts.

No. 58. J. J. Vanderkemp, adm'r. of Basti et al. vs. The Cape Sable Company, and Robert Oliver et al. The argument of this case was commenced by Mayer for the Appellants, and Moale for the Appellees.

We are informed, says the Wilkesbarre Democrat of Wednesday week, that a gentleman by the name of Miller, residing in Tioga County, was attacked by four ruffians on his way from Williamsport to his place of residence. They discharged a pistol at him, and the ball grazed his face, when he put spurs to his horse and escaped. Mr. Miller is an extensive Lumberman, and was just returning from down the river with a large sum of money in his possession. The rascals have not yet been apprehended.

LAMENTABLE EVENT.

This morning at about half past two o'clock, a fire broke out in the four story brick store of Messrs. Haydock, Clay & Co. wholesale druggists, No. 271 Pearl street, opposite the Fulton Bank, which with its contents was entirely destroyed. There was in it a very full stock of goods, which was insured for \$10,000, and of course a total loss to the Insurance Company. The second story of the building was occupied by Edwin R. Yale, Japan-ware dealer, whose stock was also de-

stroyed, but whether this gentleman was insured or not, we have not yet ascertained. The third floor was used for the storage of crockery ware by Willis & Brothers, who had no insurance. The building belonged to the heirs of the late J. G. Kane, and may be valued at \$6,000.

The most distressing result of this conflagration is yet to be recorded. About six o'clock when the fire was subdued, and many of the firemen with their machines had withdrawn, engines Nos. 10 and 13 remained on the ground to ensure safety. In the 4th story was stationed Mr. John McBirian, foreman of No. 10, and Messrs. Artemas Gowler and Benjamin Blunk, assistants with their hose and pipe; and in the first story Messrs. Edward Crooker, Eugene Underhill, Frederick Ward and Zophar Mills, members of engine No. 13.

Mr. McBirian, in the fourth story, in casting his eyes upwards, observed several bricks falling, and being aware that all the interior of the rear had been buried away, and the roof much injured, he cautioned his associates of their danger. His words were scarcely spoken, when the peak of the gable end of the south side of the store, having nothing to support it, fell in with a dreadful crash, carrying all the floors down into the cellar.

Mr. McBirian, who was three or four feet from the front window, instinctively sprang to the sill on which he held, thereby saving himself from destruction, while Mr. Gowler and Mr. Blunk were precipitated into the second story, among the falling ruins. Mr. Gowler was completely buried, but with prompt assistance was rescued alive. He is however, very much injured, both externally and internally. Mr. Blunk was more fortunate; he found himself shielded by a Franklin stove, which fell diagonally over him, without crushing him. From this situation we saw him with difficulty extricated, and are happy to say with comparatively little injury.

Not so with the gentlemen in the first floor; they received the whole contents of all the stories upon them, and were dashed into the cellar.

Mr. Crooker, after remaining in this horrible situation half an hour, was dugout from the ruins, terribly burnt and mangled. Mr. Mills was also taken out much hurt. At nine o'clock, when we left the dreadful scene, Mr. Underhill and Mr. Ward remained buried, without any prospect of being taken out alive.

Postscript.—We visited the fatal spot at eleven o'clock, when the alarm bells ceased for further aid, and found four streams of water playing from the engines. Our worst fears were realized; Mr. Underhill and Mr. Ward are without doubt dead beneath the ruins. Several attempts have been made to get them out, but the bricks with which they are covered, are so hot, that they cannot be handled, and the insecure situation of the walls renders it extremely hazardous to venture in the cellar. The walls are now propping.

Mr. Crooker who was rescued at half-past six, is of the firm of Sims & Crooker, R. & West street, formerly foreman of No. 13, and now Warden of the 4th Ward. He awakens security to his wonderful presence of mind, which never forsakes him a moment from the time of the accident to his extirpation. He remained in his dreadful enclosure without motion, and perfectly calm and collected, although suffering the most excruciating agonies, calling to his friends for aid. His greatest injuries are in the right foot and leg, the first of which is crushed and the other burnt.

Mr. Underhill, who now lies beneath the ruins, is about 24 years of age, a druggist, in Peck Slip, without family, and recently commenced business. Mr. Ward is about twenty years old, clerk to Adams and Brothers, importers of crockery, 248 Pearl street—both young gentlemen of the highest respectability.

While on the spot, which is blocked up by an immense concourse of people, we witnessed a great excitement both among the firemen and citizens, occasioned by the flimsy manner in which this fated building was erected. The brick which have already fallen, have come down almost divested of mortar—and it is alleged by the firemen, that if it had been built with ordinary strength, they would not now lament the dreadful loss of their fellows, who so faithfully remained at their posts. So frequent are fatal accidents occasioned by this mode of building, that it will in future tend very much to deter this intrepid class of our citizens from fulfilling their perilous and thankless duties, unless the city authorities prevent the erection of these sham edifices; for who would endanger their lives to guard from destruction the property of those who, from cupidity rear houses which on the slightest caution they are ready to topple on their heads?

Half past one o'clock.—We have detained our paper in the hope of being able to give some further particulars. At this time there is no diminution of the crowd around the walls, who are waiting with the most intense violence and agony of feeling for the exhumation of the unfortunate Underhill and Ward. The most vigorous exertions are making to support the walls; and when that is completed, and it cannot be till then, that any persons will venture within them.

From present appearances, it is probable that it will be near dark before their bodies will be recovered.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Reported for the Courier and Enquirer. DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

At about half past seven last evening, a disgraceful riot occurred in front of the door of the store of Mr. Hutchins, No. 174 Chat-ham street; which was marked with all the violence that usually characterizes such tumultuous assemblages. The facts, as obtained from official sources, are as follows: A woman came into the shoe store of Mr. Hutchins to purchase a pair of shoes, and gave her old shoe as a measure. A number of pairs of shoes were produced, for her to try on, one

of which she contrived to secrete about her person, and was leaving the store with them, when she was arrested in her course by Mr. Scribner, and Mr. H. Hudson, who took the shoes from her, and she left, with reclaiming her old shoe.

She immediately raised the cry, that she was insulted and abused, and so excited the sympathies of the crowd that speedily assembled, that without ascertaining the facts, they immediately commenced the work of destruction. The carpet at the door was torn to pieces, the awning cut into tatters and thrown down, the window on the Mott street side was broken to pieces, and a rush was made to enter the store in order to complete the work of destruction. Some even went so far as to endeavour to prevent the assembling of the watch, and they came in considerable numbers, and, aided by Messrs. Thomas, Dun-shee, and Tompkins, of the police, and Messrs. Green and Tarr, constables of 4th ward, Mr. Shenkin of the 5th ward, and others, were enabled to prevent the violence intended. The mob then raised the cry of "State Prison monopoly! down the store!" which destruction it appeared to be their determination to accomplish, but for the active exertions of Alderman Ferris, Justice McEwan of the 10th ward court, and the officers and watchmen in attendance. In his efforts to prevent the commission of violence, the coat of Alderman Ferris was torn from his body and himself considerably bruised; Mr. Shenkin was thrown down, trampled on and kicked, but escaped with whole bones, and several of the officers were violently assaulted.

There appeared to be a settled purpose to trample on all law, and to set at defiance all private right. In this tumultuous affray, more than 200 persons were engaged, and more than 2000 spectators were assembled to witness these disgraceful transactions. Some persons were arrested, who were rescued from the grasp of the mob, who followed them in their way to the watch house. From the violence evinced, it was necessary to keep a guard until a late hour, to prevent the recurrence of scenes so destructive of law, order and decency. The mob after being a long time assembled were finally dispersed, and order was once more permitted to reign.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

A man in Salem, Washington Ohio, engaged in hewing out a mill-stone, having broken off the upper surface of the stone, three inches and a half, discovered several holes, in a straight line, across the stone, having every appearance of being drilled for the purpose of setting wedges to break the stone. In one of the holes was part of a wedge. Two thin plates of iron had first been put into the hole, and the wedge was driven in between them, and was broken off. The plates and the wedge were in a state of perfect preservation having rusted but little. These holes and the wedge were three inches and a half from the surface, the stone apparently having grown over them. The stone was perfectly solid, excepting these holes, and the upper surface was of the same nature and hardness with the other part of the stone.

The stone was dug out of the side of a steep hill, and was covered by two or three feet of dirt washed from the hill above.

Quarry.—Who put the wedge there and why?—The wedge remains in the stone, and may be seen by any person who will take the pains to call at the mill in the place where it was discovered.—*Cincinnati Journal.*

THE MORMON WAR.

We learn by the following article, and others in other papers corroborating it, that violence and bloodshed may be expected in Missouri between those fanatics the Mormons, and those, almost equally fanatic, who seek to put down their superstitions and delusions by force of arms:

LIBERTY, (Mo) June 11. THE MORMONS.

Our friends at a distance may feel desirous to hear something respecting the Mormons, so called, and knowing that the larger portion of them are in this country, may look to us to give them the wanted information.

We have heretofore been almost silent on this subject, hoping that the difficulties which occurred in Jackson county, between the citizens and the Mormons, would be soon settled in an amicable way, at least without the shedding of blood; and in fact, we have felt very little interest in the matter, farther than it affected the general good of the country. But as this thing has arrived at a crisis which is really appalling to the feelings of good men, we feel it a duty to inform our readers of the movements of this people, at the same time we do not wish to be understood as trying to exasperate the minds of the people against this deluded and unfortunate sect.

For the last six or eight weeks, the Mormons have been actively engaged in making preparations to return to Jackson county, "the land of promise," by providing themselves with the implements of war, such as guns, pistols, swords, &c. &c. They expect a reinforcement from the state of Ohio, and we are informed that small parties are arriving almost every day. So soon as they all arrive, they intend to call upon the Governor to reinstate them upon their lands in Jackson, and then, if molested, they are determined to protect themselves, sword in hand. We are told they will be able to muster 700 strong.

A gentleman from Jackson informs us that the citizens of that county are no less engaged in making preparation for their reception. On Monday last they held a meeting, for the purpose of electing officers, and Samuel C. Owens, a gentleman known to many citizens of the State, was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of all their forces. Our informant states that they have received a letter from the Governor, advising them to effect a compromise, if possible, by purchasing the lands of the Mormons, and paying them, for the injuries which they have sustained. For

this purpose, ten persons were appointed, invested with full power to settle the whole matter, and will meet the Mormons in this place, on Monday next, for that purpose. Should the Mormons refuse to accede to an honourable and fair adjustment of these difficulties, the Governor will not restore any to that county, but such as hold lands. The following gentlemen compose the above named committee: Thomas Stayton, sen. Saml. Erwin, Smallwood V. Noland, Swallwood Noland, Henry Reuby, Samuel C. Owens, Robert Rickman, James Campbell, Richard Fristoe, Thomas Jeffries, and John Davis.

We have our fears as to the final issue of this matter, but hope for the best.—*Enquirer.*

DARING OUTRAGE.

On Saturday evening, about half past 8 o'clock, a black man entered the basement story of Mr. W. B. Whitlock's house in Buttonwood below Eighth street, and asked a girl, the only person in the room, for some bread. She rose to give him some, when he seized her violently by the neck, and attempted to choke her. With much exertion, she succeeded in giving alarm to the family in the second story. Mrs. W. hearing the agonizing cry, called loudly on Mr. W. to come to the rescue of the girl. The black, meantime, continued his grasp on the girl's throat, and threatened to kill her. When he found that the people were coming into the room, he dashed the girl upon the floor and escaped. When she was discovered, her eyes appeared nearly forced from their sockets, and her tongue was protruded from her mouth; and though medical attendance has been regularly given since Saturday, she continues to suffer very much from the violence of the ruffian. It is hoped that the exertions now being made to detect the wretch, will prove successful.

DEAF AND DUMB.

The Journal of Commerce states that the number of this unfortunate class of our population in the United States, is 1,652 white persons under fourteen years of age; 1,650 in, over fourteen and under twenty-five; 1,806 dn, over twenty-five; total whites, 5,363; free coloured persons of the same ages respectively, 273, 276, and 227; total free coloured persons, 743; grand total 6,106.

FUNERAL OF LAFAYETTE.

From an early hour on the morning of the 22d of May, the Rue d'Anjou St. Honore, at which the hotel of the late lamented Lafayette is situated, and every street and passage in its vicinity, was crowded with citizens of Paris, hastening to pay their last tribute of respect and attachment to the illustrious deceased.

The funeral ceremony (says Galignani's Messenger,) from the public character of the deceased, both as a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a General, was invented by the Government with all the imposing pomp which the attendance of numerous bodies of military never fails to give to processions of this description, whilst the attendance of the National Guards, who came forward in immense numbers, to join in giving effect to this parting act of homage to their venerable colleague, and the crowded state of the street leading to the Church of the Assumption, where the funeral ceremony was to be performed, and from thence along the Rue de la Paix, the entire length of the Boulevard, and every spot near which the procession was to pass, showed the extent of the popular and the affectionate esteem with which the deceased was regarded by every class.

About half past seven the members of the various delegations appointed to take part in the procession began to arrive at the hotel, which was handsomely hung with black. Among these were numbers of staff officers, of the troops, and the national guards. Detachments of infantry were placed as guards of honour in the commencement of the Rue de la Faubourg St. Honore, the Rue Royale, the Rue St. Florentin, and other points by which the procession was to pass.

A few minutes after nine the body was brought down and deposited in the hearse, which was decorated with twelve tri-colored flags, three at each corner; it was surrounded by plumes, and had the letter L on various parts of the drapery, and was drawn by four black horses. The cords of the hearse were held by four persons of distinction, friends of the deceased. After a few minutes spent in preliminary arrangements, a short march struck up, and the cortège began to move. The hearse was preceded by eight drums, deputations from various legions of the National Guards of Paris, and the 61st Regiment of the Line, and a detachment of Red Lancers. The hearse, which was immediately succeeded by the delegations of the Chambers of Peers and of Deputies, other delegations followed, from various public bodies among whom we perceive numbers of foreigners, particularly Americans and Poles.

These were succeeded by Chiefs of Battalions of the National Guards and the Line, and these again followed by other detachments of the National Guards and Troops of full military band, two pieces of cannon, and a detachment of the 1st regiment of Artillery, with a numerous body of cavalry of the National Guards. Four of the Royal carriages, three private ones of the General, followed by another regiment of the Lancers, several private carriages, and a body of Municipal Guards, were also in the procession.

The immense crowds, and the small space left for the military, occasioned considerable confusion previous to arriving at the church, for want of room the hearse being stopped on one occasion more than a quarter of an hour. The coffin was then taken into the church, and the funeral ceremony being performed, the procession again proceeded, and notwithstanding the incalculable crowds assembled, has passed the Rue de la Paix, and is now (as we are going to press) far advanced on the Boulevard, with the most perfect order and regularity.

FOREIGN.

From the New York American.

All the Ministers (says the same Gazette) leaving the Council held by the King on a preceding day at the Tuilleries, went in body to make a visit of condolence to the body of Gen. Lafayette. They were received by M. George Lafayette, and were conducted by him to view the body. An immense number of persons of all classes called in the course of the day, and inscribed their names as participants in the general grief.

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

OBITUARY.
Departed this life on Tuesday last at the residence of Major Thomas H. Dorsey, Jones third son of John S. Selman, Esqr. of Anne Arundel County, aged nineteen months.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled, An Act to incorporate the Maryland Steamboat Company, an election of trustees to manage the affairs of said company, will take place on the fourth Monday of July (28th inst.) at the usual place.

FARM TO LET,

And Servants to Hire.

A well designed, well tenanted accommodation farm, a farm on Magothy, near the Blue Mountains, and adjoining the roads of James Waters, Esq. Possession can be had immediately. Also several servants to hire.

JAMES F. BRICE,
Trustee of Mary Ann Davis.

July 10.

TO BE RENTED.

The Dwelling House and Premises but taking the name of Laffey, exception made of his estate, will be let immediately. The House is large, containing several rooms, in a healthy situation, and would accommodate a large family, for terms to

HENRY MAYNADIER.

July 10.

SHELF'S SALE.

BY ORDER OF JUDGE SHELF, a resident of Anne Arundel County Court, was directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Upton D. Welch, late of Robin Warfield, Christian Capito, Jos. Dimore and Adam Kile, I have been and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest and property, claim and demand, at law and in equity, of said Upton D. Welch, in and to all that tract or parts of a

TRACT OF LAND

and premises, called "John's Last Shift," containing Two Hundred Acres of Land, more or less, also one other tract called "Lot No. 1" containing One Hundred and Ninety Acres of Land, more or less, being the Land premises at present occupied by Upton D. Welch, lying and being in A. Arundel county, near St. Michael's; also the following Negroes, a Negro man named Sale, one Negro woman named Rachael, and one Negro boy named William, sandy stuck, Brown, Curly hair and Plantation utensils, and on July 10th the fifth day of August next, at the present, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debts due aforesaid. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

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

July 10.

State of Maryland—Anne Arundel County, to wit:

HEREBY CERTIFY that James Clark of Anne Arundel county, brought before me subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for said county, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, as a stray trespassing upon his enclosure, a BLACK MARE, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, white left hind foot with marks of a colt, and barefooted, all round given under my hand the day and date aforesaid.

SAMUEL NICOLS.

The owner of the above described Mare is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JAMES CLARK.

Clarksville, A. A. County.

July 10.

WEST RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will on SATURDAY the 19th day of July, offer at Public Sale at Cedar Park, his residence on West River,

500 ACRES

of the Tract so well known as WEST RIVER FARM.

To those who are unacquainted with the many advantages which it enjoys, he would hereby state, that it is as desirable an investment as our country affords—combining great improvement with great natural beauty, and situated in a neighbourhood remarkable for the excellence of its society.

To any gentleman desirous of making a safe and profitable investment of money at this critical juncture in the pecuniary affairs of the country, a more favourable opportunity could not be afforded; and all such are invited to view and examine the premises at any time previous to the day of sale. As this property is to be sold in order to discharge certain liens upon it, and the purchase money will be applied to those purposes, a perfect and indisputable title will be made by the subscriber.

J. MERCER.

CASH.

CASH will be given by the writer for several Negroes, men, hands, for life, or for terms of years, to settle up a farm near Annapolis, in the possession of the Printers.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 14, for 1834.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Tuesday, July 15th, 1834.

SCHEME	10,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	2,546
10 prize of	1,000
10 prize of	400
10 prize of	200
51 prizes of	100
51 prizes of	40
102 prizes of	30
102 prizes of	20
1,530 prizes of	12
11,475 prizes of	8
	4

13,395 prizes, amounting to \$102,660

Tickets 84, Halves 32, Quarters 81.

MC LAUGHLIN'S LOTTERY.

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

The Capital Prize consists of a large and extensive improvement known as the

PATAPSCO HOTEL.

where all the cars going and returning from the West stop to breakfast and dine, valued by the Commissioners at \$36,500.

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

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

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$36,500
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,050
4 prizes of	800
6 prizes of	750

And many smaller Prizes.

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

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

July 10.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Annapolis, on the 30th June, 1834.

Dr. Anderson.

Thos. Atwell.

