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POETRY.

From the Southern Rose Bed.

England's traveller has remarked, that when Americans speak of the relative character of England and our country, right or wrong will have the same result. "England is a great matter," and it is illus- trated in the following thoughts excited by Mrs. H. in the following thoughts excited by Mrs. H. in the following thoughts excited by Mrs. H.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

Lend up, my young American!
Stand firmly on the earth
Where noble deeds and mighty power
Give more than birth.
A hundred land thou claimest, my boy,
By early struggle bought,
Draped up with noble memories—
And who—yo, wide as thought!

On the high Alleghany's range,
Awake the joyous song;
Then over your green Savannah's sunny,
And gentle notes prolong.

Awa'it mid the rushing peal
Of dark Niagara's voice,
Or like ocean rivers stand,
And in their joy rejoice.

What though we boast no ancient towers
Where "twild" streamers twine!
The laurel, boy, is thine.
The laurel, boy, is thine.

What tho' no minister lifts the cross,
Tinged by the sunset fire;
Faith's religious voices doat
Round every village spire.

And who'll giv' yo on your blue sea?
It thou must turn away,
When the Southern stripes and stars
Are rolling in the day!

Who quivers louder when the strife
Of gathering war is stirred?
Whirring further, when the call
Of conscience's voice is heard?

And who'll on "Cressey's distant field"
For gall may not be cast,
While through long centuries of blood,
Re-spectes of the Past,

The Peer wakes thy dreams high,
And on a moan mayst claim,
Asping which in other days
Still swell the trumpet of fame.

So scenes are born for tender thought—
Here sleep thy dead and bravo!
Be cool my boy, and raise thy vow
Over the patriot's grave.

On Magdalen's bended Bunker's height,
On Monmouth's heaved line,
On Estaw's field, on Yorktown's bank,
Erect your royal shrines;

And when thou'rt told of knighthood's shields
And English battles won,
Lew up, my boy, and breathe one word—
The name of Washington!

This Journal grows in its beautiful varieties throughout the United States. The Kalmar at the North; at the South the splendid Magnolia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Evening Gazette.

AN APOLOGUE.

The soft warm air scarcely stirred the leaves of the vine, that clustered about the bower of life, as she lay with pale cheek and languid limbs, her first-born daughter resting upon her breast. Adam had led his sons to the field, that their sports might not disturb the repose of our first mother, and the low murmur of the tiny cascade, the monotonous hum of insects, and happy twitter of unfledged birds, all wined her to slumber; yet she slept not. She looked with a mother's deep melancholy love upon the face of her babe, yet tears were in her eye, and anxiety upon her brow. Herself the last, the perfection of the Creator's workmanship, she still marvelling at the surprising beauty of her daughter. She looked upon its dark liquid eye, and sank deep from the fountain of maternal love. She pressed its small foot and hand to her lips, hugged it to her full heart, and felt again the bitterness of transgression. She thought of Paradise, whence she had expelled her children. She thought of generations to come, who might curse her for their miseries. She thought of the sweet beauty of her child on whom she had entailed sorrow, suffering and temptation. She felt it unmeaning at the fountain of life while it stretched its little hand to her lips. She turned aside the thick-leaves of the grapevine, and looked out upon the still blue sky, over which scarcely moved the thin white clouds. "My daughter," said she, "you know not the evil I have done thee. Let these bitter tears attest my penitence. Let me teach thee so to live, that thou mayest hereafter attain in another world the Paradise thou hast lost in this—lost by thy mother's guilt. O, my daughter, would that I alone might suffer that the whole wrath of my offended Creator might fall on my head, and thou, and such as thou, might escape." The tears, the penitence of Eve, prevailed; a heavenly messenger was despatched to console her, to lift her thoughts to better hopes and less gloomy anticipations. Since the sin of our first parents, and their banishment from Paradise, these Angel visits had been few and far between; and our first mother hailed his approach with awe and pleasure. Eve knew well the divine visitant, thy sorrow and thy penitence are all known to thy Creator, and though thy fault was great, he yetareth for thee. I am sent to comfort thee. As thou didst disobey the commands of God, death has been brought, indeed, upon thy posterity, but

thy children may not curse thee. Thy daughter shall imitate thy penitence, and secure the favour of Heaven. To each one shall be given a spirit capable of resisting temptation, and assimilating to that holiness from which thou hast departed. Though sin and death have entered the world by thy means, thy children will still have only their own sins to answer for, and may not justly reproach thee for their errors.—"True, Lord," responded Eve, "but the altered sky, the hard earth that scarcely yields its treasures to the labour of Adam, and the changed natures of the animals that once meekly and kindly sported together, all tell of my disobedience, and my daughter will turn her eyes upon me when suffering and trial come, and that look will reproach me as the cause. I am told that our children shall equal in number the leaves of the green wood, and the earth shall hereafter be peopled with beings like ourselves. I shrink to think on the mass of sorrow I have brought upon my daughters."

She looked fondly on her babe, and timidly raised it towards the benevolent being who paused at her bower. "When men shall become numerous, and there shall be many beings like these, fair and frail, may not their beauty?"—She paused and looked anxiously on. "Speak, Eve," said the messenger, "thy request shall be granted. I am sent to bestow upon them whatever thou shalt ask for this thy first-born daughter." I scarcely know," resumed Eve, thus encouraged, "but I would ask for thy first daughter of an erring mother, something, to warn her of even the approach of sin, something that will whisper caution, and speak of innocence and purity. Some thing, Lord, that will remind us of Paradise. Hast thou not all that, Eve, in the voice within, the voice of conscience?" Eve dropped her head upon her bosom. "But that monitor may be disregarded, my daughters may, like their unhappy parent, stifle its voice and heedlessly neglect its warnings. I would have something, that, when flattery would mislead, beauty bewilder, or passion lead astray, would outwardly, as it were, bid them take heed, warn them to shrink from the very trail of the serpent whose insidious poison may corrupt and destroy. Hast thou nothing that will be to the innocent, the virtuous, like a second conscience, to cause them to shrink even from the appearance of evil?" The angel smiled, and answered our mother with kindness, and a look of heavenly satisfaction. "Most wisely hast thou petitioned, O, Eve! Thou hast asked blessings for thy posterity, not for thyself. Thy daughters shall bless thee for the gift thy prayer has obtained." The spirit dep sted. The gift he bestowed may be seen on the face of the maiden when she shrinks from the too admiring gaze, when her ear is listening to the tale of love or flattery, when in the solitude of her own thoughts she starts at her own imaginings, when she shrinks even from her own reflected loveliness in the society of home or abroad, trembles at the intrusive touch, or familiar language, of him who should be her guide, her protector from evil. That gift was the blush. E-

A NIGHT ADVENTURE IN PARIS.
[Translated for the Pennsylvania.]
Hark! hark! Are you still at your post?
Here we are, both of us. Have you seen him?

Yes, the scoundrel. I have made a last attempt to get from him the articles we seek, but with no more success than before. Now, since violent measures have become impossible, let us carry our plan into effect. Kirmann, courage, my lad! Twelve o'clock will strike directly, and then for us. Run! For low him till he reaches some obscure and dark street, and then with your fingers on your triggers, wrest from him his shotgun property. No relenting, now! swear to have put on him!

"I swear! I shall watch your operations from the neighbourhood.

The three individuals who thus conversed together had not the appearance of ordinary ruffians. The one who directed the enterprise seemed to be one of those stout built, fresh looking, well clad citizens, that one meets so often on Change, with a handkerchief full under his arm, or empty in his hand. Something ungainly in his attitude, and a twist in his shoulders seemed to point him out as following some mean occupation, but which for fear of error, we shall not yet attempt to designate.