Flora Ballou.

James B. Becker.

Sam'l. Barber.

George G. Bell.

Mary Ann Berry.

Wm. Camden & Co.

Lady Mary Carroll.

Capt. Sam'l. Conn.

J. L. B. Connelly.

Edward Dalton.

Ed. Dorseys Ed.

Dan'l. Dashiell.

Patrick Evans.

Orange Frasier.

Richard Geo'lwin.

Benj. Gathier.

Margaret Gle.

Isaac H. Howell.

Dr. Jas. Harper.

Capt. Jas. Harrison.

Isaac H. Hopkins.

Wm. W. Handy.

Wm. Jones of Jason.

John C. Jones.

Alice Key.

Thos. R. Kent.

Fanny Lowry.

P. G. Leechlin.

John Linthcum.

Geo. W. Linstead.

J. L. Mills.

Ethelred Murdock.

Gilbert Murdock.

Wm. Murdock.

Tim Monsarrat.

Wm. McNeir.

Jno. N. Murphy.

Alphonzo Merrick.

Eli McKemy.

H. P. McKey.

Jeremiah Nicholls.

John O'Donnell.

Pres't of Temp. Society.

Thos. N. Pendle.

Hean' S. Pigman.

Henry Pratt.

Wm. B. Stone.

Chas. H. Stewart.

Ios' N. Stocklett.

Susan Simmons.

Thos. R. Spur.

Jon. Souder.

Clarissa Stocklett.

Nich's Stonestreet.

Jos. J. Speed.

Jno. Scott.

Wm. Tylens.

Littleton D. Teakle.

Ruben Thery.

Rebecca A. Waters.

Henry H. Warfield.

John & Whittington.

Robert Welch.

Caleb White.

J. GREEN, P. M.

July 3.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a dividend of Thirty Cents per share for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of July next to the stockholders in person or to their order.

By order of the President & Directors,
THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer,
June 19—3w.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, June 18th 1834.

In compliance with the Charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto establishing a Branch thereof at Frederick Town. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders on the western shore, that an Election will be held at the Banking House in the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from amongst the Stockholders Fifteen Directors for the Bank, at Annapolis, and nine Directors for the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

By order.

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

June 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Tennison, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of June 1834, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said deceased estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of June 1834.

EDWARD WARFIELD.

The owner of the above described gray is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

TERASTUS WELCH,

6th Election District A. A. County.

May 20.

FOR TENANT.

A ROOM in the New Ware Building, on East street, fronting on the Prince Circle, and adjoining the Post Office. For terms of pay to

<p

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

The subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new kinds of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calculated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of PRINTING TYPES unrivaled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 15, Chambers street, near Chatham street. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising

45 sorts of Roman Capitals with Lower Case,

25 "	Italic	do.	do.
5 "	Title Roman	do.	do.
5 "	Title Italic	do.	do.
5 "	Shaded Roman	do.	do.
17 "	Antique	do.	do.
12 "	Black	do.	do.
5 "	Open Black	do.	do.
2 "	Script	do.	do.
5 "	German Text	do.	do.
2 "	Open Text	do.	do.
25 "	Two line Roman Capitals, with Figures.	do.	do.

11 " Two line Italic Capitals.

10 " Shaded Capitals of various kinds.

6 " Open do. do.

7 " Italic Capitals and Figures.

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

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

Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) the 8 times and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their bill from the Foundry.

GEO. BRUCE & CO.
New York, March 22, 1834.

By the House of Delegates.

Annapolis, March 15, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two Newspapers in the city of Baltimore, in two Newspapers in the city of Annapolis, in two Newspapers in each county where there are two papers published, and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, one act, entitled, "An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain circumstances."

Council Chamber,
Annapolis, March 20th, 1834.

In compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following Newspapers, viz; the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumberland; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlboro; the Republican, at Elkington's Court, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill; to publish the act designated in said order, once a week for three weeks.

THOS. CULBRETH, C.P.K.
Of the Council.

ACT.

An act, entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain circumstances.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto, negro, or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale, be first had and obtained.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his, or her co-conspirators, aids, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court, as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs. Provided nevertheless, that second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

By the House of Delegates,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clerk.

By the Senate.

March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

F. S. [unclear]

MARCH 27.

THE SACRED CLASSICS.

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

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

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

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

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

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

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

EDITED BY

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

AND

THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

Other country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation; while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

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

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

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

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in undertaking *The Cabinet Library of Divinity*, to present the collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present, the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every circumstance of life. The work will be handsomely printed in Folio-sop 8vo, on good paper, cold pressed, neatly bound in Morocco Cloth, lettered; and published in Volumes of about 400 pages each on the 1st day of every month, Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence.

Forming the completest series of works ever offered to the public.

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

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Gaudenius, Thomas Keppel, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bayley, Foxton, Doddridge, South, Butt, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherick, Justin, Farndon, Horsley, Hale, Sulgrave, Pearce, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Chalgrove, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charlock, Wesley, Skilton, Watts, Lowth, Romane, Waterland, Whitehead, Balguy, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whately, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Duane, Merick, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And to be had of every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834.

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

DUFF GREEN,

March 27.

PROSPECTUS

OF A

NEW GAZETTEER

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CONTAINING A COPIOUS DESCRIPTION OF THE

States, Territories, Counties, Parishes, Dis-

tricts, Cities and Towns—Mountains,

Lakes, Rivers and Canals—Com-

merce, Manufactures, Agri-

culture, and the arts ge-

neral, of the Uni-

ted States.

EMBRACING ALSO

The extent, Boundaries, and Natural produc-

tions of the principal subdivisions, the La-

titude and Longitude of Cities and

Towns, with their bearing and dis-

tance from important places—and in-

cluding other interesting and val-

uable Geographical, Historical,

Political, and Statistical in-

formation—with the census

of 1830, and the Post

Offices, from the latest

Official List.

BY WILLIAM DARBY, ESQ.

OF MARYLAND.

AUTHOR OF A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES,

&c. &c. &c.

AND

THEODORE DWIGHT, JR. ESQ.

OF NEW YORK.

The importance to the citizens of the United States, of a copious and accurate Gazetteer of our country, will not, it is believed, for a single moment be questioned. Whatever be a man's station in life, whether public or private, he frequently, almost daily, feels the convenience and necessity of such a book of reference. Of similar works, embracing the Universe, it may with truth be said of the most voluminous of them, that they are necessarily brief, and greatly dependent in reference to our own country. This *Handbook*—not equal to it in size, which is the first of its kind in the compass of 600 or 1000 pages—comprises so wide a field.

No such work, exclusively devoted to the United States, is now extant. None has ever been published—and the only one of a similar kind ever issued from the press, was a pocket volume of less than three hundred pages, not has that been reprinted for ten years. Within that period, important changes in the country, which is the object of a Gazetteer to embrace, have taken place; new States have been formed—new counties established—new towns—new villages sprung up. In a word, the civil, literary, geographical and statistical condition of the country, has materially changed; and these changes are not to be found readily in any single volume.

This deficiency, the compilers of the proposed Gazetteer have undertaken to supply. And in presenting it to the public for their perusal, the publisher feels confident that it will be found as complete—as compact—and as accurate—as the nature of the case will admit. The names of the respectable gentlemen who have undertaken its compilation—none of whom is already well known as the author of several valuable geographical works—will, it is believed, in a sufficient guarantee of the fidelity and accuracy of the proposed volume. The labour of more than two years has already been bestowed upon it; and it is presumed that access to all—every circumstance which could in any degree enhance the value of the work. These facts, together with the high commendations bestowed upon the first edition of the work, and the rapidity of its sale—it having been entirely disposed of within four months from the day of its publication)—induces the publisher to undertake a second and improved edition. A Map of the United States, (not contained in the former) will be added to the work; and the publisher confidently believes, that such measures have been taken to secure a careful revision of the first, as will ensure the accuracy of the forthcoming edition. With these facts in mind, he trusts that the proposed volume will be found more rich in every kind of information proper to be stored in such a work—in historical, geographical, political, literary, and statistical information—and presenting a larger amount of facts relative to our country, its institutions, and resources, than can be found in any other volume.

CONDITIONS.

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

The volume will be of a royal octavo size,

and will contain 600 or more printed pages;

a well-executed Map of the United States,

20 by 26 inches, and neatly coloured, will also be comprised in the work. It will be well bound, in sheep, and in a neat, appropriate and substantial manner. The price to subscribers will be four dollars, payable on delivery of the work.

Price, May 1.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to my custody as a run-

away, on the 7th May 1834, a Negro Man

by the name of ISAAC YOUNG, and

says he belongs to Charles Waters, Esq.

of Anne Arundel County; his complexion is dark,

about thirty two years of age, five feet seven

The Starland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
AT THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUBLIC CIRCLE.

RATE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the United States Gazette.

THE IDIOT GIRL.

A Sketch from Real Life.

She was a gracious creature; as she grew, each day some charm unfolded to the views, like the sweet buds, whose opening leaves fair, expand in morning's pure and fragrant air. The deepening tint a lovelier coloring shows; now graces strike us, and new beauties glow; The stream of wisdom, in a plenteous tide, washes the nursing plants; and still supplied from the deep fountain of maternal love, gave strength and root, its infant bloom above, For as the promise of life's early days,

The brightly shone the intellectual rays; And after sun, its mid-day splendor gained'; The day's full perfection had attained'. All this done ass'td by the beauteous maid, At length drew near in hideous form array'd, Long he vacillated, loth to quit his prey, Abandoning, left the mark of sov'reign sway; O'er a dark mind, a gloomy pall he cast, He seals no future, and she knows no past. Honor and Hope, are from their home exil'd; And folly's monstrous brood, with laughter wild, Uproar the vacant seat. Now silence reigns, And mood's stillness her rule maintains;

Alon' invisible, where no thoughts we trace, And silent smiles deform that lovely face, Yet will the cheek's rosy hue retain, And the fair brow, its blue meandering veins, That chang'd the lustre of the kindling eye, For the full store of dull faculty;— One soul's feeling, strong above the rest, By nature planted in the human breast, O'er the sad ruin, still triumphant shone, The beacon-light, that burns, and burns alone, When night has veil'd the glories of the skies, And the pale crescent wants to mortal eye, Then fil'd love!—The mother's voice had pow'r, To reach her heart, e'en in her darkest hours, And still, at morn and eve, by habit led, Out of dear Parent's knee, she howl'd her head; Her moaning lip, would seem to breathe a pray'r, The sense, no sound could reach the listening ear, Then the soft pillow, childhood knowns, Would close her eyes, and sink to calm repose,

Alone shall that sad mother seek relief?

Were last the burthen of consuming grief? Bodies of human sin, she look'd on high, And view'd the cross, with faith's undoubting eye, And round the sacred page, with pious care, And found the balm for ev'ry wound was there.

Savvy paston, till Heav'n in mercy broke, The soul of earth, and bound the galling yoke, Blown from the spirit its heavy chain, And like a soul stricken, she escap'd her breast, And the fair Girl was numbered with the blest.

WALING.

A new novel has been published in New York, which is said to be good. The following is a part of a chapter, which describes a whale chase on the coast of Africa. The hook-out at last has discovered a whale.

"Hoicks—hoicks!" was the welcome salutation aloft. The half eaten meat was broken up—and the rush to the boats was tumultuous. It was like that of an army of practised gladiators, in the arena of the Coliseum, when was heard by the crews of other vessels, and the intelligence spread like wildfire that a whale was entering the bay. Four boats were lowered—maneuvered—and put off on the Grampus in less than half a minute after the cry was uttered aloft. A hundred set boats were instantly in motion, and bearing down upon the animal. Some, however, took the precaution to separate from the rest, to divest the chance of capture. None could count with certainty upon striking the prey, for his course was irregular while in front of his food. The whale is not a vicious animal, unless wounded; and if not frightened, will move off sluggishly from his pursuers, and appear and disappear at regular intervals—so that if the direction is well served when it sinks, (or shows his hoicks, forked tail, as he dives) pretty accurate calculation may be made as to the place of its appearance.

The whalers in the boats that had scattered, had their share of excitement in turn; while one who had headed the whale, when he took from their sight for the first time, saw his mortification by the indication of his mate, that he had already deviated largely from his first course. As a score of others were already near the spot where he would return to blow, the first pursuers naturally cast upon their oars—but they were watching the event of the chase.

Macy, with his two mates, and an approved boat-steerer, had each command of a separate boat. The selection of the crews for these boats, is in fact a matter of taste or favour with these officers of the ship. The captain has his first pick of the whole crew; and, if his judgment is good, he chooses those the most powerful limb and muscle, quick of apprehension, and readiness of execution.

The next choice falls to the first mate—the second officer's turn comes next; and the siftings of the crew fall to the third steersman. It may readily be believed that Macy, who was an experienced whaler, and altogether discreet in his choice, and had few seafarers who might be pitted against him in the crew of the whole fleet. To say

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1834.

NO. 29.

that they were Americans, and experienced whale fishermen, is sufficient assurance, of itself, that they were competitors for all whaling honours, against the whole world. It is still, as it was eminently then, altogether un-American to admit of superiority in this business. It was, therefore, with deep chagrin that Macy saw the game escape him; thus far he had led the van of the attack; while the whalers in some fifty boats in the rear, if not altogether content that he should be their leader, were at least satisfied, that to be beaten by him was no dishonour.

The Englishman, the Dane, the Dutchman, the Swede, as also representatives of other European nations, were Macy's ambitious competitors, for the honour of killing the first whale of the season—the long and the strong pull was exerted to carry off the prize, and fair words of encouragement were offered, and enforced in the blandest and most persuasive manner, by those who controlled the boats. Some, uselessly enough, where so many were engaged, pulled after the animal in his desious course after food; while others rested on their oars to watch the result, and to take advantage of his wanderings. The scene was most animating—and but a few minutes served to scatter the boats in every direction to sprinkle the bay with dark moving spots; to people it with life—suave life; in short, it was an exhibition of the noblesse of God's creation, both animal and human, waging a war of extermination, and threatening death and destruction by collision.

The noble animal—for it was a right whale of the largest class—held on its course up the bay, scooping its food from time to time, and annihilating its thousands of small fish; a river leaving the boats far in the rear, and darting off in new directions, until those who were most on the alert, or after those who pulled the most constantly, were fain to give up the chase and lie on their oars. The whale approached the anchorage ground of the shrimps and its speed was increased as it shrouded the water, in proportion to its eagerness after its flying victims. The small fish driven before their huge devourer, clumped together and concentrated in schools of such magnitude, that the ships were surrounded, as it were, with a dense mass of animal matter, huddling together, for common safety, in flocks in swarms, before their common theme-like the multitudinous and perpetual flings of the herring from the Greenland seas.

Intent upon his prey, the whale appeared unconscious of the dangerous vicissitude of his chase and played among them with a temerity that evinced a temerity, or perhaps an ignorance of its danger, that plainly showed he had never been chased by the whalers, nor hurt by the harpoon. His eager pursuit after food made, however, account for his recklessness, for, generally speaking, the instinct of the whale is sufficient, upon all occasions, to a old an unusual object floating upon the water; and at such times the wisest strategem of the art of the whaler is required to capture him.

The persecuted tribes have been chased so often—pursued so relentlessly, from haunt to haunt, that they must not be unnecessarily scared; for, if they are, the pursuit may as well be abandoned first as last.—No crew can row a boat, for any length of time, to keep pace with a frightened and fugitive whale.

The animal gorged with its fishy meal, at last commenced its retreat from the bay; and the rush to the boats was tumultuous. It was like that of an army of practised gladiators, in the arena of the Coliseum, when was heard by the crews of other vessels, and the intelligence spread like wildfire that a whale was entering the bay. Four boats were lowered—maneuvered—and put off on the Grampus in less than half a minute after the cry was uttered aloft. A hundred set boats were instantly in motion, and bearing down upon the animal. Some, however, took the precaution to separate from the rest, to divest the chance of capture. None could count with certainty upon striking the prey, for his course was irregular while in front of his food. The whale is not a vicious animal, unless wounded; and if not frightened, will move off sluggishly from his pursuers, and appear and disappear at regular intervals—so that if the direction is well served when it sinks, (or shows his hoicks, forked tail, as he dives) pretty accurate calculation may be made as to the place of its appearance.

The whalers in the boats that had scattered, had their share of excitement in turn; while one who had headed the whale, when he took from their sight for the first time, saw his mortification by the indication of his mate, that he had already deviated largely from his first course. As a score of others were already near the spot where he would return to blow, the first pursuers naturally cast upon their oars—but they were watching the event of the chase.

Macy, with his two mates, and an approved boat-steerer, had each command of a separate boat. The selection of the crews for these boats, is in fact a matter of taste or favour with these officers of the ship. The captain has his first pick of the whole crew; and, if his judgment is good, he chooses those the most powerful limb and muscle, quick of apprehension, and readiness of execution.

The boat was backed off in an instant; and the whale, feeling the sting of the barbs, darted off like the wind! The well coiled line flew through the groove of the bow post with incomparable swiftness, and it presently began to smoke and then to blaze with the rapidity of the friction. Seth now took the bow with his lance, exchanging places with the harpooner, and quietly poured water upon the smoking groove, until it was cooled. The oars were again peaked, and the handles inserted in brackets fixed on the ceiling of the boat beneath the thwart—the blades projecting over the water like wings; and the men,

immovable, rested from their long, but successful pull;—and much need did they have of the relief,—for a more arduous, or a better contested chase, they had never experienced.

The line in the tub was now well nigh run out, and the boat-steerer, with a thick buck-skin mitten or nipper, as it is called, for the protection of his hand, seized hold of the line, and, in a twinkling, caught a turn round the loggerhead, to enable the man at the tub-oar to bend on another line.

The rapidity of the animal's flight the whale was inconceivable. The boat now ploughed deeply and laboriously, leaving banks of water on each side, as she parted the wave that overtopped the men's heads, and effectually obscured the sight of every object on the surface. The swell of the closing water came after them in a heavy and angry rush. The second line was now allowed to run slowly from the loggerhead, and a drag, or plank about eighteen inches square, with a line proceeding from each corner, and meeting at a point like a pyramid, was fastened to it, and thrown over to deaden the speed of the whale. Another and another drag were added, until the animal, feeling the strong backward pull, began to relax his efforts—and presently he suddenly descended, though not to the full extent of the slackened line.

It now became necessary to haul in the slack of the line, and to coil it away in the tub carefully, while the men pulled with their oars, to come up with the whale when he should rise to the surface. All things were soon ready again for the deadly attack.

The ripple of the whale, as he ascended, was carefully marked; and when he again saw the light of day, a deep wound, close to the barbed harpoon, was instantly inflicted by the hand of Seth. It was the death blow.

"Starn all!" was the cry once more—and the boat was again quickly backed off by the oarsmen.

The additional momentum of Seth's pull, applied to the stroke oar, had done the job; but two more boats were to be passed,—and quickly too—or all the labour would be lost.

"At it again, my boys!—steady—my God, give way! give way for the honour of the Grampus! One pull for old Nantucket! and there—we have shown a clean pair of heels to the Dutchman!"

"Hog!—Bonder and Blixen!" said the Hollander.

"There is but one boat ahead!" said Seth.

"It is the Englishman!—We must beat him to it, or we have gained nothing!" Away with her, down upon him like a lead!—One pull for the Grampus, my boys!—another for old Nantucket."

The American now shot up alongside of the Englishman—but the honour of the nation too, was at stake and they beat to their oars with fresh vigour. Five athletic Englishmen, even with a bare chest that would have served for the model of Hercules, with arms or crown and shield, swayed their oars with a precision and an earnestness, that for a minute, left the contest doubtful. The English commander, seeing how steadily S. had managed the stroke oar with his left, traced himself in a similar attitude of exertion—and his boat evidently gained upon the Nantucketer! Seth saw the increase of speed of his rival with dismay. The whale, too, was just rising ahead. The bubbles of his blowings, and of his efforts at rising, were beginning to ascend! It was a moment of intense anxiety. The rushing train or vortex of water, told that he was near the surface. Both commanders encouraged their men anew by a single word; and then, as it by mutual consent, all was silent, except the long, measured, and vigorous stroke of the oars.

"For old England, my lads!" shouted the one.

"Remember old Nantucket, my boys!" was the war cry of the other.

Both plied their oars with apparently equal skill; but the hot Englishman lost his temper as the boat of Seth shot up again, head and head with him—and he surged his foot so heavily upon the after oar, that it broke off short in the rowlock! The blade of the broken oar became entangled with the others on the same side, while the after oarsman lost his balance, and fell backward upon his leader.

"I bid thee good bye!" said Seth, as he shot ahead.

"Way enough—peak your ears!" said Seth to his men. The oars bristled awake, after the fashion of the whale-fishermen. The harpooner immediately seized and balanced his spear over his head, and planted himself firmly in the bow of the boat. At that instant the huge body of the whale rose above the surface; and Seth, with a single turn of his steering bar, brought the bow dead upon the monster, a few feet back of the fin. Simultaneously with the striking of the boat, the well poised harpoon was launched deep into the flesh of the animal.

"Starn all!" shouted Seth.

The boat was backed off in an instant; and the whale, feeling the sting of the barbs, darted off like the wind! The well coiled line flew through the groove of the bow post with incomparable swiftness, and it presently began to smoke and then to blaze with the rapidity of the friction. Seth now took the bow with his lance, exchanging places with the harpooner, and quietly poured water upon the smoking groove, until it was cooled. The oars were again peaked, and the handles inserted in brackets fixed on the ceiling of the boat beneath the thwart—the blades projecting over the water like wings; and the men,

48. Richard Forrest, D. C.
49. Levin Handy, Md.
50. David McDougal, Ohio.
51. Charles F. McIntosh, Va.
52. James W. Cooke, N. C.
53. C. F. M. Spotswood, Va.
54. Henry C. Flagg, S. C.
55. Joseph Moorehead, Ohio.
56. Daniel F. Dolanay, Va.
57. George L. Selden, D. C.
58. William H. Ball, D. C.
59. Eli W. Stull, D. C.
60. John F. Mercer, Con.
61. Stephen W. Wilkinson, Ten.
62. James E. Brown, Va.
63. Hendrick Norvell, Ky.
64. Charles C. Barton, Pa.
65. J. J. B. Walbach, N. H.
66. Joseph R. Brown, Pa.

FOURTH JULY CELEBRATION.

The Marion Corps, under command of Capt. Wm. G. Cook, celebrated the Anniversary of American Independence, about two miles and a half from the City. A dinner was served up under the shade of a pleasant grove, and the day passed of good fellowship and hilarity.

At about 12 o'clock, the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. W. B. Cram, immediately after which *feu de joie* was fired by the whole corps. The following are

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate. May every return of its anniversary find us worthy of the Liberty we now enjoy.*

Our Native Land. May those who serve it best be rewarded with its highest honours.

3. *The Memory of Washington. He needs no monument to perpetuate his virtues, they are inscribed upon the living tablets of every free man's heart.*

4. *The Memory of Lafayette. The hero of two worlds: he has gone down to the grave bearing his blushing honours thick upon him. Despots smile at the tears of freemen.*

5. *The Congress of '76. A Nation's gratitude, their best reward. A continent made free for their proudest monument.*

6. *The Constitution of the United States. A living proof of man's capacity to govern himself. May it be perpetual.*

7. *The President of the United States.*

8. *Maryland. May all her citizens be patriotic and her patriots honest men.*

9. *Internal Improvement. Relieving the Ocean of its burthen which time has made it groan under; the intercourse of Waves and Mountains.*

10. *Volunteer Companies. May the spirit of emulation, which now exists, give them mighty souls and tough soles.*

11. *Congress. Fewer words, and all to the purpose. Let those fight who have no brains to lose, and those cabal who have no honour to stake.*

12. *Disunion. When our glorious compact is broken, welcome the wreck of maters, and the crush of worlds.*

13. *The Ladies. Though last not least, May honour forget us when we forget them.*

From the Washington (Pa.) Reporter.

Messrs. Editors—A copper coin [a cent] was recently dug up in a garden in this place which bears a curious relation to a part of our American history. It has on one side a head of George III and the words "George III. Rex" around the edge. On the opposite side are represented the coats of arms of England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia, quartered; and on the edge, are the words and figures "Virginia 1773".

The following historical facts are here distinctly referred to. During the usurpation of Cromwell, the Colony of Virginia refused to acknowledge his authority and declared itself independent. Shortly after, finding that Cromwell threatened to send a fleet and army to reduce Virginia to subjection, and fearing the ability of this feeble state to withstand this force, sent over, in a small ship, a messenger to Charles II, then an exile at Breda in Flanders. Charles accepted the invitation to come over and be King of Virginia and was on the eve of embarking for Virginia, when he was recalled to the throne of England. As soon as he was restored to the crown of England, in gratitude for the loyalty of Virginia, he caused her coat of arms, to be quartered with those of England, Scotland and Ireland, as an independent member of the Empire. The above coin is clearly confirmatory of these facts. Hence the origin of the phrase "Old Dominion" frequently applied to Virginia.

A. B.

Pithy Answer to a short Advertisement.—A shop keeper in Grand street, the other day, stuck upon his door the following laconic advertisement: "A Boy Wanted." On going to his shop the next morning, he beheld a smiling little urchin in a basket, with the following pithy label: "Here he is."

N. Y. Transcript.

SCARCITY OF WIVES.

It is said that in South Wales an old maid is a much rarer article than a black swan. It is asserted that the fair emigrants from this country receive offers of marriage through speaking trumpets, before they land from the ship. In this country, however, it requires something louder than speaking trumpets to make them keep their distance!—N. Y. Star.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 17, 1834.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNE-ARUNDL DEL COUNTY.

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

May 29.

COURT OF APPEALS—June Term, 1834.—
Thursday July 10th—Present as yesterday.

No. 153. Campbell and Voss vs. Poultney, Elliott & Co. This case was argued by A. C. Magruder and Johnson for the Appellants, and Constable, Scott, Nelson and Winchester for the Appellees.

Friday, July 11th.—Present as yesterday.

Archer, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 1, George Plater vs. Wm. B. Scott.

Judg't. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 15, John Jamieson vs. Thos. Bruce, affirming the judgment of the county court.

Dorsey, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 6, Wm. H. Lyles vs. H. G. Hutton and wife, remanding the record to Prince George's county court, for further proceedings.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 44, Caleb Bentley and others vs. John G. Cowman et al., reversing the decree of the Chancellor, and remanding the record to the court for further proceedings.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 8, Thos. B. Crawford vs. Z. Sarah Berry vs. Bowe.

Judg't. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 12, Henry A. Calais vs. Wm. Tolson et al.

Judg't. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 41, Otto B. Beall vs. Benjamin Lee, reversing the decree of the Chancellor, and dismissing the bill with costs.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 50, State vs. Bartram vs. Sir J. B. Burke, vs. Elizabth Hamond, and others, execs. of Hamond.

Judg't. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 49, John M. Burke vs. negro Joe.

Judg't. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 51, Millie Howard vs. Zachariah Davis.

Judg't. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The court reversed the judgment of the county court in No. 28, Edmon Dunbar et al. others exs. of Messinger, vs. Oliver, son & partner of Oliver.

The court affirmed the decree of the Chancellor with costs in No. 42, Gustavus Brown admr. of Walker, and others, vs. John and Peter H. Luan.

The court affirmed the decree of the Chancellor with costs in No. 45, the Mayor, &c. of Baltimore, vs. Henry Thompson, and the Bank of the United States.

The court reversed the decree of the Chancellor, with costs in No. 46, the Universal Ins. Co. vs. Parsons, Nicholas and Steuart trustees of Burke, et al.

The argument of No. 58, J. J. Vandekemp admr. of Busti, et al. vs. the Cape Sable Company, Robert Oliver, and others, was concluded by Moale, Alexander, and Johnson for the Appellees, and Mayer for the Appellants.

Saturday, July 12th.—Present as yesterday, except Martin, Judge.

Dorsey, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 55, Ann Harris vs. Mary Josephine Harris, et al., remanding the record to the court of Chancery for further proceedings.

Archer, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 43, John Hall, vs. John H. Macaulin, remanding the record to the court of Chancery for further proceedings.

Buchanan, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 53, Linsey F. Barnes vs. D. J. Crouch, affirming the decree of the Orphans court of Balt. county.

Stephen, and Dorsey, Judges, dissented.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 155, Campbell and Voss vs. Poultney, Elliott, and Co., reversing the order of the Chancellor, and restraining the defendants from voting certain shares of stock at the next election of Directors of the Union Bank of Maryland.

Archer, J. dissented.

The court then adjourned until the court course,

From the New Yorker

DISGRACFUL RIOTS.

Our city has this week been the theatre of a succession of tumults, which reflect any thing but credit on her character, or the efficiency of our civil authorities.

The first took place on Monday evening, when the members of the red Music Society, who have a lease of the Chatham-street

Chapel for Monday and Thursday evenings, on arriving there, found it in the possession of a congregation of blacks, who had assembled to hear an oration by one of their number on American Independence. It appeared that the President of the Music Society had relinquished, at the request of Mr. A. Tappan, the use of the edifice proper, understanding that it was wanted for an ordinary meeting of the church, and presuming that the Society over which he presided would cheerfully content themselves with the lecture room under such circumstances. The Society, however, were not apprised of this arrangement, and very naturally, on finding their seats pre-occupied for such purposes and by such an assemblage, refused to accede to the arrangement, and the blacks were requested to retire. This was resisted by a large portion of them, sufficient to greatly outnumber the members of the Musical Society, and the latter were expelled by violence. They soon returned, however, with very considerable reinforcements from the multitude which began to assemble without, and a pitched battle ensued, in which seats, benches, and stove plates were torn up and hurled from one party to the other with the greatest fury. The lamps were demolished in the fray, and considerable damage done to the building, as well as to the persons of the respective contestants, but the blacks were ultimately vanquished and driven out of the Chapel. This was the first of the series (unless we connect with it the affair on the Fourth) and, though originating strictly in misapprehension, it is impossible not to perceive that the blacks were entirely in the wrong.

On Tuesday evening the scene changed to Clinton Hall. By agreement, a discussion was to take place on that evening between some leading Abolitionists and the members of a literary society who held their meetings there. A number of persons assembled, according to invitation, a large proportion of them blacks; and when some of the members of the society arrived, they demanded that the latter should take themselves to the gallery, leaving the floor of the lecture-room to the whites, who was refused. It is further stated that the blacks insisted that one of their friends should open the debate, though this is highly credible. However this may be, a party soon entered who proceeded to brandish out of the house, which was effected, we believe, without personal injury to any one, and the meeting brought to a close. Here, too, it must be seen that the blacks, with a regular presumption, not to say impudence, which is deserving of severe reprobation.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 41, Otto B. Beall vs. Benjamin Lee, reversing the decree of the Chancellor, and dismissing the bill with costs.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 50, State vs. Bartram vs. Sir J. B. Burke, vs. Elizabth Hamond, and others, execs. of Hamond.

Judg't. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 49, John M. Burke vs. negro Joe.

Judg't. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 51, Millie Howard vs. Zachariah Davis.

Judg't. reversed, and procedendo awarded.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 52, John Hall, vs. John H. Macaulin, remanding the record to the court of Chancery for further proceedings.

portion of them going over to Dr. Cox's church in Light street, to tender their compliments, and there the performance was concluded.

Thursday evening witnessed, we trust, the closing scene. At an early hour, a vast concourse assembled around the dismantled house of Mr. Tappan, and proceeded in separate detachments first to the Chapel, where no entrance was effected, and then to the residence of Dr. Cox in Charlton-street, where they commenced operations by the breaking of windows, &c. Soon, however, a small detachment of the military, cavalry and infantry, were brought to the ground, who found no difficulty in clearing the street, immense as was the mob; and though a multitude still lingered on the corners of the adjacent streets, the posting of a small but resolute guard at a short distance on either side, was effectual for the prevention of any renewal of the attack, though for some time apprehended. The assemblage then gradually dispersed, and by midnight all was orderly and quiet.

We have thus far intended to give a simple history of these novel proceedings, which may, at some future time, form the subject of further consideration and remark. We have endeavoured, as far as possible, to restrain the expression of our feelings; and if the reader should infer, from the account here given, that we are adverse to the supremacy of club law, we shall neither explain nor apologize.

Firmlly believing that the laws afford the only proper corrective for offences against society, we would scorn to count a temporary and factitious popularity by lending even a tacit assent to their flagrant violation. If we have not utterly mis-ken the character of our fellow citizens, the supremacy of law and order must ultimately command the unanimous and hearty support of a virtuous and enlightened community.

rear of Santarem. Hence it was concluded that a very short time would necessarily bring the news of Miguel's surrender. This statement is not to be adopted, however, on such authority though there is considerable probability in it.

On Wednesday, (May 28th) the King, as usual on the anniversary of his birth day received an address from the prelates, and, in reply, delivered the following most gracious declaration:

THE KING'S DECLARATION.

After a short conversation, in which his Majesty said, among other things, 'I now remember you have a right to require of me to be resolute in defence of the Church,' the King proceeded:

'I have been, by the circumstances of my life, and by conviction, led to support toleration to the utmost extent of which it is justly capable; but toleration must not be suffered to go into licentiousness; it has its bounds, which it is my duty and which I am resolved to maintain. I am, from the deepest conviction, attached to the pure Protestant faith which this Church, of which I am the temporal head, is the human means of diffusing and preserving in this land.'

'I cannot forget what was the course of events that placed my family on the throne which I now fill. These events were consummated in a revolution which was rendered necessary, and was effected, not as has sometimes been most erroneously stated, merely for the sake of the temporal liberties of the people, but for the preservation of their religion. It was for the defence of the religion of the country that was made the settlement of the crown, which has placed me in the situation which I now fill, and that religion—the Church of England and Ireland (England with peculiar emphasis,) the prelates of which are now before me, it is my fixed purpose, determination, and resolution to maintain.'

The present bishops, I am quite satisfied (and I am rejoiced to hear, from them and from all, the same of the clergy in general, under their governance) have never been excommunicated at any period of the history of our church, by any of their predecessors, in learning, piety, or zeal, in the discharge of their high duties. If there are any of the inferior arrangements in the discipline of the church, which, however, I greatly doubt (the expression of doubt was given by his Majesty with great emphasis) that require amendment, I have no distrust of the readiness and ability of the prelates, now before me, to correct such things; and to you, I trust, they will be left to correct, with your authority, unimpaired and unshackled.'

'I trust it will not be supposed that I am speaking to you a speech which I have got by heart. No, I am declaring to you my real and genuine sentiments. I have almost completed my 60th year, and though blessed by God with a very rare measure of health, not having known what sickness is for some years, yet I do not blind myself to the plain and evident truth that increase of years must tell largely upon me when sickness shall come. I cannot, therefore, expect that I shall be very long in this world. It is under this impression that I tell you, that while I know that the law of the land condones it impossible that I should do wrong—that while I know that there is no earthly power which can call me to account—it is only makes me more deeply sensible of the responsibility I incur which I owe to that Almighty being, before whom we must all one day appear. When that day shall come, you will know whether I am sincere in the declaration which I now make, of firm attachment to the church, and resolution to maintain it.'

'I have spoken more strongly than usual, because of unhappy circumstances that have forced themselves upon the observation of all. The threats of those who are enemies of the church, make it the more necessary for those who feel their duty to that church to speak out. The words which you hear from me are indeed spoken by my mouth, but they flow from my heart.'

GEMERSHEIM, May 20.—The vigilance of the police of this town has succeeded in seizing yesterday evening the consignments of the amount. All might have gone on smoothly, but for Mr. O'Connell's pacific propositions, and Mr. Ward's notice of motion to introduce a clause declaratory of the opinion of the house, that the Titles of Ireland were more than abundant for the Irish Clergy, and ought, in part, to be appropriated to other purposes. Several members of the Clergy thought so too; but Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond were of a contrary opinion. A division in the Council was the consequence.

Various efforts were made to escape the difficulty, and it was thought possible, up to Tuesday evening, to avoid the necessity of a hearing. 'Down with the Englishman!' was vociferated; and 'Forrest! Forrest! the American Forrest?' was shouted on all sides. Mr. Forrest appeared, and stated that Mr. Farren had been discharged from the establishment, &c. & c. and the Major arriving with a strong body of watchmen, the house was gradually cleared before 11 o'clock. No damage was sustained, we believe except in the total demolition of the doors, and the breaking of some panes of glass in the rear.

Some hesitation was now evinced in regard to the next step to be taken. A cry was finally raised 'The Tappans!' and the greatest body of the mob rushed down the Bowery and intervening streets to the residence of Mr. Lewis Tappan, in Rose street, which had recently been vacated that day, the family going into the country. Here a regular and furious assault was made, the doors beaten down with axes, the windows broken, and the entire furniture, bedding, &c. dragged into the street, and consumed in a magnificent bonfire.

The police, who appear to have awaked about this time, now charged upon the rioters, and drove them from the ground; but they soon returned armed with clubs and brick-bats, and the watchmen were in turn put to flight, and the amusements of the evening renewed.

The general anxiety to hear the result of the new Ministerial arrangements collected a number of eager inquirers on the Exchange during the whole of the morning. When known it appeared to give general satisfaction to the main point—that of securing sufficient union among members of the Administration to allow the public business of the country to proceed with due order and regularity; but an expectation certainly existed that some men of rather more decided influence and character would be brought into office on this occasion.

We have no further direct news from Lisbon. A letter from Paris, however, of Wednesday's date, refers to accounts of the 19th inst. received there from Lisbon through Madrid, stating that a junction had taken place between the troops of General Ruiz and the Duke of Terceira, and that they were in the

SWITZERLAND.

Some of the French papers supply extracts of which, the *Gazette Universelle de Suisse*, Government has been delivered to M. Vigne, the Sardinian Charge d'Affaires. By that consent to the expulsion of the refugees, but the other demands of the Sardinian Government are not complied with. The negative part of the answer is said to be concise in very laconic terms.

PORTUGAL.