Kirmann, the smallest of the two others, had a figure of the most grotesque character. A very prominent nose, curving upwards towards the eyes, and apparently made for the purpose of supporting a pair of spectacles, was guarded below by a mouth flanked by a row of large and thickly scattered teeth, while his back was ornamented by a bump of large dimensions. It could be seen by light of the street lamp, which swung to and fro in the evening breeze, that the short sighted dwarf was gazing eagerly at the pistol in his right hand, with an expression that seemed to say, "Now, let him come on, and we shall settle our account with him."

The third member of the group afforded a striking contrast to both the others. Long, lank and pale, with his left arm raised, as if to point his weapon at the breast of some giant, he was a perfect, fat simile of a gibbet, a slight tremor could be seen to run through his frame from time to time but whether occasioned by fear or cold, we cannot say.

A neighbouring clock tolled twelve! Attention be on your guard, repeated the first voice.

From a house well known in the quarter St. Martin, slowly issued a dozen individuals. As each one made his appearance, our two acquaintances stepped from the alley in which they had ensconced themselves, but as often disappointed, were obliged again to betake themselves to their hiding place.

At length their eager eyes lighted on the man they were in search of. He seemed to be a young buck of the first order, frizzed, perfumed, and his throat embellished with a gravat of great amplitude. He planted himself in the middle of the pavement, and humming a fashionable air, was soon lost in one of the thousand streets that branch out from la rue Grenelat—we will suppose that du Rennard.

He pushed forward at first at a quick pace, as if wishing to avoid being overtaken by the footsteps which sounded behind him; but soon changing this appearance of fear to boldness, he stopped suddenly and gave those following him an opportunity to come up with him.

Stand ere one of the voices: your money or your life!

What!—what!

Your money or your life!—and the barrels of two pistols glistened under his nose.

One word, and you are a dead man, added both the voices.

On the honour of a gentleman, I have nothing to give you. I have nothing about me but this watch, and it is only pinchbeck.

We don't want your trinkets, genuine or false. Your money or your life, is what we seek.

But unfortunately I have just lost my three last francs at cards.

Off with your coat, then!

Content yourself with my hat, gentlemen, for I have lately made the most enormous sacrifices to clothe myself like a gentleman. My good mother has drained herself under the designation of Magaziniana, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterly.

To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret.

To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of

gentlemen, for mercy's sake—

Do you mean to send me home in chains?

Precisely. Off now with your pantaloons, and quickly too!

Oh, gentlemen, they are my last pair, have some mercy, for heaven's sake?

Now that you are plucked of your fine feathers, off with you, and don't dare to look behind you!

The poor wretch so strangely misused, did not wait for a repetition of the injunction. He instantly took up his march, aided in his course by the fresh air of the morning, and a smart blow from a switch, which made his flesh tingle as he turned the corner of the next street.

He arrived at home, bathed in perspiration, from the violence of his exertions—how he slept that night is not known, but on his rising the next morning, a note was put into his hand, couched in the following terms:

Convinced that you were as great a coward as swindler, I last night posted my two apprentices, Paul and Kirmann, in the street through which you were to pass, each armed with a pistol, cut out of a cake of chocolate. You could easily have crushed to pieces their weapons, which I had caused previously to be inspected by my friend, the commissary of police—you have preferred returning me the clothes which I had furnished you, and the payment for which you had till then evaded.

You have done well and our accounts are now squared.

Keep yourself warm if you can, and accept the assurance of high respect with which I have the honour to be,

Your very humble servant,

BALEMARD, Tailor.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS.

The following eloquent paper on Time, is we believe from the pen of Paulding:

I saw a temple reared by the hand of man, standing with its high pinnacle, in the distant plain. The streams beat upon it—the God of nature hurled his thunderbolts against it, and yet it stood firm as adamant. Revelry was in its halls, the gay, the happy, the young, and beautiful were there—I returned—and lo!—the temple was no more!—its high walls lay in scattered ruins; moss and wild grass grew rankly there; and at the midnight hour the owl's long cry added to the deep solitude. The young and gay who revolved there, had passed away.

I saw a child rejoicing in his youth—the idol of his mother, and the pride of his father—I returned, and that child had become old. Trembling with the weight of years, he stood the last of the generation, a stranger amidst the desolation around him.

I saw the old oak standing in all its pride upon the mountains—the birds were carolling in the boughs—I returned, and that oak was leafless and sapless; the winds were playing at their pastimes through its branches.

"Who is this destroyer?" said I to my guardian angel.

"It is Time," said he. "When the morning stars sang together with joy over the new made world, he commenced his course, and when he shall have destroyed all that is beautiful of the earth—plucked the sun from its sphere—veiled the moon in blood—yes, when he shall have rolled the heavens and earth away as a scroll, then shall an angel from the throne of God come forth, and with one foot on the sea and one on the land lift up his hand toward heaven and swear by Heaven's Eternal—Time is, Time was, but Time shall be no longer."

COMPANION TO WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

BEFORE the Select Circulating Library had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan.

To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulated on the hands of the editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of Magaziniana, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterly.

To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of

gentlemen, for mercy's sake—

One fourth of the purchase money in cash, or to be paid on the ratification of the sale, and the balance in three equal installments of six, twelve, and eighteen months credit from the day of sale—the purchaser to give bond with appeared security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The improvements are a Dwelling House and the usual farm houses, and a valuable Apple Orchard.

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Oct. 20—A. RANDALL, Trustee.

judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the duty of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars, the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into twenty-eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia, while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

[Subscriptions to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library."]

The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library" will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE.

Nov. 8—41.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery dated the tenth instant, in a case wherein Joseph Ward and others are complainants, and John A. Whittington and others defendants, the subscriber will sell at public sale in the village of Friendship, on MONDAY the 8th day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, all the title and estate of the parties in the said suit, in and to a tract of land formerly the property of Jacob Pattison, deceased, called "Stationers Hall," containing about

Four Hundred Acres, more or less lying in Calvert county. This estate is now in the occupancy of William Shucklock and adjoins the lands of P. Ellsworth, Esq., and of the late Daniel Kent, and lies about four miles from Friendship, three from All Saints Church, two from the Bay and about one from the main Road through the country. The soil is well adapted to the growth of Corn and fine Tobacco, and may be easily improved by Clover and Plaster. About one fourth of this land is in Wood and timber, and about twenty acres of it make an excellent meadow.

The improvements are a Dwelling House and the usual farm houses, and a valuable Apple Orchard.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE.

One fourth of the purchase money in cash, or to be paid on the ratification of the sale, and the balance in three equal installments of six, twelve, and eighteen months credit from the day of sale—the purchaser to give bond with appeared security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale.

Oct. 20—A. RANDALL, Trustee.

Baltimore Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS.
Thursday, December 26, 1834.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
Was received from Washington by Express on Tuesday, and issued from this office the same night.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the Brotherton Temperance Society, held at the Cross Roads' Meeting House A. A. county, according to public notice, on the 9th November, Dr. John H. Brown was called to the Chair, and Wm. H. Baldwin appointed Secretary.

The following Report of the Board of Managers was read by Mr. J. M. Jones, and adopted.