Oporto, May 16.—We had the pleasure of receiving a mail from Lisbon by land yesterday; therefore the Duke of Terceira has lengthened a communication between the and the capital. The Usurper's friends are taking their leave of him, and embracing the new order of things. The Municipal Council of Coimbra (of the nomination of his own authorities), instead of retiring with the military force to Thomas, remained behind to welcome the Duke of Terceira, who, with becoming moderation, left them in the undisturbed exercise of their civic functions. General Alvarez has arrived here from Braganza, with an escort composed of a detachment of Cavalry Volunteers of that city, and proceeds to Lisbon to pay his respects to the Queen.

Several Englishmen who were among the prisoners of war released at Almeida have reached this on their way home. Grand Turcs returned to the city the before yesterday, with nearly the whole of the small volunteer force he took out with him, their services being said not to be required with the main army.

Lisbon, May 15.—Last night we had the pleasure of Sanarem having been taken possession of by Marshall Saldanha, in consequence of a landing among the Miguelite troops when the capture of Coimbra and Figueras was known.

It was so generally believed that rockets were let off, and the town partially illuminated before the error was discovered. Major Wille left Santarem, on Sunday morning about 11 o'clock, and letters from these date prove the agreeable illusion.

The Miguelites were to have attacked Oporto yesterday, but dared not. Don Miguel was at Alcer do Sol on Saturday, and on Sunday his Guerrillas came in sight of Port Almeida on Sunday, the garrison of which was reinforced in consequence thereof. But nothing further has been undertaken on their part.

Two of the Portuguese ships of war proceeded from Figueras, direct to Algarves, and the Pedro Frigate and Villa Flor brig frigates, neither from hence as soon as they have replenished their provisions and water.

SPAIN.

London, May 31.—The Madrid Gazette of the 21st instant had been received in Paris. It contains a decree by which four Journals, *El Universal*, *El Nacion*, *El Eco del Pueblo*, and *El Tiempo*, are suppressed; because, says the decree, these journals have begun to spread doctrines diametrically opposed to the conservative principles sanctioned by the *Estatuto Real*. It was reported in Madrid that Don Miguel had made a movement towards the Spanish frontier, accompanied by Don Carlos, who made cause with him?

The French Papers of May 29th state that a courier had arrived in Paris from Madrid, which latter city he left on the 18th. He was said to have brought to Baron Rothchild an intimation from the Spanish Government that his house would be charged according to the financial exigency of Spain. It was reported in Madrid that Gen. Cienfuegos and Gen. Quisada would shortly supersede M. Zarco del Valle in the Ministry of War, and the Gen. Almontaya had refused the office. M. R. Aguirre would not, it was stated, be appointed Minister of Finance on account of his intimacy with M. Aguado, who, it would appear, has lost favour at the Spanish Court. A change will, however, take place (at least so our own letters assure us) before the meeting of the Cortes.

MADRID, May 19.—Before the coming of the Cortes, who takes this letter, I hope to be possessed of the electoral law, and all the final regulations of the government respecting the approaching Cortes.

My late letter will have informed you of the failure of the proposed loan, or the rejection of all the propositions by the Minister of Finance and Council of State.

These acquainted with the necessities of the Government and the absolutely penurious state of the Treasury, wonder at the boldness of the Minister, and are lost in imagination as to what the public expenses are to be. But I think I have heard enough to give a probable explanation of the circumstances attending the negotiation, and of the final position of pecuniary affairs. In fact, the Government was about closing with us the many offers at or near 40; for stock, when Mr. Rothschild, of London, wanted on the Count Florida Blanca, to obtain him all the money that was required on most equitable terms. He first handed me 80,000, for immediate exigencies, and said he would undertake to pay the Paris dividends, 700,000, on the first of July; when the Count, overwhelmed with this offer, demanded, at the rate of interest, the money was to be given? Mr. Rothschild answered, at one, at two, or three, or four per cent, in short at any rate the Government would be paid, he left altogether to them, and only hoped that when a loan would be made that his house would get a preference, or at least as much consideration as any other firm.

HOLLAND. Hague, May 27.—*Le Journal de la Haye* copies from the *Haarlem Courant* the article relative to the measures of the Government, with respect to suspected French travellers, and the steps taken by the French Government, in return. This journal adds, 'We can complete the details above given, and which are perfectly correct, by informing the public that the measure

HYMENEAL.
MARRIED, in Prince George's County, on Tuesday 8th instant, by the Rev Mr. Wood, by Mr. G. BARTON, to ELIZA ANN daughter of the late Thomas Rhodes, of the said County.

OBITUARY.
Communicated.

Departed this life on the 9th day of July, at the residence of Dr. Mewburn in A. A. County, LUCRETIA, daughter of Denton A. Hammond, aged six weeks.

Also, on the 10th day of July, at the same place, departed this life, ELIZABETH, wife of Denton A. Hammond, in the 26th year of her age, from a world of pain in which she would have had to suffer, she is gone to a world of happiness which she will for ever enjoy.

ATTENTION.

THE Young Men of A. A. County disposed to join a Troop of Horsemen requested to meet at Davidsonville in the First District, on SATURDAY the 26th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A. VOLUNTEER.

July 17.

A TEACHER WANTED.
THE subscriber are anxious to employ a TEACHER for the instruction of their Children. The neighbourhood is healthy, and the number of scholars, it is presumed, will not exceed fifteen. It will be required of the applicant to obtain a certificate of recommendation from the President or Professors of St. John's College, as to his qualifications for instructing youth in the following branches, viz. English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Surveying, Geometry and Trigonometry, and the Latin Language. A liberal salary will be given. Application by letter, (post paid) addressed to either of the subscribers, Davidsonville, P. O., will be attended to.

JOHN S. SELLMAN,
THOMAS WELCH,
ROBT. W. KENT.

July 17.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Nathan Jones, at suit of Bernard Gilpin, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest, property, and demand, both at law and in equity, of said Nathan Jones, of, in and to all the tract or parts of a tract of land and premises, called "Daval's Delight," containing a half acre of Land more or less; also, all the crop of Tobacco of said Jones, supposed to be one thousand weight; also all the Stock, Plantation Utensils, &c. and on TUESDAY, the 26th day of August next, at the premises, I shall proceed to sell the said property to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

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

July 17.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber has again located himself in the city of Annapolis, for the purpose of purchasing a number of slaves, of both sexes, under thirty years of age. It is well known that the subscriber has heretofore given the highest prices, and he pledges himself to continue to do so. He furthermore requests the favour of persons having servants to dispose of, to give him a call, as he is determined to give as high prices at least as any other purchaser in Maryland. He is purchasing for his farm in Tennessee, and will give the price of the West, deducting the expenses.

H. ROBERTSON.

July 17.

35 38 63.

\$200 Prize, in the Grand Consolidated, Clas No. 12. The Ticket was held by a young gentleman of our city, presented and Cash paid at this office.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$10,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the Town of Wellsburg.

CLASS No. 12, for 1834.

Fates & M'Intyre, Managers.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, July 19. 1834.

SCHEME:

810,000

4,000

1,960

1,000

400

300

200

100

40

30

20

10

8

4

2

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

BRUCE'S NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY

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

45	Font of Roman Capitals with Lower Case,
25	" " Italic do. do.
5	" Title Roman do. do.
5	" Title Italic do. do.
5	" Shaded Roman do. do.
17	" Antigue do. do.
18	" Black do. do.
8	" Open Black do. do.
2	" Script do. do.
5	" German Text do. do.
2	" Open Text do. do.
25	" Two line Roman Capitals, with Figures.
11	" Two line Italic Capitals.
10	" Shaded Capitals of various kinds.
6	" Open do. do.
7	" Italic Capitals and Figures.

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

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

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

GEO. BRUCE & CO.,
New York, March 22, 1834.

By the House of Delegates.

Annapolis, March 20, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two Newspapers in the city of Baltimore, in two Newspapers in the city of Annapolis, in two Newspapers in each county where there are two papers published, and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, intituled, "An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain circumstances."

On seal, CHAMBERS,
Annapolis, March 20, 1834.

In compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following Newspapers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Citizen and Advocate, at Cumberland; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Citizen and Republic, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlboro; the Republican, at Easton; the Courier, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill; to publish the act designated in said order, once a week for three weeks.

TOMS. CULBRETH, Cirk.
of the Council.

ACT.

An act, entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain circumstances.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and no property in dispute shall be any mulatto, negro, or negro slave, shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin, in which it has been determined, and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorizing such sale be first had and obtained.

Sec 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his, or her counsellors, aids, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transposing such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court, as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs: Provided nevertheless, that second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who, by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

By the House of Delegates.

March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Cirk.

By the Senate.

March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Cirk.

James Thomas,
March 27.

THE SACRED CLASSICS.

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

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

OR CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

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

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

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

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

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:

With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY

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

AND

THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

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

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

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

GEO. BRUCE & CO.,
New York, March 22, 1834.

By the House of Delegates.

Annapolis, March 20, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two Newspapers in the city of Baltimore, in two Newspapers in each county where there are two papers published, and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, intituled, "An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain circumstances."

On seal, CHAMBERS,
Annapolis, March 20, 1834.

In compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following Newspapers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, at Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Citizen and Advocate, at Cumberland; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Citizen and Republic, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlboro; the Republican, at Easton; the Courier, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill; to publish the act designated in said order, once a week for three weeks.

TOMS. CULBRETH, Cirk.

of the Council.

ACT.

An act, entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain circumstances.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and no property in dispute shall be any mulatto, negro, or negro slave, shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin, in which it has been determined, and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorizing such sale be first had and obtained.

Sec 2. And be it enacted, That every person, his, or her counsellors, aids, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transposing such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court, as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs: Provided nevertheless, that second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who, by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

By the House of Delegates.

March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Cirk.

By the Senate.

March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Cirk.

James Thomas,
March 27.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW GAZETTEER

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CONTAINING A COPIOUS DESCRIPTION OF THE States, Territories, Counties, Parishes, Districts, Cities and Towns—Mountains, Lakes, Rivers and Canals—Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, and the arts generally, of the United States.

EMBRACING ALSO

The extent, Boundaries, and Natural productions of the principal subdivisions, the Latitude and Longitude of Cities and Towns, with their bearing and distance from important places—and including other interesting and valuable Geographical, Historical,

Political, and Statistical information—with the census

of 1830, and the Post Offices, from the latest Official List.

BY WILLIAM BARRETT, ESQ.
OF MARYLAND.

AUTHOR OF A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES,
&c. &c.

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

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

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

This deficiency, the compiler of the proposed Gazetteer has undertaken to supply. And in presenting it to the public in their page, the publisher feels confident that it will be found as compact—as complete—and as accurate—is the nature of the case will admit. The names of the respectable gentlemen who have undertaken its compilation—one of whom is already well known as the author of several valuable geographical works—will, it is believed, be a sufficient guarantee of the fidelity and accuracy of the proposed volume. The labour of more than two years has already been bestowed upon it; and it is presumed that access has been had, to every publication which could in any degree enhance the value of the work. These facts, together with the high commendations bestowed upon the first edition of the work, and the rapidity of its sale—(it having been entirely disposed of within four months from the day of its publication)—inuces the publisher to undertake a second and improved edition. A Map of the United States, (not contained in the former) will be added to the work, and the publisher confidently believes that such measures have been taken to secure a careful revision of the first, as will ensure the accuracy of the forthcoming edition. With these facts in mind, he trusts that the proposed volume will be found more rich in every kind of information proper to be stored in such a work—in historical, geographical, political, literary, and statistical information—and presenting a larger amount of facts relative to our country, its institutions, and resources, than can be found in any other volume.

CONDITIONS.

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

The volume will be of a royal octavo size, and will contain 600 or more printed pages; a well executed Map of the United States, 13 by 20 inches, and neatly coloured, will also be comprised in the work. It will be well bound, in sheep, and in a neat, appropriate but substantial manner. The price to subscribers will be four dollars, payable on delivery of the work.

May 1.

NOTICE.

WE AS committed to my custody as a runaway, on the 7th May 1834, a Negro Man by the name of ISAAC YOUNG, and says he belongs to Charles Waters, Esq. of Anne Arundel County; his complexion dark, about thirty two years of age, five feet seven inches high; his clothing consists of a cotton shirt, a grey roundabout and grey cloth trousers; old white hat, and old shoes and stockings. His owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

Shr. A. A. county.

May 22.

A CARD.

ELIJAH DUVAL, Attorney at Law, offers his Professional Services to his Friends and the Public generally. He can be found at all times at his Office on the State House Circle, next door to Mr. Wm McNair's Printing Office.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

NOTICE.

The subscriber forwards all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner, on his farm, in Anne Arundel County, near the Governor's Bridge. The law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

EDWARD HARVEY.

May 15.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

1st. Insurance on Lives.

2d. Purchase and Sale of Annuities.

3d. Receiving Endowments.

4th. Receiving Money in Trust.

5th. The Management of Trust Estates.

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West

The Scrapland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1834.

NO. 30.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New Yorker.

THE FLOWERS.

Thou hast brought me the fairest buds
Among thy sunny flowers—
And gathered me the brightest rose
That bloomed in thy garden bower.
Thou hast brought me the beautiful myrtle branch,
The lily of the vale,
And call'd the sweet forget-me-not
And the morn-rose of the Dale.
I thank thee for the offering
Of this fragrant eglantine,
The brilliant tulip and the pink,
And the flowing Jasmine.
Now gather the deadly night-shade,
And the lonely cypress flower
I will twine them, with the hyacinth
Around my life-flower.
Go bring me the passion plant,
To wreath amid my hair—
I will bind its broad leaves on my brow,
And let them wither there.
Are bring the shivering plant which marks
The cradle of child-decay,
For it tells of autumn blighted hope,
And love that hath passed away.

STELLA.

THE BEGGAR.

From the French.

Not long since an old beggar, named James, was in the daily habit of placing himself at the principal gate of a church in Paris. His manners, tone and language, showed that he had received an education far superior to that which is the ordinary lot of poverty. Under his ragged, which were worn with certain dignities, none a still living recollection of a more elevated condition. This beggar also enjoyed great authority among the paupers belonging to the parish. His kindness, his impartiality in distributing alms among his fellow-spirits, his zeal in appeasing their quarrels, earned for him well-merited respect. Yet in life and misfortunes were a complete mystery to his most intimate comrades, as well as to the persons attached to the parish.—Every evening for twenty-five years, he regularly sat down at the same place. People were so accustomed to see him there, that, as it were, part of the furniture of the porch; yet, none of his fellow-beggars could relate the least particular of his life.

Only one thing was known James never set foot in the church, and yet he was a catholic. At the time of the religious services, when the sacred dome resounded with hymns of devotion, when the incense, ascending above the altar, with the vows of the faithful ascended heaven, when the grave and melodic sound of the organ swelled the solemn hours of the assembled christians, the beggar felt himself impelled to mingle his prayers with those of the church; with an eager and contented eye, he contemplated from without, the solemnity which the house of god presented. The sparkling reflection of light through the gothic windows, the shade of the pillars, which had stood there for ages, like a symbol of the eternity of religion, the profound charm attached to the gloomy aspect of the church; every thing inspired the beggar with involuntary admiration. Tears were sometimes perceived to trickle down his wrinkled face; some great misfortune, or some profound remorse seemed to agitate his soul. In the primitive times of the church, he might have been taken for a great criminal condemned to banish himself from the assembly of the faithful, and to pass, like a shade, through the midst of the living.

A clergyman repaired every day to that church to celebrate mass. Descended from one of the most ancient families in France, possessed of an immense fortune, he found a joy in bestowing abundant alms. The beggar had become the object of a sort of affection, and every morning the Abbe Paulin de Saint C. accompanied with benevolent words his charity, which had become a daily income. One day James did not appear at the usual hour. The Abbe Paulin, desirous of not losing this opportunity for his charity, sought the dwelling of the beggar, and found the old man lying sick on a couch. The eyes of the clergyman were smitten with the luxury and the misery which appeared in the furniture of that habitation. A magnificent gold watch was suspended over the miserable bolster; two pictures, richly framed, and covered with crepe were placed on a white-washed wall; a crucifix in ivory of beautiful workmanship, was hanging at the feet of the sick man; an antiquated chair, with gothic carvings, and among a few worn-out books lay a mass-book, with silver clasps, all the remainder of the furniture announced frightful misery. The presence of the priest revived the old man, and with an accent full of gratitude, the latter said out—

"M. Abbe, you are then kind enough to remember an unhappy man?"

"My friend," replied M. Paulin, "a priest forgets not but the happy ones. I come to inquire whether you want any assistance."

"I want nothing," answered the beggar, "my death is approaching, my conscience always is not quiet."

"Your conscience! have you any great fault to expiate?"

"A crime, an enormous crime, a crime for which my whole life has been a cruel and useless expiation; a crime, beyond pardon!"

"A crime beyond pardon! there does not exist any! The divine mercy is greater than all the crimes of man."

"But a criminal, polluted with the most horrible crime, what has he to hope for? Partition? There is none for me."

"Yes, there is," cried out the priest with enthusiasm; "to doubt it would be a more horrid blasphemy than your very crime itself."

Religion stretches out her arms to repentance. James, if your repentance is sincere implore the divine goodness; it will not abandon you. Make your confession."

Thereupon the priest uncovered himself, and after pronouncing the sublime words, w. i. c. opened the penitent gates of heaven, he listened to the beggar.

"The son of a poor family, honoured with the affection of a family of high rank, whose lands my father cultivated, I was from my infancy welcomed at the castle of my masters.

Destined to be a valet de-chambre to the heir of the family, the education they gave me, my rapid progress in study, and the negligence of my masters, changed my condition:

I was raised to the rank of a secretary.

I was just turned of twenty-five years of age, when the revolution first bro' out in France; my mind was easily seduced by reading the newspapers of that period; my ambition made me tired of my precarious situation.

I received the project of abandoning for the camp the castle which ha' been the asylum of my youth. Had I followed that first impulse, ingratitude would have saved me from a crown!

The fury of the revolutionists soon spread through the provinces; my masters, fearing to be arrested in their castle, dismissed all their servants.

A sum of money was ransomed in haste, and selecting from among their rich furniture, few articles, precious for family recollections, they went to Paris to seek an asylum in the crowd, and find repose in the obscurity of their dwelling.

I followed them,

as a child of the house. Terror reigned uncontrolled throughout France, and nobody knew the place of concealment of my masters.

Inscribed on the list of emigrants, confiscation had soon devoured their property; but it was nothing to them, for they were together tranquil and unknown.

Animated by a lively faith in Providence, they lived in the expectation of better times. Vain hope! the only person who could reveal their retreat, and snatch them from their asylum, had the baseness to denounce them.—Thus informer is myself.

The father, the mother, four daughters, angels in beauty and innocence, and a young boy, of ten years of age, were thrown together into a dungeon, and delivered up to the horrors of captivity. Their trial commenced.

The most frivolous pretences were then sufficient to condemn the innocent; yet the public accuser could hardly find one motive for prosecution against that noble and virtuous family.