The number of members at present composing the Brotherton Temperance Society, is 70. The number of coloured people attached to the Temperance Society of coloured people, auxiliary to this Society, is 19. A Juvenile Temperance Society, consisting of 40 members, also auxiliary to this Society, has been established at the 12 Primary Schools. The proprietors of two stores in the vicinity, have discontinued the sale of ardent spirits. The Society has, by the blessing of Providence, been the means of releasing many precious souls from the snare of Intemperance, and its salutary influence has occasioned a great and happy reformation on the manners and habits of almost every family in the neighbourhood."

The Society was then addressed by the Rev. J. Poole. After which, Mr. J. M. Jones, with some appropriate remarks, submitted the following pledge for the adoption of the Society:

"We, the undersigned, her, by solemnly agree to abstain, not only from ardent spirits, but from wine, (except when used for religious purposes, or in cases of extreme sickness,) and from cider, beer, or any liquor that will intoxicate."

By permission of the Chair all persons desirous of uniting with the Society, were invited to attach their names to the original pledge of the Society, or to that proposed by Mr. Jones. Nine names were attached to the former, and forty seven to the latter.

The Society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were duly elected:

Dr. John H. Brown, President.
Wm. H. Baldwin, Secretary.

John M. Jones,
B. Kite,
H. W. Woodward.

Managers.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the friends of Temperance in Anne-Arundel county hold a Convention in Annapolis, and that Friday, the 9th day of January next, be recommended as a suitable time for its meeting, and that the Annapolis Temperance Society be requested to make the necessary arrangements. Therefore,

Resolved, That Wm. H. Baldwin, J. M. Jones, H. W. Woodward, H. E. Allen, and C. Hammond, Esq., be appointed to represent this Society, in the said convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to the Rev. Mr. Poole for his eloquent Address, and that a copy of the said address be solicited for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to the officers entrusted with the management during the preceding year, for the efficient performance of their duties.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Society be published in the Maryland Register, Maryland Gazette and the Temperance Herald.

Resolved, That this Society adjourn until the 24th day of December next.

JNO. H. BROWN, Ch'm.
W. H. BALDWIN, Secretary.

SNOW-HILL BURNT.

We are sorry to learn, from the following letter, that a most distressing fire took place on Monday night, the 24th ult. at Snow Hill, consuming forty houses, the Court House, eight Stores, two Hotels, &c.

Snow Hill, Nov. 28th, 1834.

"My dear friend.—Our village is in ashes.—It took fire from a Carpenter's shop, in the centre of the town. The whole central portion is burnt, every house of every description. All the stores except Jenkins' and John Dennis'—both the taverns. John Black's dwelling, Dennis Williams', Annanias Jones', Isaac P. Smith's, E. Dymond's, George Hudson's, Dr. John R. Purnell's, Mrs. Due's, Lewin Townsend's, Lowell Jenkins'—all the millinery, shoe-makers', tailors', and all other little shops in the central part of the town. The Court House is in ashes—it is said, however, that the records and the most valuable papers are saved. I have given you a very imperfect account of this most dreadful calamity. I am exhausted almost to faintness. What can be done? Many of our citizens are homeless, penniless, without food and clothes. I have lost nothing. The saving of J. Dennis's store and I. P. Smith's stable, was the means of saving all the south-western part of the town. The wind was about west-north-west, and blew a fresh breeze. Those who are acquainted with the location of the houses burnt, will readily know who are safe.

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't.
JOHN S. MARTIN."

HOT-POT PICKLE.

To 6 quarts of Vinegar 1 pound of Salt, 1.4 pound of Ginger, 1 oz. Mace, 2 oz. White Pepper, 2 oz. Mustard, 2 table-spoons full of Red Pepper, 1 oz. long pepper.

Boil them in the vinegar—when cold put into the jar my Green Vegetables or Fruit, only wiping them—12 pound Shallots if preferred.

WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD OUTRAGES.
At a large and respectable meeting of inhabitants of Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties adjacent to the Baltimore and Washington Rail road, and held at Merrill's Tavern on the 26th inst Col. Ggo. Cooke being called to the chair, and Gso. L. Stockert, Esq. appointed Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, a portion of Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties, bordering on the Baltimore and Washington rail road, has been the scene of successive riots, dangers and bloodshed since the commencement of said work down to the present time; and whereas, the recent scene of murders of the most wanton, diabolical and atrocious character upon respectable and unoffending citizens, scarcely paralleled in the annals of our history, has given ample cause to our fellow citizens for alarm and apprehensions for the safety of their lives; and whereas, while they suffer themselves to remain exposed to the deep laid schemes of that population from which all these grievances emanate.

And whereas, it is known to be confined exclusively to that class of labourers which has been generally employed on the aforesaid work, and it having been established beyond all question, that the Irish labourers compose that class, and that they have formed secret associations, to which they are bound under the most awful and solemn oaths to keep each other's secrets, and under which association they are enabled to accomplish their hellish plots without being in danger of discovery. And whereas, the good citizens of these Counties have in view set forth their grievances and remonstrances to the proper sources for the removal of the causes. And whereas, it is the right and bounden duty of our fellow citizens to defend themselves and their property against the hand of the ruffian, we the subscribers, citizens of the aforesaid Counties, do unanimously agree to adopt the following resolutions viz—

Resolved, That we do consider and hold the present class of Irish labourers employed on the Baltimore and Washington rail road as being of ruffians and murderers, combined together under the most solemn ties to carry into effect such hellish designs as their passions and prejudices may prompt them to commit.

Resolved, That we do consider and hold the services of Captain Bouldin and his troop of Dragoons of the Third Brigade as invaluable—I am much indebted to Mr. Wm. J. Cole, who accompanied the detachment as a volunteer, and acted as Adj'tant—I cannot express myself too highly of both officers and men of my whole command for the efficient and judicious manner in which they performed their duties.

The following comprised the whole of my command:

Captain Bouldin, with 20 Dr. guns.

" Will y. 20 Union Artill. rists, acting [as] Infantry.

" Hickman, 18 1st Light Infantry.

" Spurrier, 3d Baltimore Volunteers.

" Hughes, 27 1st Baltimore Riflemen.

" Hodgkinson, 29 1st Balt. Sharp Shooters,

" McGuire, 30 Morgan Volunteers.

Total, 165

I have the honour to be

Very resp. etally

B. U. CAMPBELL,

Lt. Col. 1st Regt. Md. Vol.

DISTURBANCES ON THE WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD.

In order to correct many false reports which are too freely in circulating through the city, we subjoin all the information we can procure, and in as correct a form as possible.

Resolved, That we will unite in expelling from our country *forcibly*, if we must, all such characters as have herein been described.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Lt. Col. Campbell, and the officers and troops under his command for the prompt and efficient aid afforded by him in the arrest which have been made with the view to the conviction of the perpetrators of the murders of JOHN WATSON and WILLIAM MEERS.

Resolved, That we will unite in expelling from our country *forcibly*, if we must, all such characters as have herein been described.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Lt. Col. Williams for his zeal and services in aiding the civil authorities to arrest and put down these rioters as also to Mr. HORACE CAPRON for the prompt and fearless manner in which he executed his orders, with so small a force, and to our fellow citizens who so promptly volunteered their services on this important occasion.

Resolved, That this meeting approve the subjoined letter of Col. Geo. Cooke addressed to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

GEO. COOKE, Chairman.

Geo. L. Stockert, Secy.

[Here follow the signatures.]

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, NOV. 26, 1834.

PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. Prst. Balt. & Ohio R. R.
Dear Sir—In consequence of the recent murders on the Washington Rail road, the inhabitants of the county adjacent to the Rail road, have been kept in a continual state of alarm, no efficient measure have been adopted by the company to find out and arrest the murderers, and also from the fact that a number of our citizens have been threatened by the labourers on said road, I have been requested to state for your information that the residents of this section of the country are determined that in case the company do not adopt such measures as will in future secure them from being harassed by these frequent riots on the road, that they will muster a sufficient force and drive every Irishman off the road, from the Patapsco to the big Patuxent, at all hazards, and in this determination they have promised the co-operation and aid of other sections of our county.

In making this communication I assure you the people are actuated by no other motive than to put an end to these continued murders and riots, which, if they are permitted to go unpunished as heretofore, may in the end lead to those wretches depraving still further on the surrounding neighbourhood. If the ringleaders cannot be secured and punished, the whole force ought to be discharged and a new set employed.

The work had better be delayed a short time than to be the scene of such frequent disgraceful outrages.

With respect, your obt Servt.

GEO. COOKE Chair'n.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26th 1834.

Brig. Gen. G. H. Steuart.

Sir,—Agreeably to your orders of 24th instant, the detachment under my command, consisting of such portions of the companies, mentioned below, as could be assembled, on so short a notice, marched to Merrill's Tavern on the Washington road, 12 miles from Baltimore, on Tuesday morning the 25th inst. where I reported to R. G. Stockett, W. B. Dorsey and Thomas A. Snowden Esqrs. Justices of the Peace, and informed them that we were by your orders, "to aid the civil authorities in maintaining the peace and quiet of the State."

They furnished me the general warrant accompanying this report, and recommended the apprehension of all persons employed on the line of the rail road near where the murders and other outrages had been committed.

In company with Lt. Col. Williams of Anne-Arundel,

who favoured us with his advice and assistance,—ac-

companied by the remark, that as senior officer, the

command was of course with me.—We marched to Jessup's section, and extending along the rail road and adjoining country several miles, apprehended all the labourers and suspicious persons we met to the number of 200, and placed them under guard during the night.—Capt. McGuire with 30 Morgan volunteers arrived at night, in time to participate in the duty of guarding the prisoners. On the morning of the 26th, two hours before day, Capt. Bouldin with his troop of horse, marched to the Savage Factory, and thence to that part of the rail road which was near the place of the recent murders, and continuing thence along the line, apprehended many suspicious persons, whom with several prisoners taken by Major Capron, they brought to Merrill's Tavern, where they met the other companies of my detachment who were waiting with our prisoners for the arrival of the magistrates.

I submitted the whole of our prisoners, upwards of 300 to Esqrs. Snowden and Dorsey, who committed them to Baltimore County Jail, at which place I delivered them to the warden about 5 o'clock the same evening. There is strong reason to believe that some, if not all of the murderers of Watson and Mercer are among the prisoners now in custody; and probably all the important witnesses. No doubt, among them there are many not only innocent of the crime, but ignorant of the perpetration of it. But it is considered impracticable to arrive at the truth and fulfil the ends of justice in any other way than by such general arrests as we have made. There was no resistance by these unfortunate men, and it is extremely gratifying to be able to state that no personal injury was sustained by any of them during our whole proceedings.

Every facility was afforded us by the Rail Road Company and its agents in the performance of our duty, and they furnished provisions, refreshments and the best accommodations in their power, for the whole of my command; and every thing they could to save us expense and unnecessary trouble.

The duty of the officers and men, though unavoidably painful and laborious, was rendered with alacrity.

The services of Captain Bouldin and his troop of Dragoons of the Third Brigade were invaluable—I am much indebted to Mr. Wm. J. Cole, who accompanied the detachment as a volunteer, and acted as Adj'tant—I cannot express myself too highly of both officers and men of my whole command for the efficient and judicious manner in which they performed their duties.

The following comprised the whole of my command:

Captain Bouldin, with 20 Dr. guns.

" Will y. 20 Union Artill. rists, acting [as] Infantry.

" Hickman, 18 1st Light Infantry.

" Spurrier, 3d Baltimore Volunteers.

" Hughes, 27 1st Baltimore Riflemen.

" Hodgkinson, 29 1st Balt. Sharp Shooters,

" McGuire, 30 Morgan Volunteers.

Total, 165

I have the honour to be

Very resp. etally

B. U. CAMPBELL,

Lt. Col. 1st Regt. Md. Vol.

DISTURBANCES ON THE WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD.

In order to correct many false reports which are too freely in circulating through the city, we subjoin all the information we can procure, and in as correct a form as possible.

Resolved, That we will unite in expelling from our country *forcibly*, if we must, all such characters as have herein been described.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Lt. Col. Williams for his zeal and services in aiding the civil authorities to arrest and put down these rioters as also to Mr. HORACE CAPRON for the prompt and fearless manner in which he executed his orders, with so small a force, and to our fellow citizens who so promptly volunteered their services on this important occasion.

Resolved, That this meeting approve the subjoined letter of Col. Geo. Cooke addressed to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

GEO. COOKE, Chairman.

Geo. L. Stockert, Secy.

[Here follow the signatures.]

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, NOV. 26, 1834.

PHILIP E. THOMAS, Esq. Prst. Balt. & Ohio R. R.
Dear Sir—In consequence of the recent murders on the Washington Rail road, the inhabitants of the county adjacent to the Rail road, have been kept in a continual state of alarm, no efficient measure have been adopted by the company to find out and arrest the murderers, and also from the fact that a number of our citizens have been threatened by the labourers on said road, I have been requested to state for your information that the residents of this section of the country are determined that in case the company do not adopt such measures as will in future secure them from being harassed by these frequent riots on the road, that they will muster a sufficient force and drive every Irishman off the road, from the Patapsco to the big Patuxent, at all hazards, and in this determination they have promised the co-operation and aid of other sections of our county.

In making this communication I assure you the people are actuated by no other motive than to put an end to these continued murders and riots, which, if they are permitted to go unpunished as heretofore, may in the end lead to those wretches depraving still further on the surrounding neighbourhood. If the ringleaders cannot be secured and punished, the whole force ought to be discharged and a new set employed.

The work had better be delayed a short time than to be the scene of such frequent disgraceful outrages.

With respect, your obt Servt.

GEO. COOKE Chair'n.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26th 1834.

Brig. Gen. G. H. Steuart.

Sir,—Agreeably to your orders of 24th instant, the detachment under my command, consisting of such portions of the companies, mentioned below, as could be assembled, on so short a notice, marched to Merrill's Tavern on the Washington road, 12 miles from Baltimore, on Tuesday morning the 25th inst. where I reported to R.

joined on them by the resolution of the Senate of the 25th day of June, 1834.

Mr. Grundy said he had been instructed to offer this resolution by a unanimous vote of the committee. They had been assiduously engaged in their investigations during the recess, and had collected a great deal of evidence, though not sufficient to enable them to make a satisfactory report. Other witnesses had been summoned that would probably be here to-morrow, if not to-day, whose testimony would be taken, if it should be the pleasure of the Senate to continue the Committee. He asked for the consideration of the resolution at the present time.

AN MURDERS.
On motion of Mr. White,
Ordered, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate was assembled, and is ready to proceed to business.

[The 34th rule provides that the Standing Committees shall be elected at the commencement of each session.]

The resolution was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. White,

Ordered, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate was assembled, and is ready to proceed to business.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Franklin, their Clerk, stating that a quorum of that House had assembled, and was ready to proceed to business; and that the House had concurred in the resolution of the Senate, for the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait on the President of the United States, and had appointed a Committee on that part.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock, the roll being called it appeared that 158 members had answered their names.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members elected to supply vacancies occasioned by death or resignation, generally qualified and took their seats:

From Massachusetts—Stephen C. Phillips.
From Connecticut—Elizur J. Clapp, Elihu Miner, Joseph Trumbull.