A man was found, who was the confidant of their secrets and their most intimate thoughts; he magnified the most simple circumstances of their lives into guilt, and invented the frivolous crime of conspiracy.

This culminates, this false witness, I am he.

The fatal sentence of death was passed upon the whole family, except the young son, an unhappy orphan, destined to weep the loss of all his kindred, and to curse his assassin, if he ever knew him. Resigned, and finding consolation in their virtues, that unfortunate family expected death in prison. A mistake took place in the order of the executions. The day appointed for theirs, passed over, and if nobody had meddled with it, they would have escaped the scaffold, it being the eve of the ninth of Thermidor. A man, impatient to enrich himself with their spoils, repaired to the revolutionary tribunal, caused the error to be rectified; his zeal was rewarded with a diploma of civism. The order for their execution was delivered immediately, and on that very evening the frightful justice of these times had its course. This wicked informer, I am he.

At the close of the day, by torch light, the fatal cart transported that noble family to death!

The father, with the impress of profound sorrow on his brow, pressed in his arms his two youngest daughters; the mother a heroic and christian-like woman, did the same with the two eldest; and all mingling their recollections, their tears and their hopes, were repeating the funeral prayers. They did not even once utter the name of their assassin.

As it was late, the executionor commenced.

Little accustomed to the horrible work, the valet, on the way, begged the assistance of a passer-by.

The latter consented to help him in his ignoble function. This man, in myself. The reward of so many crimes, was a sum of three thousand francs in gold; and the precious articles, still deposited here around me, are the witnesses of my guilt.

After I had committed this crime, I tried to bury the recollection of it in debauchery;

the gold obtained by my infamous conduct was hardly spent, when remorse took possession of my soul.

No project, no enterprise, no labour of mine, was crowned with success. I became poor and infirm. Charity allowed me a privileged place at the gate of the church, where I have passed so many years.

The remembrance of my crime was overwhelming; so poignant, that, despairing of

divine goodness, I never dared implore the consolation of religion, nor enter the church.

The sins I received, yours especially, M. Abbe, aided me to hear a sum equal to that I stole from my former masters; here it is.

The objects of luxury which you remain in my room, this watch, this crucifix, this book, these veiled portraits, were taken from my victims. Oh! how long and profound has my repentance been, but how powerless! M. Abbe, do you believe I can hope pardon from God?"

"My son," replied the Abbe, "your crime, no doubt in, frigifull the circumstances of it are atrocious. Orphans, who were deprived of their parents by the revolution, understand better than any one else, all the bitterness of the anguish suffered by your victims. A whole life passed in tears, is not too much for the expiation of such a crime." Yet the treasures of divine mercy are immense. Relying on your repentance, and full of confidence in the inexhaustable goodness of God, I think I can assure you pardon."

The priest then rose up. The beggar, as if animated by a new life, got out of bed and knelt down. The Abbe Paulin de Saint C. was going to pronounce the powerful words which bind or loosen the sins of man, when the beggar cried out:

"Father, wait! before I receive God's pardon, let me get rid of the fruit of my crimes. Take these objects, sell them, distribute the price to the poor." In his hasty movements, the beggar snatched away the cruse which covered the two pictures. "Behold!" said he— behold the august images of my masters!"

At the sight, the Abbe Paulin de Saint C. let these words escape:—"My father! my mother!"

Immediately, the remembrance of that horrible catastrophe, the presence of the assassin, the sight of those objects, seized upon the soul of the priest, and yielding to an unexpected emotion, he fell upon a chair. His head leaning on his hands, he stood about a dot fear; a deep wound had opened afresh in his heart.

The beggar, overpowered, not daring to lift up his looks on the son of his masters, on the terrible and angry judge, who owed him vengeance rather than pardon, rolled himself at his feet, bedewed them with tears, and repeated in a tone of despair—"My master! my master!"

The priest endeavoured, without looking at him, to check his grief. The beggar cried out:

"Yes, I am an assassin, a monster, an infamous wretch! M. Abbe, snap up my life! What must I do to avenge me?"

"Avenge me!" replied the priest, recalled to himself by these words—"avenge me, unhappy man!"

"Was I not then right in saying that my crime was beyond pardon? I know it well, that religion itself would repulse me. Repentance will avail nothing to a criminal so deep a dyer; there is no forgiveness for me—no more pardon—no forgiveness?"

"These last words, pronounced with a terrible accent, reached to the soul of the priest, his mission and his duties. The struggle between filial grief and the exercise of his sacred functions ceased immediately. Human weakness had for a moment claimed the tears of the saddened soul. Religion then stirred the soul of the servant of God.

The priest took hold of the crucifix, his paternal inheritance, which had fallen into the hands of this unhappy man, and presenting it to the beggar, he said, in the strong accents of emotion:

"Christian, is your repentance sincere?"

"Yes."

"Is your crime the object of profound horror?"

"Yes."

"Our God, immolated on this cross by men, grants you pardon! Finish your confession."

Then the priest with one hand uplifted over the beggar, holding in the other the sign of our redemption, bade the divine mercy descend on the assassin of his whole family!

With his face against the earth, the beggar remained immovable at the priest's feet. The latter stretched out his hand to raise him up; he was no more!

—

A gentleman in this town employed an Irishman to trim a number of fruit trees—Pat went out in the morning, and returning at noon was asked whether he had completed his work. No, was his reply, but he had cut them all down, and was going to trim them in the afternoon.—*Lowell Balance.*

LIBERTY ON BOTH SIDES.

A ragged militia officer, and still more bandy legged negro, met at the bar of a public house, where the following conversation took place: "Cuff, you're a good honest fellow, and I like to compliment a man what's lived an honest life if he is black; you shall take a glass of drink with me Cuff." Well, caption, I'm berry dry, so I won't be ugly 'bout it; some niggers is to proud to drink with militia officer; but when he's sober he is as good as nigger—'specially if de nigger's dry.

HONEY BEES—IMMORTANT SUGGESTION.

A respectable farmer of this neighbourhood, called on us a few days since, for the purpose of inviting us to give publicity to a practice

adopted by him for preserving Bees through

the winter, which he considers as one of great utility and importance to farmers who produce their own honey.

Our informant states, that he has kept Bees for a number of years, and after pursuing several expedients for the preservation of Bees through the cold weather, he last fall placed his hive upon a suitable bench in his cellar, which was perfectly dry, and from which all light was excluded. Up

on bringing the hives again to the open air, a few days ago, the Bees exhibited an unusual degree of healthiness and activity, and there were but a very small number of dead ones in any of the hives. This experiment is in our informant's opinion, a very successful one, and well worthy the attention of those farmers who engage in this branch of rural economy. It is at least deserving of a repetition.—*West Chester Herald.*

be buried in the most profound repose. The Scotchman's voice could alone be heard, roaring out, in the high dialect of his country, for assistance.

At length two of the men servants, in their shirts, entered the room, with a candle just lit, and yawning, as if immediately aroused from their first sleep. They

saw him sprawling on the floor! "O dear sir, what is the matter with you?" "Matter!" says he; "why isn't the house on fire?" "Not at all, sir." "What was the reason of the cries of fire, fire, then?" "Bless you, sir, you must have been dreaming; why, there's not so much as a mouse stirring, and hi-honour and the whole family has been asleep these three hours." The Scotchman now gave up all credit in the testimony of his own senses. "I must ha' been dreaming, indeed, and ha' hurt myself by falling out of the bed." "Hurt yourself, sir—not much I hope, the bed is so low;" and by this time it had been made to descend to its first level.

The poor Scot was quite confused; quite ashamed at disturbing the family; begged a thousand pardons; accompanied the servants to the door; closed it after them, and was left once more in the dark.

But the last act of the pantomime was not yet performed. The spring had been immediately touched on closing the door, and the bed was soon beyond the reach of our guest.

We could hear him groping about, and uttering frequent ejaculations of astonishment.

He easily found the bedposts; but it was in vain he could endeavor to get in. He moved his hands up and down. His leg was often lifted by way of stepping in, but always encountered the floor upon its descent.

He uttered exclamations of surprise not loud, but deep, for fear of again disturbing the family. He concluded himself to be in the possession of some evil spirit. In short, when it was found, by his silence, that he had given up the task as hopeless, and had disposed of himself upon one of the chairs, the bed was allowed to slide down again, and in the morning Sawney could not but express his astonishment at not being able to find it in the dark.

From the Farmer & Gardener, &c.

CURRENT WINE.

We give below a receipt for making Current Wine; we received it from one of our neighbours, whose domestic wine we have often parken, of which was made according to the receipt given. It was according to our taste quite equal to the wines commonly sold as imported.

Take of expressed currant juice, 8 gals.

Clear good water, 16 "

Gals. 24

To each gallon of the mixture,
Take three pounds of Muscovado sugar,
Or 72 lbs. for the twenty-four gallons.

Mix these ingredients and put them into a clean cask, taking care that the cask be perfectly filled and kept so—lay the bung loosely over the bung hole and suffer it to remain in a cool place for three or four weeks—then put the bung in tight, leaving open only a small vent hole for the escape of the air, formed in the process of the vicious fermentation, until winter or in the next spring. At that time rack it carefully into a well cleaned cask.

If this process is performed by means of a siphon so as to exclude the contact of atmospheric air, as much as possible, it will be the better. Then bung up tightly, being careful that the cask is perfectly full, for upon the exclusion of atmospheric air the success depends.

In one year this will be found to be one of the best of drinks to mix with water.

—

STORY OF A HUMORIST.

Extract of a Letter, written in 1792.

WELL, I have seen your friendly and find him to

stock is large and the demand principally confined to retail dealers.

Marriages.—During the past season the market was unusually lively, and it is supposed that numerous speculations were made. Several contracts were completed at prices which have not transpired. There is yet a large stock undisposed of. Fair descriptions are in brisk demand. Choice is scarce. Offers are freely made for such of this quality as remain in first hands. Cash is required in the general run of transactions.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 24, 1834.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNE-ARUND'L DEL COUNTY.

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

COUNCIL CHAMBER. {
Annapolis, July 18, 1834.

The Executive Council will meet on Wednesday, the sixth day of August next.

IHO. CULBRETH, CLK.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.
There will be Divine Service at this Church on Sunday next, to commence at half-past ten. Vespers and a Lecture in the evening.

MR. TANEY IN BALTIMORE.
From the *Balt. Republican*.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The Executive committee under the following resolution of the Jackson Republican convention of Baltimore—

"Resolved, That this convention has the highest sense of the firmness, integrity, and talents of Roger B. Taney, the late Secretary of the Treasury; and that for the purpose of giving some public testimonial of the feelings of the friends of the Administration in this city, towards that distinguished son of Maryland, as well as towards the majority of the Senate, who sustained his nomination, a committee be appointed consisting of the president of the convention, and one from each ward, to call a meeting of our fellow citizens and make such other arrangements as in their judgment may seem expedient and proper—addressed to Mr. Taney, the following letter.

BALTIMORE, July 7th, 1834.
Roger B. Taney, Esq.

Sir,—The undersigned, a committee of the Jackson Republican Convention of Baltimore, beg leave to communicate to you the enclosed resolution of that body.

Under the authority of that resolution this committee have to declare the high admiration with which the people of Baltimore have regarded your course in the late period of trial—a period in which the eye of the whole nation was upon you, and saw every difficulty met and conquered with the unwavering firmness and steady composure of an exalted mind. It is indeed a deplorable characteristic of the present day, that the violence of party feeling so frequently assails the private character of political adversaries—yet was it hoped that the unspotted reputation which a life of blameless purity had earned for you would shield you from such a fate. The expectation proved vain, and we heard a charge made against your integrity—made too in the halls of the Senate, and before the nation. Conscious rectitude, however, rendered you proof against the ferocious assault, and the indignation with which it was received by the public has converted it into a cause of warm and sincere gratification.

For the purpose of gratifying the wishes of your numerous friends to make an open confession of our sentiments, we have to ask your acceptance of a public dinner at such time after your return to Baltimore as may suit your convenience, and to inform you that it is the design of your fellow citizens, to assemble themselves together, to greet on his return home, one who is endeared to them by all the sympathies of private life, whom it is their pride to have sent from amongst them to assume the arduous and responsible duties of one of the highest and then most perilous places in the councils of their country—one whom the powers of opposition could not arrest nor turn from the course which a sound heart and an enlightened mind dictated.

While expressing the feelings of the public towards you, allow us to say that they are also the sentiments of each one of this committee; and we give them free utterance, because in so doing we feel that we are only paying a just tribute to the well tried purity, and exalted talent of a beloved fellow-citizen as well as to that uncompromising regard to the popular will and the best interests of the country, which have ever characterized his private and political life.

The committee have to request you to inform them when it is your intention to return to Baltimore, that they may meet you at the lines of the city and escort you to your fellow-citizens, assembled in their numbers and majesty to give triumph to and hail the return of the pride and boast of Maryland.

With the best wishes for your future welfare and happiness, we have the pleasure to subscribe ourselves your sincere friends.

Signed,
WM. KREBS,
BENJ. C. HOWARD,
CORNELIUS MCLEAN, JR.,
HENRY R. LAUDERMAN,
SAM'L LUCAS,
JOHN JAS. GRAVES,
WM. FRICK,
JACOB HEALD.

To which Letter they received the Following answer:

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1834.

GENTLEMEN:
I have received your letter of the 7th inst

inclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by the Jackson Republican Convention of Baltimore, approving my conduct as Secretary of the Treasury, and proposing to give me a public testimonial of their confidence and esteem.

I have read this resolution, and the kind letter which accompanied it, with much emotion. Called to a station of high responsibility, at a trying moment, when a great moneyed power was threatening to undermine the foundations of the Government, I was insensible of the difficulties I had to encounter, nor of the sacrifices which such an office would require me to make. And after meeting a political conflict, in which great and endearing principles are involved, and which has been marked with unusual asperity, I am returning again to the scenes of private life, in the midst of the people of Maryland—among whom I have always lived, and who can, therefore, best appreciate the motives by which I have been governed. Under such circumstances I am deeply sensible of the kindness with which my Jackson Republican friends of the city of Baltimore propose to manifest their approbation of my public conduct, and of the cordial friendship with which they are about to receive me on my return to my native State, and my own home.

I pray you to convey to them my thanks for the honour they have done me, and to accept for yourselves my acknowledgments for the gratifying manner in which you have been pleased to make known their sentiments and intentions.

I propose to come to Baltimore on Monday, the 21st of this month, in order to make preparations for the removal of my family. And it will give me pleasure to meet my fellow citizens at a public dinner, according to your invitation, on any day in that week that may be most agreeable to them.

I am, gentlemen,
With great respect and regard,

Your friend and ob't, serv't,

R. B. TANEY.

To Hon. Kitto, Benj. C. Howard, Carter, McLean, Jr., Henry R. Lauderma-

n, Sam'l Lucas, John Jas. Graves, Wm. Frick,

and Jacob Heald, Esquires, Baltimore.

For the purpose of carrying out the wishes of their friends, the committee have made the following arrangements for Monday.

A public meeting of the friends of the administration, to be called at the Columbian Gardens, on Monday afternoon (21st) at 4 o'clock.

The committee to assemble at the Three Tun Tavern (corner of Pratt and Paca streets) at 2 o'clock and thence proceed on horseback, accompanied by such of their fellow citizens of the city, and neighbouring counties as may think proper, to meet Mr. Taney at the lines of the city—where he is expected to arrive at 3 o'clock, and escort him to the public meeting.

The Committee have also to say that the public dinner will take place on Thursday next, (24th inst.) at 4 o'clock, at the Columbian Gardens.

Our friends in the Country and neighbouring Counties, are respectfully invited to attend and join in the reception.

RECEPTION OF MR. TANEY.

Agreeably to arrangement Mr. Taney arrived in our city yesterday afternoon, and was received at the city line, and escorted through town, to the Columbian Gardens, by about three hundred citizens on horseback, and number in carriages, assembled on a short notice. At the Gardens they were met by a large concourse, who received him with loud and reiterated applause, and at different corners as he passed, in the upper part of the city, where it was known he would pass, he was loudly and enthusiastically applauded. It was a proud day for the friends of freedom, and opponents of the monied monopoly which has been attempting to destroy the liberties of the people. We shall give a description of it, and an account of the proceedings, in our paper tomorrow.—*Balt. Rep.*

SHOCKING DEATH.

A workman in one of the limekilns in Whitmarsh township, Montgomery county, (Penn.) lost his life a few days since, under the following circumstances, as detailed in the Germantown Telegraph.

While in the act of measuring out lime, it seems that the arch gave way and completely buried him beneath the burning stones.

The weather was intensely hot, and the lime so

much so as to require thick leather gloves to handle it, still the most untiring exertions

were made by the friends of the unfortunate sufferer, to extricate him before life was extinct; but their efforts were wholly fruitless.

The groans and calls for help of the wretched man for ten or fifteen minutes were truly heart-rending—his distressed associates being compelled to be witness to the most excruciating agony without the power to render effective aid.

When they at length succeeded in extricating the body from the kiln, it presented

a shocking spectacle, the greater part being dreadfully burnt, and the head and shoulders disfigured by many severe contusions, which of themselves would have occasioned his death.—The deceased was a young man of good habits, and but recently from Philadelphia, where his parents reside.

MELANCHOLY AND SINGULAR CA-

SUALTY.

At the erection of the steeple to the new Presbyterian Meeting House, in Gaines, on the 14th June, Mr. Spencer Conant, a carpenter, who had been engaged at the building was so materially injured that his death ensued. The circumstances as related to us, were substantially as follows:

Conant, having been frequently unfortunate in raising of buildings, requested to be excused going up to work on the steeple, which request was granted. The erection of the steeple top was nearly accomplished, and the deceased was congratulating himself upon his

fortunate escape from accident, which for him was rather unusual, when suddenly a chip from the axe of a workman came in contact with a mallet of about 4 lbs. weight, which was dislodged from its place on one of the timbers, and precipitated some 60 feet, struck Conant on the top of the head, and fractured the skull across the entire diameter and elsewhere. He staggered under the force of the blow, but was prevented from falling by some one near him. Surgical aid was procured with the least possible delay, but it was useless. Death's doings had been effectual—and on Wednesday last his earthly sufferings were terminated with his existence—adding another to the solemn admonitions we have recently had in this vicinity, that "in the midst of life we are in death." Mr. Conant was about 30 years of age, and had no family. He has resided in Gaines the four or five last years—his relatives live at large. At least there is no decisive evidence to the contrary.

The elections for Edinburgh and Leith had

resulted in favour of the Whigs. The Lord

advocate had succeeded in Leith by a major-

ity of 237, and Sir John Campbell, at the close

of the 2nd day, was 323 votes ahead of Lear-

month for Edinburgh.

The celebrated Catholic Bishop, Rev. Dr.

Doyle, died at Carlow, Ireland, on the 31st

of May. Dr. Waldron, Catholic Bishop of Killala, died at Arnaec May 27th.

In the House of Lords June 4th, in an-

swer to a question from Lord Lansdowne,

Lord Althorpe said, for the immediate in-

formation of the noble Lord, I can state to

him that his favourite, Don Miguel, is at pre-

sent safe on board a British ship of war.

Dr. Bowring had arrived at London from

Paris. He is the bearer of the ordonnances

of the French Government by which the pro-

hibition of several articles of British export

is removed, such as cotton twist, lace, iron

cables, Russian hides, rum, &c. The prohibi-

tion is also taken away from the export of

raw silk, skins, &c. and the reduction of

the tonnage duties on British ships 375 to 1

franc.

General Macdonell, the late Commander

in Chief at Santarem, has arrived in London.

The two hundred and sixty unfortunate

poles who embarked from Hawick on board

a British vessel, and were escorted by the

Meleager French corvette, arrived safe at O-

ran, but were not permitted to land, the au-

thorities not having received any orders from

the French government.

General O'Donnell (Count de l'Abisal),

who was on his way to Spain, died at Mont-

Pelier on the 17th May.

Queen Adelaide of England, was to visit

Germany in the early part of July.

In the House of Commons on the 4th of

June, a new writ was moved for Cambridge

in the room of the Right Hon. Thomas Spring

Race, now Chief Secretary for the Colonies

Mr. Buckland's motion for a committee

of inquiry into the increase of drunkenness

throughout the country, was opposed by Lord

Althorpe, on the ground that the subject was

not one for legislative interference. The

numbers on the division were 61 for the com-

mittee, and 48 against it.

In answer to a question from Lord Dudley

Stuart, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said

government had no objection to voting some

provision for the support of the distressed

Polish exiles at present in this country—an

announcement which was hailed with general

cheering throughout the house.

THE CHURCH.

The Lay declaration—the Archbishop of Can-

terbury.

London, June 4.—Yesterday a deputation

of gentlemen from the central committee for

the promotion and circulation of a declara-

tion of the laity of the church of England,

accompanying by Colonel Clitheroe, T. G.

Bucknall Estcourt, Esq. M. P. for the Uni-

versity of Oxford, H. Joshua King, Esq. Vice

Chancellor of the University of Cambridge,

the Chairman, and R. W. S. Lutwidge, Esq.

and John Pearson, Esq. honorary secretaries

of the committee, waited upon his Grace the

Archbishop of Canterbury, at his Palace at

Lambeth, with an address, requesting per-

mission to deposit in his Grace's hands the

original signatures to the declaration.—Col-

onel Clitheroe, after stating the facts con-

cerned with the declaration, to which the sig-

natures of upwards of 230,000 laymen had

been affixed, informed his Grace that an address

embodiment of the declaration, had already been

laid at the foot of the throne, of which he

dependent men, in conducting the government, safe and moderate principles, that I have to get through the difficulties which depend on the principles of Reform, the present administration must necessarily look over a course of military improvement, and it is indispensable that we shall be allowed to proceed with deliberation and caution; above all, that we should not be urged to the adoption of any measures the necessity of which has not been fully proved, which are not strictly regulated by a care and attention to the settled institutions of the country, both in Church and State.

No other principle can this or any other administration be conducted with safety or advantage. I am, &c.,
GREY.
July 31, 1834.

From the London Globe of June 5.

The Weather and the Harvest.—From country papers received this morning, we never collect a time when, at this season of the year, the country was so much in want of rain, and unless it should come soon, we believe some of the oats and barley will be entirely dried up; they have now more the appearance of stubble than a growing crop in most cases. We observe the wheat very much advanced, the worst, lately, in many situations on the whole, perhaps that looks better than might be expected. The grass is very short every where, but a few stacks of hay have been got together in excellent condition, and where the seeds have been cut the swath is very small indeed. A few Swedish turnips have been sown, but it is impossible for them to grow. The sheep in the world are shorn, and come out of the wool well, but few of the lambs are yet shorn; though the grass is so short, beasts, generally speaking, are doing well.—Brighton Gazette.

THE PORTUGUESE AMNESTY.

Desiring to give an irrefragable testimony of clemency, and of the sentiments of love and indulgence with which my heart is constantly filled on behalf of the Portuguese who, seduced or misled by error, by interested parties, or by extraordinary circumstances have adhered to the usurpation until the moment of final downfall; and being resolved on this attack at the very moment of the most signal victories, impelled thereto solely by my best desire to rally around the throne of my just daughter all minds, all wills, and all arts, with an entire oblivion of past crimes and opinions; and having heard the Council State, I have thought fit, in the name of the august Senhora, to declare as follows:

Article I. A general amnesty for all political offences committed since the 31st July, extended to all persons who may submit, will offer to submit, to the Government of the Most Faithful Majesty within forty eight hours after the promulgation of this decree in chief places of the districts, (Cabocas de melha,) by presenting themselves to the said authorities, from whom they will receive the conducts, such persons not having been previously obliged to submit by force of arms, those who do not avail themselves of this amnesty remain subject to the rigor of the law.

Article II. The execution of the decree of the 31st August 1833, is suspended with respect to the persons comprehended in the amnesty, until the Cortes shall deliberate on their case.

Article III. They shall have possession of their property, but not power to alienate the same at the decision of the Cortes.

Article IV. The amnesty does not include restoration of ecclesiastical, political, and civil offices, nor of crown property, nor of orders, amanuendes, and pensions; neither does it extend to offences against individuals nor except from responsibility to the prejudice of third parties.

Article V. The military officers comprehend in the amnesty, who shall within the period prescribed in article I, swear fidelity to Queen's government, shall retain their commissions legally conferred, and the government will provide for their subsistence in proportion to their rank.

The Ministers and Secretaries of State of the departments are to hold this decree to be understood, and cause the same to be executed.

DON PEDRO, Duke of Braganza,
BRITO PERRIRA DO CARMO,
JOSE DA SILVA CARVALHO,
AGOSTINHO JOSE FREIRE,
JOAQUIN ANTONIO D'AGUIAR,
FRANCISCO SIMOENS MARGIOCHI.

Article VI. Decree of the Necessitates, May 27, 1834.

OBITUARY.

DIED. On Sunday morning last the 13th at the residence of James H. Marriott, son of Mr. Marriott, daughter and only child of Bushrod W. Marriott, aged ten months and nineteen days.

The Property is situated in the flourishing village of Elliott's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, up the Ohio Rail Road.

The Capital Prize consists of a large and extensive improvement known as the

PATAPSCO HOTEL, where all the cars going and returning from the West stop to breakfast and dine, valued by the Commissioners at \$36,500.

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

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

SCHEME.

general satisfaction. In the various domestic and social relations of life his deportment was exemplary and endearing. Behind him he has left a widow and a large family of children to mourn their loss. He died with perfect calmness and resignation. His obsequies were celebrated, on Sunday afternoon, in St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Church, and his body was followed, in procession, by the Officers and Troops of Fort Severn, and a very large number of citizens.—Rep.

ATTENTION! ANNAPOLIS GREYS.

YOU are hereby notified that a full dress Parade will take place at your parade-ground (the front of the State House) on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. July 24.

NEW BOOKS.

THE PLEASURES OF RELIGION, and other POESIES, by C. C. PINE, D. D., Cobbett's Paper against Gold, Cobbett's Thirteen Sermons, & History of the Church by Signor Pastorini. Just received and for sale by

F. M. JARBOE,
Church-street, Annapolis.

JULY 24.

CAMP MEETINGS.

THE Several Camp-Meetings will commence on Thursday the 7th August, on the land of Mr. Rezin Hammond, near the Cross Roads between Baltimore and Annapolis.

The Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and all who are friendly to such meetings, are respectfully invited to attend.

JULY 24.

A POCKET BOOK.

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

WM. HARWOOD, of R. of T.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 15, for 1834.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Tuesday, July 29th, 1834.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	\$2,957
75 prizes of	500
85 prizes of	200
128 prizes of	50
128 prizes of	40
128 prizes of	30
128 prizes of	20
3,008 prizes of	10
22,176 prizes of	5

25,861 prizes, amounting to \$236,337

Tickets \$4,50 Halves \$2,25 Quarters \$1 25.

TEN SHARES

Of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland STOCK FOR SALE.

E. DUBOIS.

MC LAUGHLIN'S LOTTERY.

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

The Property is situated in the flourishing village of Elliott's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, up the Ohio Rail Road.

The Capital Prize consists of a large and extensive improvement known as the

PATAPSCO HOTEL, where all the cars going and returning from the West stop to breakfast and dine, valued by the Commissioners at \$36,500.

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

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

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$36,500
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,050
4 prizes of	800
6 prizes of	750

And many smaller Prizes.

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

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)

July 24.

DANCING SCHOOL

EXHIBITION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his parents and friends, that his Dancing School Exhibition will take place on FRIDAY NIGHT, 25th inst at the City Assembly Rooms. After the Exhibition, (which will last about one hour and a half,) DANCING BY THE WHOLE COMPANY.

Tickets \$1, each gentleman, to be had at the Hotel, or at the door of the room.

J. A. SMITH.

Grateful for past favours, the subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and friends, that he will commence another term on Thursday, Sept 1st, at the City Assembly Rooms.

The Practicing Balls will be continued, as usual through the next term.

J. A. SMITH.

July 24.

ATTENTION.

THE Young Men of A. A. County disposed to join a Troop of Horse, are requested to meet at Davidsonville in the First District, on SATURDAY the 26th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A. VOLUNTEER.

July 17.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

CLASSICAL, &c. Legendre's Geometry, Butler's Anatomy, Lecroix's Algebra, Leverett's Juvenile, Cambridge Physics, Gould's Horace, Do. Mechanics, Williston's Tacitus, Do. Astronomy, Tooke's Pantheus, Gramma Majora, Kimball's Elements, Goldsmith's Rome, Cooper's Virgil, Adams' Roman Anti-

quities,

Porter's Analysis, Greek Declensions, Webster's Speller, Schreyveldt Lexicon, Pike's Arithmetic, Grove's Greek and Paley's Philosophy, English Dictionary, Do. Evidences, Kirkham's Grammar, Blair's Rhetoric, Virgilius, Homeri Ilia.

THEOLOGICAL, WORKS, &c. New Testament, Prince's Institutes (translated from the Latin Vulgate), Day's Mathematics, Webster's Speller, Pathway to Paradise, History of the Letters on the Spanish Old and New Testaments interspersed with Moral and Religious Reflections, on a large true Christian—Theological Manual, 75 cents.

The Christian's Guide, Devotion des Consolantes ou Recueils des Pratiques et Précieuses, Key to Paradise, Pocket Missal, True Piety, &c.

True Piety, &c.

Dictionary of all Regions,

Pocket Manuel, Butler's Book, &c.

Path to Paradise, History of the Church, Do. Sacra Pastorum, Thomas A Kempis, Pop. and Maguire's Spiritual Combat, Discussion, Think well on't, Soutwell's Poems, Soliloquies of St. Au-Geneva or a Tale of Gustino, Father Rowland, The Layman's Ritual, Indian Cottage, Christian's Companion, Poet's Poems, The Children's Com-The Cross in its true Light, Cobbett on the Refor Daily Exercises.

MISCELLANEOUS, &c. Toilet of Health, Beau-Mirror of the Graces, Ty and Fashion, The Staff Officer, Swallow Barn, Parson's Daughter, Vicker of Wakefield, Rosine Laval, (in calls) The Talba.

STATIONERY.

Folio Post Papers, Cyphering Books, 4to, do, do, Superior Playing

Superfine Foulscap do Cards,

Fine, do, do, Visiting do

Gilpin's superfine Let-Rodgers' Patent Pen-Paper,

Laflin & Co's. blue Ink Stands of various

laid do patterns,

Do faintling do Kidder's Indelible Ink,

Do coloured do Lignumvitae Rulers,

Quills Nos. 10, 20, 30, Ever Pointed Pencils,

40, 50, Radiographs Pens,

Superior Norfolk Sand, Petrian do

Blank Books, Kershaw's do

Lay do Letter Stamps, Ivory,

Copy do Do Box.

TOY BOOKS, 12¢ CENTS.

Harlequin, Watts' Divine Songs,

The Four Seasons, The History and Adventures of Cinderella,

The Menagerie, Pug's Picture Shop, My Childhood,

TOY BOOKS, 25 CENTS.

The First Blossoms of Little Charles,

Learning, The Cradle Hymn,

History of Goodman History of Little Fans,

Rory, ny.

For sale at Baltimore prices by

FRANCIS M. JARBOE,

Church-street, Annapolis.

N. B. F. M. J. will furnish the above articles at Baltimore prices for Cash.

A constant supply of the best Novels and Romances for sale and Circulation.

July 17.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of St. Mary's county, aers testamentary on the personal estate of John Tennison, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of June 1834, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of June 1834.

HENRY MAYNADIER.

July 10.

IMPROVED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

BRUCE'S NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.

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

45	Font of Roman Capitals with Lower Case,
25	Italic do. do.
5	Title Roman do. do.
5	Title Italic do. do.
5	Shaded Roman do. do.
17	Antique do. do.
12	Black do. do.
5	Open Black do. do.
2	Script do. do.
5	German Text do. do.
2	Open Text do. do.
25	Two line Roman Capitals, with Figures.

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

Besides Ornamental Letters, Black-scope, Music, Lottery Figures, Price Extracts, Supplements, Astronomical and other Figures, Snare Ropes, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes, Long Bridges, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and ornaments for school books, newspapers and scientific works; orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Crates, &c. will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

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

Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this number) three times, and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their bill from the Foundry.

GRO/ BRUCE & CO.
New York, March 21, 1834.

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

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

THE subscriber presents his respects to Farmers, gardeners, and breeders in America throughout the United States, particularly in Connecticut, and informs them that he has received from Europe, from his own Seed-Garden, and from various parts of this country, a numerous supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, and that he is prepared to execute orders which shall be made, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices, and on as favourable terms as can be offered by any dealers in the United States, for first rate articles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L. IRVINE HITCHCOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.

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

June 5.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

THE SACRED CLASSICS.

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

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

OR CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

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

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

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

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

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

OR CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:

With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY

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

AND

THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

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

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

It is intended to complete this collection the best works of all the most celebrated writers, whose names have been devoted to the elucidation and interpretation of the sacred word; received from them, in their application to the moral interests of individuals, or to the order, and well-being of society. Events on the Doctrines, Morality and Evidence of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Sermons of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicer examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

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

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

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

Forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

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

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen Codworth, Thomas A. Kempis, Burnet, Bowe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenlon, Doddridge, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Jortin, Farmdon, Horsley, Hale, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Chillingworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Romane, Waterland, Whichcote, Bayley, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whinby, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merick, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Pickering, Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court; D. A. Falbys, Oxford; J. & J. Dighton, Cambridge; Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; and J. Cumming, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834.

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

RUFF GREEN.

March 27.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW GAZETTEER

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CONTAINING A COPIOUS DESCRIPTION OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES, COUNTIES, PARISHES, DISTRICTS, CITIES AND TOWNS—MOUNTAINS, LAKES, RIVERS AND CANALS—COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, AGRICULTURE, AND THE ARTS, GENERAL, OF THE UNITED STATES.

EMBRACING ALSO

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

BY WILLIAM DARBY, ESQ.

OF MARYLAND.

AUTHOR OF A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES, &c. &c.

AND

THEODORE DWIGHT, JR. ESQ.

OF NEW YORK.

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

No such work, exclusively devoted to the United States, is now extant. None has ever been published—a sad and the only one of a similar kind ever issued from the press, was a pocket volume of less than three hundred pages; but not been reprinted in ten years. Without this period, important changes in the country, which it is the object of a Gazetteer to embrace, have taken place; new States have been formed; new villages, towns, and cities—new roads, new turnpike roads, &c. &c. have been constructed; and these changes are not to be found recorded in any single volume.

This deficiency, the compiler of the proposed Gazetteer has undertaken to supply. And in presenting it to the public for their perusal, the publisher feels confident that it will be found accurate—as complete—and accurate—is the nature of the case will admit the names of the respectable gentlemen who have undertaken its compilation—one of whom is already well known as the author of several voluminous geographical works—will, it is believed, be a sufficient guarantee of the fidelity and accuracy of the proposed volume. The labour of more than two years has already been bestowed upon it; and it is presumed that access will be had to every publication which could in any degree enhance the value of the work. These facts, together with the high commendations bestowed upon the first edition of the work and its rapidity of its sale—it having been entirely disposed of within four months from the day of its publication)—induces the publisher to undertake a second and improved edition. A Map of the United States, (not engrossed in the former) will be added to the work; and the publisher confidently believes, that such as are have been taken to secure a careful revision of the first, as will ensure the accuracy of the forthcoming edition. With these facts in mind, he trusts that the proposed volume will be found more rich in every kind of information proper to be stored in such a work—in historical, geographical, political, literary, and statistical information—and presenting a larger amount of facts relative to our country, its institutions, and resources, than can be found in any other volume.

CONDITIONS.

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

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

May 1.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

JAMES MORGAN, of Jas. Adm'r.

June 26. 4w.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN, That the Visitors

and Governors, at their next meeting,

will elect one Student, from Anne Arundel

county, to be educated gratuitously at the College, a vacancy having occurred, in the

number required by a law of the state. Ap-

plications to be made to the subscriber.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS,

Principal of St. John's College.

Annapolis May 8th, 1834.

4w.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel coun-

ty will meet at the Court House in the city

of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the second day

of September next, for the purpose of hearing

appeals and making transfers, and transacting

the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

B. J. COWMAN, Clk.

June 12.

CASIA IN MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes

The Scarepland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.—

I HAVE LEFT MY YOUNG HARP.

By C. C. PINE, D. D.

“I have left my young harp in the valley of roses. Beyond the dark wave, on my dear native plain, its accents hanging loose, in the shade it repose. Oh! when shall I rouse it from slumber again! In that valley of roses, the breezes may sigh, and strain from the chords to awaken a strain; they heed not the murmur in slumber where they lie—Oh! when shall I rouse them from slumber again! The stranger may waft its pure crystal along, and the lily may bathe in its bosom of green; the dew drop of Heaven may weep for a song—The streamlet, the lily, the dew are unseen. The stranger lies asleep; and its strings are undone! And his hand lingers far from his dear native plain! Oh! when shall return it must slumber, for none but he can arouse it from slumber again. Rest thee, my harp, on the bosom of flowers, but do not rest on that bosom in vain—While sweet is that hard day, in happier hours, when round him when he wakes thee from slum-her again.”

SONG BY MRS. REMANS.

BY A MOUNTAIN STREAM.

“By a mountain stream, at rest,
We found the warrior lying,
And around his noble breast
A banner clasp'd in dying—
Dark and still
Was every hill,
And the winds of night were sighing.
Last of his noble race,
To lowly her we bore him;
To a deep green, solemn place,
Where the mountain breath waves o'er him—
Woods alone—
There make moan,
Rushing streams deplore him.
Yet from the fatal hall and bay
Our sad thoughts oft are flying
To those dark hills far away,
Where in death we found him lying—
Over his breast
A mournful crest,
A night wind o'er him sighing.”

THE AGICAL PHIAL.

OR, AN EVENING AT DREFT.

“No,” said the portly Peter Van Voort, buttoned up his money in the pockets of his capacious breeches.—“Now I’ll home to my farm, and to-morrow I’ll buy neighbour Hagan’s two cows, which are the best in island.”