From New York—Charles G. Ferris, John J. Morgan.

From Virginia—John E. Johnston.
From Kentucky—Robert Letcher.

From Ohio—David J. Fillmore.

From Louisiana—Henry Johnson.

From Illinois—William L. May, John R. Rydell.

On motion, the usual resolution for appointing a Committee to wait on the President of the United States, &c., was adopted.

On motion of Mr. W. H. R., the hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Connor,

The House then adjourned.

From the Boston Patriot.

THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The Court was thrown open on Wednesday morning, December 1st, and was instantly crowded with a dense multitude of citizens, anxious to hear the announce- ment of the verdict of the Jury, in whose keeping were the lives of the twelve prisoners at the bar. The Court-room marks that from the dubious circumstances of the trial did not make their appearance for a consider- able period. On the opening of the Hall, an im- mense crowd of spectators, composed of friends to the prisoners, or, at least, that they could not agree, became very prevalent throughout the assembly; but at half-past ten, the Juries were ushered into court, with the sentence of death to all guilty and solemnly written on their countenances, as to extinguish, in an instant, the faint phantom of hope for the majority of accused. Judge Story was not present when the Jury came in, and a further period of two hours ensued before the trial was called. The prisoners were called one by one, and the verdict of the Jury was rendered to each separately, in the following manner:

Clerk.—Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?
Jury.—We have.
Clerk.—Who shall speak for you?
Jury.—Our foreman.

The prisoners were then directed severally to rise, as they were bid, and receive the verdict of the Jury. Captain Peter Gilbert, was the first named. He rose, laid his hand, and regarded the jury with a firm countenance and steady eyes.

Clerk.—Jury look upon the prisoner; prisoner looks upon the Jury. How say you, gentlemen, is the pris- oner at the bar, Peter Gilbert, guilty or not guilty?

Jury.—GUILTY.

The same verdict was pronounced against Dr. Soto, (the negro,) Ruiz, (the carpenter,) Doyce, (the stiller,) Goye, and Montanaro. But Costa, (the cabin boy,) Farber, (the negro,) Gutierrez, Patana, and Velasquez, were declared NOT GUILTY.

After having delivered the verdict of the Jury, the same was read to the Court the following recommu- nication:

The sympathies of the jury have been strongly moved in behalf of Dr. Soto, on account of his manners, noble, and self-sacrificing conduct in saving the lives of more than seventy human beings, constituting the passengers and crew of the ship Minerva; and the desire that he should be presented to the merciful consideration of the Government!

Judge Story replied that the wish of the jury would naturally be complied with, both by the Court and the executive officer.

Mr. Hillard, (says the Gazette,) then rose and moved that Nicholas Costa, Antonio Ferrar, Domingo de Guzman, Juan Antonio Portana, and Joseph Velasquez, be discharged without bail.

The Court granted their discharge, and the five men were informed, through the interpreter, that they were at liberty to go where they pleased. They then put on their hats and left the Court Room with a light step. A scene commenced at this period, which though insufficient to excite the sympathy of the concourse of spectators towards men, who, after a long and open trial, have been fully convicted of perhaps the greatest offence in the catalogue of human crime—could not but excite the feelings of all present in a powerful degree. The accused parties, finding themselves left to the condonement of the law, rose one by one, and expressed their knowledge of their unhappy situation, in rapid and passionate exclamations. Dr. Soto excited the most attention by turning to the spectators and with an imploring expression while the tears flowed down his cheeks, ad-

dressing them in accents, which though unintelligible to his auditors, conveyed a meaning which could not be misunderstood. Ruiz repeatedly struck the wood before him, and spoke loud and vociferous, exhibiting however, the same hardened expression which he has worn throughout the trial. Some apprehensions of violence on the part of the prisoners seemed to prevail, but they quietly submitted to be hand-cuffed and led out of court.

The sentence of death will be pronounced on Monday next, to which time the court adjourned.

THE MURDERESS SENTENCED.

Sentence of death was pronounced on Wednesday, 26th ult., by Judge STARKEY, at the Marlborough Court, (Prince George's County, Maryland,) on negro girl Judith, the murderer, of the children of Doctor BAYNE, in an impressive and solemn manner.

A profound silence reigned in court, when the Judge addressed the youthful prisoner on the heinousness of her crimes in the following pathetic strain:

"You have been indicted, tried, and found guilty of a murder of the most cruel and aggravated character; a murder attended by circumstances which shock every tender and sympathetic feeling of the human heart. In the perpetration of this enormous and diabolical crime, for which you are about to suffer, and for which you will so soon have to account to your God, no one palliating or extenuating circumstance is to be found. A helpless, innocent, and unoffending child, towards whom it might reasonably be supposed, you could not entertain even one unkind feeling, you have consigned to an untimely and premature grave; not even his tender years, his infancy and unsuspecting confidence, were sufficient to arrest the execution of your cruel and fiend-like purpose, or stay your hand when about to offer to him the deadly poison. By the commission of this awful and infamous act you have, it is to be hoped, separated him from a world of trouble to a seat of glory in the mansions of eternal rest, and given to him the society of angels and of the saints in light. Ha, we have every reason to trust, is happy, because he is absent from this sinful and sublunary world before he was infected by its vice, or stained by its pollutions and to the bleeding heart of his weeping and disconsolate parents, whom he has left behind to mourn their irretrievable loss; this consideration should minister the balm of comfort and consolation. No more, 'tis true, can they meet him on this side of the grave; no more can they bestow upon him the tender and endearing caresses of parental love and affection; but let them not mourn as those who have no hope; let them remember that for these earthly blessings he has obtained permission for that purpose. In conclusion, it is our earnest wish that his health may be speedily restored, and that he will shortly favour his friends of whom few men have more or better, with a visit."

OBITUARY.

Died, at the residence of his father-in-law, in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 28th ult. SAMUEL B. SMITH, M. D., in the 50th year of his age—for the last eighteen years an Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army.

The following obituary notice of our late and lamented Pastor, we extract from "The Churchman," published in New York.

Died, in Baltimore, Oct. 8th, 1834, the Rev. John G. Blanchard, late Rector of St. Ann's, Annapolis, in the 35th year of his age. Mr. Blanchard was a native of Massachusetts, and to a mind naturally strong and well directed, had added the advantages of a liberal education. The high sense of his ability and sterling integrity entertained by his adopted diocese, was repeatedly manifested in calling him to take an active part in her most important councils. After a residence of ten years in Annapolis, incited by the spiritual wants of a large and constantly increasing population in the western precincts of Baltimore, he determined to seek there his field of usefulness. Under the advice and direction of the Bishop of his Diocese, he had commenced preparations for entering on his labours. But the mysterious and unspeakable providence of God had ordained his labours to cease, that he might enter into his rest. Two days after his arrival he was attacked by bilious fever, which baffling the resources of art, terminated his existence in little more than a week. While his physicians did not apprehend the fatal character of the disorder, he appeared from the first to be impregnated with the conviction that his death was nigh. His mortal deliverance with a resignation and composure becoming a well spent life, and a firm trust in the efficacy of the Redeemer's merit. Expressing a devout sense of refreshment from the consolatory elements of which he had partaken, striving to soothe the affliction of her who was about to become a widow, forgiving all, as he hoped to be forgiven, he commendeth his spirit into the hands of a faithful Creator.

The death of Mr. Blanchard has inflicted upon the Church a severe blow. But, of a disposition retiring and averse to every appearance of ostentation, his intimate friends, and the community of which he had so long been the ornament and the honour, can alone sufficiently appreciate the excellency and purity of his character. They bear witness that his preaching was a "Cyrus and him crucified;" that his labours were unwearied; that the discharge of his parochial duties was "in season and out of season." They attest the unaffected stamp of his pietism; his manly and consistent attachment to the service and institutions of the Church; his unshaken integrity; his universal philanthropy. And to them, he "being dead, yet speaketh."

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The Court at Hagerstown was occupied on the whole of Wednesday and Thursday last, with the trials of Patrick Ryan and wife, for the murder of John Brady. Ryan is a contractor on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in the immediate neighbourhood of D. M. No. 5. He deceased was in Ryan's employment as cook, and on the night before his death was engaged in a quarrel and fight with Mrs. Ryan, and severely beaten. The evidence against Ryan himself was slight. That against the woman was of a more serious character. The want of malice, and a doubt as to whether the blows inflicted was the cause of his death, or whether it was occasioned by apoplexy, which the counsel for the prisoner, ingeniously argued was the case—proof of apoplectic indications having been offered—led doubtless to her acquittal. The affair happened about two weeks ago.—Williamsport (Md.) Banner.

From the Village Herald.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SNOW-HILL, MD.

Since our establishment at this place as a chronicler of the times, it has not failed to our lot to notice a more distressing accident, nor one so extensive, on this shore, as the terrible fire which has laid in ashes the greater part of the capital of our sister county, Worcester, on the night of Monday the 25th ult. Upwards of forty houses, including the Court-House, taverns, post office, printing office, and the principal stores of the place, together with most of the furniture of the dwellings and a great portion of the merchandise in the stores, were laid waste in the short space of about two hours.

It is said the fire originated in a carpenter's shop, where an apprentice was at work with a blow pipe, when the catalogue of human crime—could not but excite the feelings of all present in a powerful degree. The accused parties, finding themselves left to the condonement of the law, rose one by one, and expressed their knowledge of their unhappy situation, in rapid and passionate exclamations. Dr. Soto excited the most attention by turning to the spectators and with an imploring expression while the tears flowed down his cheeks, ad-

were obliged to fly from the devouring element. A number of the sufferers are consequently deprived of all they possessed in the world. Their present situation must be truly deplorable and cannot fail to call forth the sympathy and aid of their fellow citizens.

ANNAPOLIS GAZETTE.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear, on the 13th inst. (7th day) in full dress, at your usual parade-ground, front of the State House, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order,
JONA. PINNEY, O. S.

Dec. 4.

A MANAGER WANTED.

FOR the ensuing year, on the Farm of Captain Henry E. Ballard, near Annapolis. A person that can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will find a desirable situation—none other need apply—for terms apply to

THOMAS FRANKLIN, Annapolis.

The Centreville Times will please insert the above four times, and send his account to this office.

Dec. 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Philémon D. Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to present them, legally authenticated, and those so entitled are desired to make immediate payment.

WESLEY LINTHICUM,
Dec. 4.—3w Adm'r. W. A.

PORTER'S TAVERN
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber will sell at public sale, at James Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on TUESDAY the 23d day of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, all the right, title and interest, of the heirs of Nathan Porter, subject to a mortgage executed by said N. Porter to Micha Lloyd, containing about

3 1/2 ACRES OF LAND.

It is 14 miles from Baltimore and is the place of voting for the 5th District of Anne Arundel county. It is well watered, and has about 20 acres of meadow land. The buildings consist of a two story House and Kitchen, large and comfortable, with a large and dry cellar, a wheelwright shop, a pump of good water which communicates with a fine dry, air chamber, a smoke house, and a young orchard of selected fruit trees.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,

one tenth to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the remainder in 6, 12, and 18 months, in equal installments, with interest from the day of sale, for payment of which, bonds or notes must be given with good security, and upon the receipt of the purchase money, and but before, the subscriber is authorized to give a good deed. At the same time, and on the same terms, will be sold a part of a tract of land containing about 5 ACRES, whether more or less, which was sold to said Nathan Porter by Benjamin Ernest, Esq. The purchase money of this five acres has been paid but a deed was never made.

J. BOYLE, Trustee.

Dec. 4.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Anne Arundel county as a runaway, Nov. 2, 1834, a negro man who calls himself

ELIJAH ROBERTS,

and says he is free born, and was raised at Bears Landing on Potomac river, in Dorchester county, on the eastern shore of Maryland; six feet complex black, about 27 years of age, five feet six inches high, clothing cloth trousers and roundabout, old fur hat, and coarse shoes and stockings. If not free, the owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. Given under my hand this 26th Nov. 1834.

R. WELCH of Ben. Shf. A. A. county.

Dec. 4.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ANNE HOLLAND respectfully notifies her friends, and the members of the Legislature generally, that her House, situated on Church street, and the Public Creek, is now in complete order for the reception of Boarders. Its vicinity to the State House and Public Offices renders it a desirable residence for members of the Legislature, and others who may have business with them. From the circumstance of her having heretofore given satisfaction, she confidently looks forward for a share of public patronage, and which she respectfully solicits.

No. 6.

R. WELCH.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on FRIDAY the 5th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Benjamin Thomas, on Stoney Creek—part of the personal estate of said Benj. Thomas, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs; a quantity

of Corn in the Ear, Wheat, Rye &c. One Ox cart, one Horse Cart, two Yoke of Oxen, One Curicle and Gear

—with a variety of Plantation and Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, One Landing Boat and a Schooner about 50 tons burthen, in first rate order—Also a quantity of Fodder Hay and Straw, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of six months will be allowed on all sums of ten dollars, and upwards, for purchaser giving bond with good security, for the amount of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale under ten dollars, can be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

BARUCH WHEELER.

Nov. 20.

FOR RENT.

THE Plantation lately occupied by Benjamin Thomas, lying on Stoney Creek, Patapsco River, about ten miles from the city of Baltimore. This farm abounds with excellent Fruits, Strawberries, Peaches and Apples, and is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of vegetables and small grain—its vicinity to Baltimore renders it a desirable situation for a person wishing to enter into that business.

Application can be made to the subscriber residing on the premises, or to Baruch Wheeler living in Baltimore. Possession can be given immediately.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

Nov. 20.

DUBOIS.

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Church-street, Annapolis.)

Decembe 4.

F. TAYLOR.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.
AMERICAN MAGAZINE
Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To
be illustrated with numerous Engravings.
By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Land-scape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an increasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptive subjects of Natural History, Birds &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial History of the country, illustrated in a simple and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNTER, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company, 37 Court St., Boston, July 17.

• Editors throughout the United States who will give the above Prospectus few in sections in their respective papers, shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SU.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court,

October 25th, 1834.

ON application by petition of Nathan Shapley, administrator with the will annexed, of John McMillen, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAYL BROWNS, Justice.

King Will A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath on her behalf come into the Office of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, executors of administration with the will annexed, of the personal estate of John McMillen, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or to her, on the 28th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of October, 1834.

NATHAN SHAPLEY, Admin.
With the will annexed.

Oct. 30.

NOTICE.