He crossed the market-place of Delft, as aforesaid, with an elated and swaggering air, turned down one of the streets which led out of the city, when a gaudy tavern met his eye. Thinking a dram would be beneficial in counteracting the effects of a fog which was just rising, he entered, and called for a glass of Scheidam. This was brought, and rank by Peter, who liked the flavour so much, that he resolved to try the liquor about. Accordingly, a glass of capacious size was set before him. After a few sips of the本着 spirit, our farmer took a view of the apartment in which he was sitting, and for a short time, perceived that the only person in the room, beside himself, was a young man of melancholy aspect, who sat near the fire, apparently half asleep. Now Peter was of a languid turn, and nothing rendered a man more disagreeable to him than the absence of company. He, therefore, took the opportunity of engaging the stranger in conversation.

“A full evening Myneher,” said the farmer.

“Yow,” replied the stranger, stretching him self and yawning loudly, “very foggy, I take it;—and he rose and looked into the street.

Peter perceived that his companion wore a dress of dark brown, of the cut of the last century. A pick row of brass buttons ornamented his doublet; so thickly indeed, were they placed, that they appeared one stripe of metal. His shoes were high heeled and square-toed, like those worn by a company of maskers, represented in a picture which hung in Peter’s parlour at Voorboch. The stranger was of a spare figure, and his countenance was, as before stated, pale; but there was a bright light in his eye, which inspired the farmer with a feeling of awe.

After taking a few turns up and down the apartment, the stranger drew a chair near to Peter, and sat down.

“Are you a burgher of Delft?” he enquired.

“No,” was the reply; “I am a small farmer, and live in the village of Voorboch.”

“Umph!” said the stranger, “you have a dull road to travel—See, your glass is out.—How like yo mine host’s Scheidam?”

“Tis right excell ent.”

“You say truly,” rejoined the stranger, with a smile, which the farmer thought greatly improved his countenance; but here is a liquor which no Burgomaster in Holland can procure. Tis fit for a prince.”

He drew forth a phial from the breast of his doublet, and mixing a small quantity of the red liquid he contained with some water that stood on the table, he poured it into Peter’s empty glass. The farmer tasted it, and found it to be every liquid he had ever drunk. He pressed the hand of the stranger with great warmth, and swore he would not leave him that night.

ANNAPOLEIS, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1834.

NO. 31.

fortunate farmer as he staggered back several paces.

“Avant! avant!” he cried. “Sathan, I defy thee! I have not signed thy cursed parchment!—He turned and fled in an opposite direction; but though he exerted his utmost speed, the stranger, without any apparent exertion, kept by his side. At length he arrived at the bank of the canal, and leaped into a boat which was moored alongside. Still his pursuer followed, and Peter felt the iron grasp of his hand on the nape of his neck. He turned round and struggled hard to free himself from the grasp of his companion, roaring out in agony, “Ou, Myneher Duyvel! have pity for the sake of my wife and my boy Karl!” But when was the devil ever known to pity? The stranger held him tightly, and, spite of his struggles, dragged him ashore. He felt the grasp of his pursuer like the clutch of a bird of prey, which has hot breath almost scorched him; but, disengaging himself, with a sudden bound, he sprang from his enemy, and pitched headlong from his elbow-chair, on to the floor of his own room at Voorboch.

The farmer stretched out his neck, and by the dim light perceived a small perforation on the breast of the stranger’s doublet, who continued—

“Ah, the bullet through it lodged in the heart of my great gran sire at the sack of Zutphen.”

“I have heard of the bloody doings at that place from my grandfather, heaven rest his soul!”

Peter was startled on perceiving the unearthly sound which played over the countenance of the stranger, on his hearing this portion of his narrative. He muttered to himself, in an inaudible tone, the words, “Duyvel!” but was interrupted by the loud laugh of his companion, who slapped him on the shoulder, and cried, “Come, come, Myneher, you look saucy; does not dry liquor sit well on your stomach?”

“Tis excellent!” replied Peter, assured to think that the stranger had forgotten his confusing swill you sell me your pain?”

“I had it from a dear friend, who has been long since dead,” replied the stranger, “strictly enjoined me never to sell it, for if ye see, no soe as it empties, than at the wits of the possessor; it is indeed truly a filer, but dark, as you see, a man of spirit, I shall be fit to chance to anyone who shall possess it?” He took from his bosom a culet of dice.—“I will stake it ag’st a grader!”

“Good!” said Peter, “but I fear there is some devilry in the phial.”

“Pshaw!” cried his companion, with a bitter smile, “those who have travelled under stand these things better—Devilry, to such!”

“I crave your pardon,” said Peter, “I will throw it off,” and he placed a glass on the table.

The Indian soon afterwards his bundle of clothes between two or three, and stepped silently into the water, from the side of the wall next to Grampus. He descended beneath the surface, as he ascended the corner of the pier, which had previously informed the sight of Isaac, who was carelessly and idly turning summer-squash in the water—some slices floating like a sleeping animal upon its surface, and others being like a score cows, and ten peacocks after had matted his absence, a long distance from the place of his exit.

It was necessary for the Indian to breathe more than once before he reached Isaac; and he did so with theexterity worthy of an Indian, by turning on his back, and merely projecting his nose for an instant above water.

The farmer paused for a moment—it was the gift of an old friend—yet he could not stomach the idea of being cleared of his master, as he was a young man of melancholy aspect, who sat near the fire, apparently half asleep. Now Peter was of a languid turn, and nothing rendered a man more disagreeable to him than the absence of company. He, therefore, took the opportunity of engaging the stranger in conversation.

“You are unlucky to night, Myneher,” said the farmer, with provoking indifference, which greatly increased the farmer’s chagrin; but come, you have a good ring on your finger, will you not venture that against my phial?”

The farmer paused for a moment—it was the gift of an old friend—yet he could not stomach the idea of being cleared of his master, as he was a young man of melancholy aspect, who sat near the fire, apparently half asleep. Now Peter was of a languid turn, and nothing rendered a man more disagreeable to him than the absence of company. He, therefore, took the opportunity of engaging the stranger in conversation.

“You are unlucky to night, Myneher,” said the farmer, with provoking indifference, which greatly increased the farmer’s chagrin; but come, you have a good ring on your finger, will you not venture that against my phial?”

The farmer paused for a moment—it was the gift of an old friend—yet he could not stomach the idea of being cleared of his master, as he was a young man of melancholy aspect, who sat near the fire, apparently half asleep. Now Peter was of a languid turn, and nothing rendered a man more disagreeable to him than the absence of company. He, therefore, took the opportunity of engaging the stranger in conversation.

“You are unlucky to night, Myneher,” said the farmer, with provoking indifference, which greatly increased the farmer’s chagrin; but come, you have a good ring on your finger, will you not venture that against my phial?”

The farmer paused for a moment—it was the gift of an old friend—yet he could not stomach the idea of being cleared of his master, as he was a young man of melancholy aspect, who sat near the fire, apparently half asleep. Now Peter was of a languid turn, and nothing rendered a man more disagreeable to him than the absence of company. He, therefore, took the opportunity of engaging the stranger in conversation.

“You are unlucky to night, Myneher,” said the farmer, with provoking indifference, which greatly increased the farmer’s chagrin; but come, you have a good ring on your finger, will you not venture that against my phial?”

The farmer paused for a moment—it was the gift of an old friend—yet he could not stomach the idea of being cleared of his master, as he was a young man of melancholy aspect, who sat near the fire, apparently half asleep. Now Peter was of a languid turn, and nothing rendered a man more disagreeable to him than the absence of company. He, therefore, took the opportunity of engaging the stranger in conversation.

“You are unlucky to night, Myneher,” said the farmer, with provoking indifference, which greatly increased the farmer’s chagrin; but come, you have a good ring on your finger, will you not venture that against my phial?”

fortunate direction the moment his body became submerged.

The greatest captain of the age ceased to be victorious after he had taught his enemies the trick of his art, by beating them in a hundred battles. The obtuse intellect of the Indian, (they have thick skulls like the African negro,) at last comprehended that the little Quaker meant to go South below the surface, when his head was driving North above. But he had his now;—and dearly did he intend to repay the gripes of the throat and the punch in the stomach which Isaac had administered.—Take thy last look upon the sun, brave boy!—The demon of the island has fastened upon thee, and it will be a miracle if thy spirit is not soon winging its flight to eternity.

It is said that the struggles of the dying man, in the possession of all his faculties, are irresistible; and that no human hand can grasp and master his, without the snuffs of a giant or brought to try the issue of strength. It was the dominical intention of the Indian to drown the boy forthwith, let the consequences be what they would. He had Isaac’s neck between his legs, at the depth of several feet beneath the surface of the water, where he held him immovable; while, with his hands, he pressed the body again strong y to the bottom.

One minute in this position is an age! It is an eternity of time! The death-struggle was again come upon the poor little fellow, and the fiend was once more exuding over him! He felt the blood of his whole body rushing to his brain—imagined loathsome snakes twisting about his neck and brow, and his body assailed by frightful sea-monsters. A streaming gush of water poured into his ears and mouth. His reason was on the point of giving way, in the agony of gasping suffocation—but, a moment, it rallied—and that moment was his salvation!

Isaac, without being aware of the fact, had in his struggles been working himself, as well as his opponent, into deeper water. The murderer was obliged to discontinue his endeavours to press the body of the boy downwards, from the necessity which required that he should keep his own head, particularly his mouth and nostrils, in the free air. By this means the limits of the boy were left at liberty, and he was enabled to brace hisself firmly upon the sandy bottom. His hands were also free; but heretofore he could do nothing with them, while his feet were *laissez du combat*.

But now he gathered himself, instinctively, for a desperate effort; and locking his arms around the legs of his foe and planting his feet strongly beneath his body, with one mighty surge he raised the Indian from the bottom, and pitched him headlong into the sea! The relief thus gained was just in time. A moment more would have closed the mortal career of the boy. But the advantages acquired was not to be lost. Isaac sprang from his enemy with the agility of a dolphin—out, ere he could regain his balance, his young man, still armed with the desperation of one nothing for safety, was firmly twisted in the black black hair of the Indian. He avoided the experiment which the native had tried to conceal, by the straining of his victim, and contented himself with holding the head face downwards, beneath the water, at arm’s length—carrying nothing for the splashing and floundering of the foe—which the Indian, while he held the lad, was anxious to conceal for fear of attracting notice from the shore.

“Perish!” exclaimed Isaac, in accents not hoarse, but deep—“Perish!”—from black hearted savage! Ay—kick it thou wit, struggle on, monster!—It is my turn now!—I owe no more mercy, and die thou shalt the death that hast twice essayed to bestow upon me, for the alleged sin of my father. Ay sprawl, etc., scratch, it will require something more than human interposition to save thee Indian from death!

“Buy! what dost thou do?—Release the Indian, and we will protect thee!—Release him I say!” repeated an authoritative voice, close to the ear of Isaac.

“I am not dead, good friend,—I shall release him in a minute or two, but in my own discretion. The peril be mine, keep off, meddle not with this quarrel, I am desperate! I was but now dying in the grasp of this hellhound!—twice within the hour has he given me a taste of the other world; and it shall go hard but I requite the favour. Keep off, I say!—By the heavens above us, I will serve thee after the same fashion, if thou dar’st to come between me and my prey—Ay! I have said it, he shall die the death of a dog!—There, all is over now!”

The limbs of the Indian became relaxed and quiescent. The tide of life had withdrawn to the citadel whence it sprang—the body floated on the surface of the water, and then settled away gradually from the sight. Isaac had loosened his hold, and he stood gazing with stupid wonder upon the water.

“Isaac, my son, what has thou done?” demanded Jethro, in a choked, but fatherly voice, as, sorrowsfully, he reflected on the termination of the violent and tragic scene, and marked the wild and altered looks of his son.

“Father is it thou?—Oh save me from the fangs of that dreadful Indian!—But where is he?”

“Where, indeed?” responded the father, mournfully.

Macy plunged into the water after the drowned body. He found it without difficulty, for the water was shallow, and not more than half body deep.—The captain placed the Indian carefully in the boat, across a seat in the stern with his mouth downwards to give the water egress from the stomach; and then quickly seizing the oars, he pulled for the shore with all his strength, leaving Jethro and his son wading in the sea. The case of the Indian would not brook delay. The gaze of poor Isaac was fixed and vacant, while Jethro, taking his passive hand in his own, led him gently towards the beach. Exhaustion had rendered him powerless; and perception and memory had fled. The faculties of his mind were sleeping, contained by what seemed to be a horrid dream,—but which partook too nearly of a tragic reality.

INDIAN PARADISE.

Red Jacket took part with the Americans in the war of 1812, and becoming attached to a Colonel, who was ordered on a distant service, took farewell of him in the following speech:

“Brother, I hear you are going to a place called Governor’s Island. I hope you will be a governor yourself. I understand you white people think children a great blessing. I hope you may have a thousand. And a wo all, I hope, wherever you go, you may never find whiskey more than two shillings a quart.”

Boston Transcript.

TRAITS OF INDIAN CHARACTER.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

There is something in the character and habits of the North American savage, in connection with the scenery over which he is accustomed to range, its vast lakes, boundless forests, majestic rivers, and trackless plains, that is, to my mind, wonderfully striking and sublime. He is formed for the wilderness as the Arab is for the desert; his nature is stern, simple, and *saurogyn*; fitted to grapple with difficulties, and to support privations. There seems but little sentiment in his heart for the growth of kindly virtues, and yet, if we would take but the trouble to penetrate through that proud *stoicism* and habitual *fury* which lock up his character from casual observation, we should find him linked to his fellow men of civilized life by more of those sympathies and affections than are usually ascribed to him.

It was the lot of the unfortunate aborigines of America, in the early periods of colonization, to be doubly wronged by the white men. They have been dispossessed of their hereditary possessions by mercenary and frequently wanton warfare; and their characters have been traduced by ingited and interested writers. The colonist has often treated them like beasts of the forest; and the author has endeavoured to justify him in his outrages. The former found it easier to exterminate than to civilize—the latter to vilify than to discriminate. The appellations of savage and pagan were deemed sufficient to sanctify the hostilities of nothing but thus the poor wanderers of the forest were persecuted and defamed, not because they were guilty, but because they were ignorant.

The rights of the savage have seldom been properly appreciated, or respected by the white man. In peace he has too often won the due of artful traffick or war, & has been regarded as a ferocious animal whose life or death was a question of mere precaution and convenience. Man is really wretched indeed when his own safety is disregarded, and he is sheltered by impunity; and little mercy is expected of him when he feels the sting of the reptile, and is conscious of the power to destroy it.

The same prejudices which were indulged early exists in common circulation at the present day. Certain learned societies, it is true, have endeavoured with laudable diligence, to investigate and record the real characters and manners of the Indian tribes.

The American Government, too, has wisely and humanely exerted itself to inculcate a friendly and forbearing spirit towards them, and to protect them from fraud and injustice. The current opinion of the Indian character, however, is too apt to be formed from the miserable hordes which infest the frontiers, and hang on the skirts of the settlements. These are too commonly composed of degenerate beings, corrupted and enfeebled by the vices of society, without being benefited by its civilization. That proud independence which formed the main pillar of savage virtue, has been shaken down, and the whole moral fabric lies in ruins. Their spirits are humiliated and debased by a sense of inferiority, and their native courage cowed and daunted by the superior knowledge and power of their enlightened neighbours. Society has advanced upon them like one of those withering airs that will sometimes breathe desolation over a whole region of fertility. It has enervated their strength, multiplied their diseases, and superinduced upon their original barbarity the low vices of artificial life. It has given them a thousand superfluous wants, whilst it has diminished their means of mere existence. It has driven before it the animals of the chase, who fly from the sound of the axe and the smoke of the settlement, and seek refuge in the woods of remote forests and yet unbroken wilds. Thus

do we too often find the Indians on our frontiers to be the mere wrecks and remnants of once powerful tribes, who have lingered in the vicinity of the settlements, and sunk into precarious and vagabond existence. Poverty, repining and hopeless poverty, a canker of the mind unknown in savage life, corrodes their spirits, and blights every free and noble quality of their natures. They become drunken, indolent, feeble, thievish, and pusillanimous. They loiter, like vagrants, about the settlements, among spacious dwellings, replete with elaborate comforts, which only render them sensible of the comparative wretchedness of their own condition. Luxury spreads its ample board before their eyes; but they are excluded from the banquet.—Plenty revels over the fields; but they are starving in the midst of its abundance: the whole wilderness has blossomed into a garden, but they feel as reptiles that infect it.

How different was their state, while yet the undisputed lords of the soil! Their wants were few, and the means of gratification within their reach. They saw every one round them sharing the same lot, enduring the same hardships, feeding on the same aliments, arrayed in the same rude garments. No roof then rose but it was open to the homeless stranger; no smoke curled among the trees but he was welcome to sit down by its fire, and join the hunter in his repast. "For," says an old historian of New England, "their life is void of care, and they are so loving also, that they make use of those things they enjoy as common goods, and are therein so compassionate, that rather than one should starve through want, they would starve all; thus do they pass their time merrily, not regarding our pomp, but are better content with their own, which some men esteem so meanly as." Such were the Indians, whilst in the prime and energy of their primitive natures. They resemble those wild plants which thrive best in the shades of the forest, but shrink from the hand of cultivation, and perish beneath the influence of the sun.

In discussing the savage character, writers have been too prone to indulge in vulgar prejudice and passionate exaggeration, instead of the equable temper of true philosophy. They have not sufficiently considered the peculiar circumstances in which the Indian have been placed, and the peculiar principle under which they have been educated. No being acts more rigidly from rule than the Indian. His whole conduct is regulated according to some general maxims early implanted in his mind. The moral laws that govern him, are, to be sure, but few; but then he conforms to them all;—the white man abounds in laws of religious, moral, and manners; but how many does he violate!

A frequent ground of accusation against the Indians, is their disregard of treaties, and the treachery and wantonness with which, in time of apparent peace, they will suddenly fly to hostility. The intercourse of the white men with the Indians, however, is too apt to be cold, distrustful, oppressive and insulting. They seldom treat them with that confidence and frankness which are indispensable to real friendship nor is sufficient caution observed not to offend against those feelings of pride or superstition, which often prompt the Indians to hostility quicker than mere considerations of interest. The solitary savage feels silently but acutely. His sensibilities are not diffused over so wide a surface as those of the white man; but they run in steeper and deeper channels. His pride, his affection, his superstition, are all directed towards fewer objects; but the wounds inflicted on them, are proportionately severe, and furnish motives of hostility which we cannot sufficiently appreciate. Where a community is also limited in number, and forms one great patriarchal family, as in an Indian tribe, the injury of an individual, is the injury of the whole; and the sentiment of vengeance is almost instantaneously diffused. One council-fire is sufficient for the discussion and arrangement of a plan of hostility. Here, all the fighting men and sages assemble. Eloquence and superstition combine to inflame the minds of the warriors.—The orator awakens their martial ardour, and they are wrought up to a kind of religious desperation by the visions of the prophet and the dreamer.

We stigmatize the Indians, also, as cowardly and treacherous, because they use stratagem in warfare, in preference to open forces; but, if courage intrinsically consists in the defiance of danger and pain, the life of the Indian is a continual exhibition of it. He lives in a state of perpetual hostility and risk. Peril and adventure are congenial to his nature; rather, seemed necessary to arouse his faculties, and give an interest to his existence. Surrounded by hostile tribes, whose mode of warfare is ambush and surprisal he is always prepared for fight, and lives with his weapons in his hands. As the ship careers in fearful singleness through the solitudes of ocean,—as the bird mingles among clouds and storms, and wings its way, a mere speck, across the pathless fields of air, so the Indian holds his course, silent, solitary, but undaunted, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness. His expeditions may vie in distance and danger with the pilgrimage of the devotee, or the crusade of the knight errant. He traverses vast forests, exposed to the hazards of lonely sickness, of lurking enemies, and pinning famine.—Stormy lakes, those great inland seas, are no obstacles to his wanderings; in his light canoe of bark, he sports, like a feather, on the waves, and darts with the swiftness of an arrow, down the roaring rapids of the rivers. His very subsistence is snatched from the midst of toil and peril. He gains his food by the hardships and dangers of the chase; he raps himself in the spoils of the bear, the panther, and the buffalo; and sleeps among the thunders of the cataract.

No hero of ancient or modern days can surpass the Indian in his lofty contempt of death, and the fortitude with which he sustains its cruelest inflictions. Indeed, we here

behold him rising superior to the white man, in consequence of his peculiar education. The latter rushes to glorious death at the canon's mouth; the former calmly contemplates its approach, and triumphantly endures it, amidst the varied torments of surrounding foes, and the protracted agonies of fire. He even takes a pride in taunting his persecutors, and provoking their ingenuity of torture, and, as the devouring flames prey on his very vitals, and the flesh shrinks from the sinews, he raises his last song of triumph, breathing the defiance of an unconquered heart, and invoking the spirits of his fathers to witness that he dies without a groan.

Notwithstanding the obloquy with which the early historians have overshadowed the characters of the unfortunate natives, some bright gleams occasionally break through, which throw a degree of melancholy lustre on their memories. Facts are occasionally to be met with in the rude annals of the eastern provinces, which, though recorded with the colouring of prejudice and bigotry, yet speak for themselves, and will be dwelt on with applause and sympathy, when prejudice shall have passed away.

In one of the homely narratives of the Indian wars in New England, there is a touching account of the desolation carried into the tribe of the Pequod Indians. Humanity shrinks from the cold-blooded detail of indiscriminate butchery. In one place we read of the surprise of an Indian for t in the night, when the wigwams were wrapped in flames, and the miserable inhabitants shot down and slain in attempting to escape, all being dispatched and ended in the course of an hour. After a series of similar transactions, our soldiers, as the historian piously observes, were resolved "by God's assistance to make a final destruction of them, the unhappy savages being ousted from their homes and fortresses, and pursued with fire and sword, a scanty but gallant band, the sad remnant of the Pequot warriors, with their wives and children, took refuge in a swamp.

Burdened with indignation, and rendered sulky by despair; with hearts bursting with grief at the destruction of their tribe, and spirits galled and sore at the fancied ignominy of their defeat, they refused to ask the lives at the hands of an insulting foe, and preferred death to submission.

As the night drew on, they were surrounded in their dismal retreat, so as to render escape impossible. Thus situated, the enemy visited them with shot all the time, by which means many were killed and buried in the mud. In the darkness and fog that preceded the dawn of day, some few broke forth, the besiegers and escaped into the woods; the rest were left to the conquerors, of which many were killed in the swamp, like sultry dogs, who would rather, in their self-willedness, sit still and be shot through, or cut to pieces, than implore for mercy. When the day brake upon this handful of forbear but dauntless spirits, the soldiers, we are told, entering the swamp, saw several heaps of them sitting close together, upon whom they discharged their pieces, laden with ten or twelve pistol bullets at a time; putting the muzzles of the pieces under the boughs, within a few yards of them; so as, besides those that were found dead many more were killed and sunk into the mire, and never were minded more by friend or foe."

Can any one read this plain, unvarnished tale, without admiring the stern resolution, the unbending pride, the loftiness of spirit, that seemed to nerve the hearts of these self-taught heroes, and to raise them above the instinctive feeling of human nature? When the Gauls laid waste the city of Rome, they found the senators clothed in their robes and seated with stern tranquillity in their雕e chairs, in this manner they suffered death without resistance or even supplication. Such conduct was, in them, applauded as noble and magnanimous—in the baseless Indians, it was reviled as obstinate and sultry. How truly are the dupes of shiv and circumstance! How different is virtue, clothed in purple and enthroned in state, from virtue, naked and desolate, and perishing obscurely in a wilderness!

But I forbear to dwell on these gloomy pictures. The eastern tribes have long since disappeared; the forests that sheltered them have been laid low; and scarce any traces remain of them in the thickly settled states of New England, except here and there the Indian name of a village or a stream. And such must, sooner or later, be the fate of those other tribes which skirt the frontiers, and have occasionally been inveigled from their forests to mingle in the wars of the white men. In a little while they will go the way that their brethren have gone before.

The few hordes which still linger about the shores of Huron and Superior, and the tributary streams of the Mississippi, will share the fate of those tribes that once spread over Massachusetts and Connecticut, and lorded it along the proud banks of the Hudson; of that gigantic race, said to have existed on the borders of the Susquehanna; and of those various nations that flourished about the Potowmack and Rappahannock, and that peopled the forests of the vast valley of Shenandoah.—They will vanish like a vapour from the face of the earth; and their very history will be lost in forgetfulness, and the places that now know them will know them no more for ever! Or perchance, some dubious memorial of them should survive, it may be in the romantic dreams of the poet, to people, in imagination, his glades and groves, like the fawns and satyrs and sylvan deities of antiquity.—But, should he venture upon the dark story of their wrongs and wretchedness; should he tell how they were invaded, corrupted, decimated, driven from their native abodes and the sepulchres of their fathers; hunted like wild beasts about the earth, and sent down with violence and butchery to the grave—poverty will either turn with horror and incredulity from the tale, or blush with indignation at the inhumanity of their forefathers. We

are driven back," said an old warrior, "until we can retreat no farther—our hatchets are broken, our bows are snapped, our fires are nearly extinguished—a little longer and the white man will cease to persecute us—for we shall cease to exist."

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, July 31, 1834.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Annapolis, July 18, 1834.

The Executive Council will meet on Wednesday, the sixth day of August next.

THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

Mr. Editor: I enclose you the following lines written on the death of General Lafayette, for publication. You can give them a place in your next paper if you think proper.

A great and good man has fallen. He had lived beyond the common age of man, and had arrived at that period of life when our strength is but labour and sorrow, when increasing bodily infirmities almost ask for the repose of death.

His had been an eventful life—sometimes exalted to the summit of fame, then imprisoned in dungeons, he had

endured all the varieties of human existence.—To America he must be ever dear: When he first landed on her soil a young and gallant stranger, his devotion to that liberty for which he was contending, almost identified him with her sons; and when he left her an independent nation, it appeared as if his heart was divided between the land of his birth and the country of his adoption. It appears to me that a prouder triumph was never afforded to mortals than that which was accorded to him on his last visit to the shores of America.—

The enthusiasm with which his arrival was received by all ranks and conditions of men, evinced the estimation in which he was held. It was not that parade only which the rulers of the people order for their favourites, and which the people, of necessity, accede to; No, it was the voluntary homage of the heart.—Every heart felt, every tongue avow'd it, and as he sojourned from east to west, and from north to south, assembled thousands vied with each other in the offerings of grateful affection to the nation's guest. How gladly would that nation have cherished him in her bosom until death, and then mingled his ashes with those of the father of his country. But it was not to be so—soon his patriarchal dominions at Le Grand gave his spirit has taken its flight, and his earthly remains are entombed with those of her who was the companion of his youth, who shared with him voluntarily the privations and pains of imprisonment, and whose image no second love had supplanted in his bosom. He has fallen, revered, admired, beloved—but we trust he will rise again at the resurrection of the just.

From the Baltimore Republican.

DINNER TO ROGER B. TANEY.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, a vast number of the Jackson Republicans, of Baltimore, assembled on Thursday afternoon, at the Columbian Gardens, to partake of the civic feast in honour of this distinguished patriot.

At the appointed hour, the entrance to the pavilion was opened, and the company advanced to the music of a well arranged band to their places at the festive board. A vast canopy had been erected by the enterprising proprietor of the Gardens, under which were disposed fifteen tables, calculated for the accommodation of one hundred persons each, and abundantly supplied with plain and substantial elements of good cheer. Over the seat appointed for the President of the day, was arranged a fine portrait of the venerable Jackson, emblazoned with that memorable sentence with which he so promptly rebuked the earliest whisper of the treasonable enterprize of nullification. "The Union, it must be preserved," and surmounted with the stars of glory upon "Freedom's Flag," to whose lustre himself has so largely contributed. On the right, was a full length picture of the Father of his country—and, on the left, in happy contrast, the resemblance of that great and well tried enthusiast in the cause of liberty, from a foreign shore, over whose honored grave we have so lately mingled our griefs. At the opposite end of the Pavilion, we remarked the Republican motto, "Truth is mighty, and will prevail." The whole was tastefully decorated with the Ensign of the Union.

In accordance with the peculiar principle of the occasion, the calm, rational and dignified approbation of a faithful public servant by the sovereign people, rendered necessary by the intemperate conduct of their faithless agents in the National Legislature, the committee of arrangements had prohibited the introduction of all spirituous liquors. The national beverage of cider and beer circulated freely, with wine to do honour to the toast. It was, emphatically, a Republican feast, on the model of a Temperance Society. The following organization was adopted for the regulation of the festival.

PRINCIPAL TABLE.

William Krebs, President—supported by Upton S. Heath, on his right. A. Miltenberger, on his left.

Wm. O. Read;	presided at table	No 1
J. J. Graves,	do	2
Cornelius McLean,	do	3
William Frick,	do	4
Robert Barry,	do	5
Samuel Lucas,	do	6
Joshua Vansant,	do	7
J. E. Stansbury,	do	8
J. Heald,	do	9
James Thompson	do	10
D. C. Springer,	do	11
John F. Hoss,	do	12
William H. Cole,	do	13
William G. Cook,	do	14

Among the invited guests, we were happy to recognize the Hon. Benj. F. Butler, Attorney General of the United States, the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, of the Senate; the Hon. Jas. Wm. Allen, of Ohio; Isaac McKim; Francis Thomas; John Nelson; Chas. S. Sewell; Richard Spencer and Levin Gale, of Maryland; and G. W. Guildhart, of Mississippi.

The following were the regular toasts prepared for the occasion, and, as they were announced by the venerable chairman, and repeated at the different tables, were received with the most enthusiastic applause. It is due, however, to precision, to remark, that many more persons having assembled than seats had been prepared for, their numbers constantly accumulating as the festive progressed, the ordinary phraseology that "the toasts were drunk," cannot in strictness, apply. But if the bowl was neglected, there were yet copious libations from true-hearts, brimming with patriotism and love of liberty—it was the feast of reason and the flow of soul.

1. *The People of the United States.*—Too enlightened to be deceived, by designing politicians; too honest and patriotic to submit to the most ignoble of all tyrannies—the tyranny of money.

2. *The President of the United States.*—Through proscription and intolerance, personal and political, under assaults more powerful and vindictive, than any heretofore known in party conflicts, he has, with that moral courage which so much distinguishes him, fearlessly grappled with the Bank of the United States, and finally succeeded in bringing the great question of Bank or no Bank in such a shape before the people, as to place it in their power to put it down now, and forever.

3. *The Vice President of the U. S.*—Neither to be, nor chased, cajoled, nor driven.

4. *The Memory of Washington.*

5. *Roger B. Taney.*—The upright, enlightened and patriotic Statesman—the people will sustain him because he has been true to their decision, against calumny and a factious majority of the Senate, and true, above all, to the voice of conscience and the calls of duty.

6. *The Majority of the Senate of the United States.*—They have nobly sustained themselves against fearful numbers and powerful talents; shamefully prostituted in vindicating the Bank, usurping the President, and in the rejection of faithful public agents—regardless of the clearly manifested wishes of the people.

7. *The Memory of Thomas Jefferson.*—Who early perceiving the dangers of such an institution as a Bank of the United States, emphatically declared that such powers ought not to be delegated to any body of men under the sun!

8. *Thomas H. Benton.*—In his opposition to the Bank, and his support of the Administration, he has evinced a firmness of purpose, a capacity and determination to overcome every difficulty, and a keen-sighted and indignant patriotism, which places him in the front rank of the defenders of the people, and entitles him to their lasting respect and gratitude.

9. *The Bank of the United States.*—A monarch aristocracy, wrong in theory and corrupt in practice—it is subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and dangerous to the liberties of the people—it ought not, and they have said it shall not, exist.

10. *The Majority of the House of Representatives of the U. S.*—Faithful to the sacred trust reposed in them they have vindicated the course of the Administration, and sustained the interest and honour of the country.

11. *Wm. Allen, of Ohio.*—His manly and enlightened support of the Administration of Andrew Jackson, entitled him to the thanks of the republicans of Baltimore.

12. *The Heads of the Departments.*—Confided in by our virtuous President, worthy of his confidence and the confidence of a Free people.

13. *The People of Maryland.*—May they feel the advantages of a free government, in the possession and enjoyment of an equality of political rights.

14. *Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney General of the United States.*—An accomplished gentleman—an eminent jurist—and orthodox republican. We hail him as an able advocate of the cause of the people, against an unconstitutional monopoly.

15. *Francis Thomas, of Maryland.*—An unyielding foe to corruption and an ardent friend to the true interests of the people. He boldly and skilfully met the monster in his den.

16. *Isaac M. Kim.*—A valuable and patriotic citizen, upon whom the venom of the opposition has been wasted. Surrounded by the evidences of his public spirit and munificent benevolence, the arrows of detraction fall harmlessly at his feet.

When the toast was at length announced, which embodied the sentiments of his approving fellow citizens towards the especial guest of the day,—that amiable and accomplished gentleman, whom to know, is to respect and love, and whose amenity of manners and simplicity of character might disarm the malice of envy herself—that highly gifted and enlightened counsellor, whose talents and integrity commanded the confidence of even bitter political adversaries in his native state; and the lustre of whose intelligence, like the sun blazing through a cloudless sky, only renders more evident to the sense, the spotless purity of his heart—that determined patriot, who, regardless of his own ease and the calls of a languid frame—regardless of a large and interesting family, dependent on his labours for support—regardless of those professional interests, which the station he held was so peculiarly calculated to promote, came boldly forward in his country's peril, threw himself into the jaws of death, and perished in the cause of his country's welfare.

He would add, that he could say more, without violating any principle which should regulate the intercourse of a gentleman with his opponents—he could say, that if his friend did not, at this moment, fill any other office in the gift of the President and Senate, it was because he had refused it!!! Mr. Benton went on to comment on a certain analogy between our modern Senatorial practice and that of the British Parliament. His auditor, though not all lawyers, were doubtless acquainted with the theory of Bills of attainder. When an individual happened to be obnoxious to the Ruling Power, it had often been the custom in Great Britain to despatch him by what was called, a Bill of Pains and Penalties—by which his life was destroyed, his estate confiscated, his blood corrupted—something of the same sort had been attempted, under the auspices of the Bank, by the Senate of the United States, towards both

foiled their approach 'till the Capital was assailed, and then though wounded, returned to the ranks of his admiring countrymen.

Mr. TANEY rose:

In his peculiarly plain and forcible language, he pressed his gratitude for the compliment that had been paid him;—he could not, however, consider himself as entitled to credit beyond the faithful discharge of his duty as a citizen.

The American people, in the history of their country, have generally reversed these sentiments. The American people, in the history of their country, have generally reversed these sentiments.

Mr. Benton proceeded to introduce the subject of the recent administration

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEO. BRUCE & CO.,
New York, March 22, 1834.

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

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

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

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

PLoughs, hawks, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn shucks, mowing machines, and all other kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements, will be received from the best manufacturers in Baltimore, at the manufacturer's prices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

June 5.

**PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.**

THE SACRED CLASSICS.

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

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

**OR
CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.**

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

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

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

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

**THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:**

With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY

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

AND

THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

Another country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divinity an setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation, while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

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

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

To the productions of each author, or to each separate production, the case may seem to require a separate or particular introduction; but the characteristic excellencies of these instances, comprehend a general sketch of the Author, with a view to the state of religion in his time.

At the instance of the Proprietors, in consideration of the CARIBBEAN LIBRARY OF DIVINITY, to present an introduction to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the largest of spiritual publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every circumstance of life.

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

Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence.

Forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

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

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Culworth, Thomas A. Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenwick, Doddridge, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Justin, Farindon, Hurley, Hale, Sudwelle, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Chillingworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charbonier, Wesley, Skilton, Watts, Lowth, Romane, Waterland, Whitchurch, Bayly, Parson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whately, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Donne, Merick, &c. &c. &c.

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

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by

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

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

CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—

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

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

BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION,

UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an

Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye-Smith, D. D.

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

And to be had of every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834.

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

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

**PROSPECTUS
OF A
NEW GAZETTEER**

**OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

CONTAINING A COPIOUS DESCRIPTION OF THE States, Territories, Counties, Parishes, Districts, Cities and Towns—Mountains, Lakes, Rivers and Canals—Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, and the arts generally, of the United States.

EMBRACING ALSO

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

BY WILLIAM DARBY, ESQ.
OF MARYLAND.

AUTHOR OF A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES,

&c. &c.

AND

THEODORE DWIGHT, JR. ESQ.
OF NEW YORK.

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

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

This deficiency, the compilers of the proposed Gazetteer have undertaken to supply. And in presenting it to the public for their perusal, the publisher feels confident that it will be found accurate—of course—and accurate—is the nature of the case will admit.

The names of the respectable gentlemen who have undertaken its compilation—one of whom is already well known as the author of several valuable geographical works—will, it is believed, be a sufficient guarantee of the fidelity and accuracy of the proposed volume.

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

Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence.

Forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

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

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Culworth, Thomas A. Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenwick, Doddridge, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Justin, Farindon, Hurley, Hale, Sudwelle, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Chillingworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charbonier, Wesley, Skilton, Watts, Lowth, Romane, Waterland, Whitchurch, Bayly, Parson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whately, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Donne, Merick, &c. &c. &c.

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

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by

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

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

CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—

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

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

BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION,

UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an

Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye-Smith, D. D.

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

And to be had of every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834.

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

JAMES MORGAN, of Jas. Admr'r.

June 26. 4w.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN, that the Visitors

and Governors, at their next meeting,

will elect one Student, from Anne Arundel county, to be educated gratuitously at the College, a vacancy having occurred, in the number required by a law of the state. Applications to be made to the subscriber.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS,

Principal of St. John's College.

Annapolis May 8th, 1834.

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

June 12.

**BALTIMORE LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The subscriber has received from