COMMITTEE for the Library of Divinity, on the 20th August 1834. A sum of £1000 was given by a Man who calls himself J. J. Gross, and says he belongs to Nantucket. Washington of St. Mary's county, below, about five feet six inches high, of a yellowish complexion, bushy head of hair, supineable flesh marks; his clothing consists of common shirt and trousers, old shoes, and his mouth worn; he has also other old clothing, and produces a pass, which no doubt is forged. His owner is requested to pay charges and take him back; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

R. WELCH, of Ben.
Sept. 1834.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.
£100 away from the subscriber living on the Head of South River A. A. County, on the 10th inst. a negro man named NICK who calls himself NICK JOHNSON; he said fellow is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or ten inches high, black complexion, wide mouth and thick lips and when spoken to has a smile on his countenance, no marks recollect except a cut on the fore finger of the left hand. I will give the above reward if taken and lodged in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

STEPHEN BEARD,
South River, Nov. 13.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court, the subscribers, as trustees, will offer at Public Sale on MONDAY the 8th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the residence of the late William D. Morris, One Negro Woman named Rachel, one Negro Girl named Sarah, one Negro Girl named Nancy, one Negro Girl named Emily, and a number of Cattle, Horses, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash to be paid on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancery. On compliance with the terms of sale, the subscribers are authorized to convey the property to the purchaser or purchasers.

SOM. PINKNEY, Trustee.
SPRIGG HARWOOD, Trustee.

November 13.

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 Publishers:

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. RICHARD CATTERMOLE, B. D. AND

THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

A library so rich as England's is in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her. In ages, in setting forth and establishing the truth of Revelation; while her Divines have distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to a sacred Theology of England has, through various circumstances, been happily presented from a generation into the hands of scholars; and thus the whole series of "Sacred Classics," is a well of truth and consolation, as open to the general reader as to the most learned student.

It is intended to comprise in this collection, the best works of all the most celebrated writers, whose labours have been devoted to the exaltation and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their relation 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 Preachers; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

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

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in under-taking this Cabinet Library of Divinity, to give to the direction to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the best 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, 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, Barlow, Baxter, Owen, Colweth, Thomas A. Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Burman, Fenton, Doddridge, Smith, Bull, Hammond, narrow, Tillotson, Sheldon, Justin, Farndon, Mursley, Hale, Seagull, Purteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Cudworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Robinson, Waterland, Whitchurch, Bayley, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whithy, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Mervyn, &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 Cattermole, B. D.

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

CAVES' 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, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court; D. A. Falbys, Oxford; J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge; Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; and J. Cumming, Dublin.

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

The English copy will cost, in England, 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.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Dead 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; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

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

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

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

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

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

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

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

All the above cost in the "Library" but £2. 50 11!

Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at 3/- per annum, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

PROPOSALS

TO REPUBLISH THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN AND WESTMINSTER QUARTERLY REVIEWS, FOR \$8 PER ANNUM.

THE above Journals are already so well known to the public, that little need be said of their respective merits.

The well sustained reputation of the London Quarterly, not only as an able defender of Free principles, and the old order of things, but as the wittiest and most entertaining of Reviewers, will always command the attention of the literary and scientific.

The Edinburgh, celebrated for the vigor, learning and acuteness which its articles display, conducted by some of the principal literary men of the modern Athens, is an equally powerful champion of the moderate Reform party.

The Foreign Quarterly occupies a neutral ground in Politics, and is devoted to conventional literature.

The Westminster is but little known in this country. It may be considered as the advocate of the Radicals, and the mouth piece of Benthamism. It represents the principles of a party already numerous in England, and fast increasing in the United States.

The numbers will be put to press immediately after they shall be received from Europe; and will contain the entire matter of the above works; making four annual volumes of upwards of six hundred pages.

They will be executed in as good style, and in print in a shape but little differing from that of the European editions.

The price will be 88 per annum, payable three months after the delivery of the first number. The English copies cannot be had for less than \$30. Of the three at present republished, two of them alone cost \$10.

Any individual procuring four subscribers, and remitting \$30 on the receipt of the first number, will be allowed an additional copy.

Subscription papers to be returned, and all communications to be addressed, post paid, to Theodore Foster, Albany, N. Y.

Oct. 16.

Subscriptions received at this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is authorised to settle all claims against the estate of the Rev. John G. Blanchard, deceased, and to receive all monies due to said estate. Persons having Books which belonged to the deceased are requested to deliver them immediately to TH. S. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against Gunning or in any other way trespassing on any part of my Farm.

C. C. BRICE.

November 13.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this

OFFICE.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

1st. Insurance on Lives.

2d. Purchase and Sale of Annuities.

3d. Receiving Endowments.

4th. Receiving Money in Trust.

5th. The Management of Trust Estates.

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

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

ATES,
BY GIVEN,
for 1833, and City
1834, are now due.
same without in-
dolence can be
RD. BIDGLEY,
County Collector,
tend to the drawing
Debt &c., and the
office of a Justice
of the Peace.

The Starplated Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX.

ANNAPOLE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1834.

NO. 66.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
at the Brick Building on the Public
Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

COMPANION TO WALDIE'S LIBRARY.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals, ever offered to the public.

BEFORE the Select Circulating Library had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded the agency, without an extension of the plan, to establish a full medium of communication. In publishing, &c., for all the number of issues, we may boast of important information. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the Library a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magaziniana*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English quarters. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would en- approach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass over it is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication on books entire, *Reviews*, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. & the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "COMPANION" will contain the latest possible reprints of the best matter of the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quartes pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only to me, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased to announce their intention early, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will ensure a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with the sanction on the part of the Editor, who has ready at hand the material for such a work, the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it will be useless here to enter upon, the Library itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he most devoutly trusts to the decision of his readers.

CLUBS of five individuals, who subscribe

to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars, the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety five cents, divided into seventy eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia, while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscribers to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library."

The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE.

Nov. 8 41.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned, commissioners appointed by Saint Mary's County Court, to value and divide the real estate of Joseph Millard, deceased, late of Saint Mary's county, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet at John Barnes' Tenant, on the premises on THURSDAY the fifth day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.

B. GOUGH,
THOS. W. GOUGH, } Com'trs
W. WOODWARD.

Dec. 4.

WILLIAM BRYAN,

Merchant Tailor.

IS just received a handsome assortment of CLOTHES, ASSIMERES and VESTS, very superior in quality, and variety in colours; all of which he is determined to sell low. His shop is kept in the house of Washington G. Luck, Esq. next door to Messrs. Hart & Franklin's store. He will make up work at the shortest notice, and in the best and most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to encourage him will do well to call on him.

Oct. 25.

NEW IMPORTATION.

GEORGE McNEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HIS just received a LARGE & HAND SOME assortment of the latest importation and a very good account of his friends and the public to call and examine.

ALSO:
A supply of GLOVES, STOCKS, COLLARS, UNDERDRESSES, SILK HOSE, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Upton D. Welch, at suit of James Sykes Christian Copter, Reuben Warfield, Joshua Dryden, and Dennis Kyle, I have seized a taken in execution all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demands, both at law and equity, of said Upton D. Welch, &c. in and to all those tracts or parts of tracts of land and premises, called the Last Shift Shapley's Search, Shapley's Contention, one other tract, called a Parvin in a better Shape, containing in the whole, three hundred and sixteen acres of land, more or less, being hundred and and remises at present occupied by Upton D. Welch, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, near Sykes' Hill, also one other tract of land, called John's Last Shift, containing two hundred acres of land more or less, and one other tract called, Lot No. 2, containing one hundred and ninety acres of land, more or less, also the following Number, one Negro man by the name of Salmon, one ditto woman named Ann, one ditto woman Rachel, and her two children, Joseph and Thomas, also sundry Stock, Horses, Cattle, and a number of Hogs, Plantain Utensils, among which is an excellent Waggon and Geers and on Wednesday, 31 Dec. instant, at the residence of the said Upton D. Welch, I shall proceed to sell the said property, or such part thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

TERMS CASH.

R. WELCH, of Ben.

Shif, A. A. County.

Dec. 4.

CASH IN MARKET,

FOR ONE HUNDRED NE-

GROES of both sexes, from 10 to 30 years of age. I will give more for that number of slaves than any other Purchaser in the market, or the country. All communications will be promptly attended to if left at James Hunter's Hotel, Annapolis, at which place the subscriber can be found.

WILLIAM HOPPER.

Oct. 4.—8m.

POETRY.

THE MAD POETS ADDRESS TO THE MOON.

I cannot endure thy lurid glow,
Thou moon, so sullen and round,
A tide like rust with a burning flow
Through my weak and worn-out brain doth go
With a harsh continual sound;
And my dead-sunk eye I am forced to throw
Up from the cool dark ground.
It is summer—scars a year, with its burden of ill,
Hath sped on sterility's blast,
Since I fell in my bosom the sweetest of thrills,
And joyously trod over the lone mossy hills,
With mine eye ever up to the east;
And drank with delight at thy clear ringing bells,
Made pure by thee as they passed.

But now, should I drink at a streamlet of thine,
Which deeply reflects thy strange ray,
I seem as if drunk with the strongest of wine,
And my brain heaves with shapes that I cannot define,

And, delicious, I hurry away,
And mutter and beat this poor forehead of mine
Till the first aching streak of the day.

Then the spirit of song started up in my breast,
And I sang all night long in thy praise;

And I felt with the first of thy blust,

When I saw the poor shoulder of love and of rest

A canopy over the rain;

And I wept when I saw the go down in the west,
Like thy priests in the old heathen days.

But the spirit of song then was gentle and glad,

But no / it is fearfully changed,

And it lies in my bosom so stricken and sad,

Lies a doleful fit from the beginning was mad,

And to / it things are estranged;

And the deep feeling strings which my mirthlessness had

Are either destroyed or deranged.

And I have to keep watch over it early and late,

And all the long daylight night,

In fear it should rise and destroy me in hate.

How low! how an ominous dog at a gate,

Where death is prepared to alight,

And make my own tongue to deliver the date

When my heart with the old mirth unites.

Even now, while I walk through thy thick fiery mista,

I feel it springing in its lair;

Even now, in its fury, pride it exists,

And drives my weak spirit to enter the lists

Alot in the mystic air;

And I know that thy influences, dire spirit, assists

To drag me along with it thither.

Away! I must live through the depths of the sea,

And find out some salvation, care,

Where my mind neath shadow unsifting may be,

Where the spirit of song, when it cannot get free,

May die in my bosom—it's grave,—

Away to the rock-girted ocean I go,

To cool my hot brain in the waves.

were manifest. Over the summit of a mountain, at the distance of about a mile, the shroud of a dark cloud became suddenly visible, and, at the same instant, a hollow roar came down upon the winds, as if it had been the sound of the waves, in a rocky cavern. The cloud rolled out like a banner-fold upon the air, but still the atmosphere was calm and the leaves as motionless as before, and there was not even a quiver upon the sleeping water to tell of the coming hurricane.

in a far-distant clime was assisted by the crew of war, a set of beings thought by those residing on shore unfit to associate with the lowest dregs of society. Where a heart more open or a hand more ready to assist the distresses of any description than a Sailor?

ROBERT M. DUBAND.

U. S. Ship Constellation.

—

GREAT UNIVERSAL PLAGUE.

This dreadful pestilence, like the cholera, made its first appearance in the east. It rose in China, Tartary, India, and Egypt, about the year 1815. It is ascribed by contemporary writers to the general corruption of the atmosphere, accompanied by the appearance of millions of small serpents and other venomous insects, and in other places, quantities of huge vermin, with numerous legs, and of a hideous aspect, which filled the air with putrid exhalations. Making every allowance for the ignorance and credulity of the age, it appears evident that some natural causes had contributed to corrupt the air, and load it with pestiferous vapours.

Thus it came into England in the end of the year 1848; and it rained from the previous Christmas until Midsummer, almost without cessation. Great inundations followed, and accumulations of stagnant water, by which the atmosphere was poisoned. It appears that in many countries there were also earthquakes, and tremblings of the earth. In many of the accounts given of these convulsions of nature, we may presume there was a great deal of exaggeration. But the testimonies are too numerous and respectable to leave any doubt that, before and during the pestilence, the elements were in a state of general convolution which seems unparalleled in history.

The Plague extended its ravages from India into the more western parts of Asia, into Egypt, Abyssinia, and thence into the northern part of Africa. It proceeded over Asia Minor, Greece, and the Islands of the Aegean, almost depopulating the regions over which it stalked. It may be literally said to have decimated the whole world, even though we were to take this term as implying the destruction of nine, in place of one out of ten.

The plague appears to have laid five or six months in one place and then gone in search of fresh victims. Its symptoms are minutely described by many writers, and appear to be the same in every country it visited. It generally appeared in the groins, or under the arm pits, where swellings were produced which broke out in sores, attended with fever, spitting and vomiting of blood. The patient frequently died in half a day, generally within a day or two at the most. If he survived the third day there was hope, though even then many fell into a deep sleep from which they never awoke.

From Greece the plague passed into Italy. The Venetians having lost 100,000 souls, fled from their city, and left it almost uninhabited. At Florence, sixty thousand persons died in one year.

France next became exposed to its ravages, and the mortality was horrible. The plague proceeded northward through France, till it reached Paris, where it cut off fifty thousand people.

About the same time it spread into Germany, where its ravages are estimated at the enormous amount of twelve million, four hundred thousand souls.

At last this fearful scourge began to be felt in England. About the beginning of August, 1848, it appeared in the seaport towns—the cities of Do-ut, Dover, and Southampton, whence it proceeded to Bristol. The people of Gloucestershire immediately interrupted all intercourse with Bristol, ut in vain. The plague ran, or rather flew over Gloucestershire. Thence it spread to Oxford, and about the first of November reached London, finally spreading over England, scattering every where death and destruction, that out of the whole population, hardly one in ten was left alive.

It is creditable that statement may appear, it seems done out by the most intelligent and contemporary anatomists. In the church yard at Yarmouth 7032 persons who died of the plague were buried in one year. In the city of Norwich 57,374 persons died in six months. In the city of York the mortality was equal. In London the dead were thrown into pits, forty, fifty or sixty into one and large fields were employed. Burial places, the church yards, were found to be full, so that the dead were interred in common graves for the purpose. No attempt was made to perform this last office with care and decency. Deep and broad ditches were made, in which the dead bodies were laid in rows, covered with earth, and surrounded with another layer of bodies, which were also covered. The mortality fell chiefly upon the lower classes of society, and among them, principally upon the old men, women and children. In these respects this plague seems to have differed from some of the plagues of the 17th century, which fall particularly among the upper classes. It was remarked that not one king or prince, of any nation, died of the plague, and of the English nobility and people of distinction very few were cut off. Among the higher orders of the church, the deaths were rare. It appears that no precautions could prevent the influence of the contagion. The bonds of society were loosened parents forsaking children, and

husbands deserting their wives, and sons leaving their mothers.

—

children parents; some fled to the country, others locked themselves up in their houses, and many went on board vessels. But every where fugitives were followed, for the destroying angel had a foot on the waters as well as on the land. The pestilence spread into Wales and into Ireland. As to the Scots, they are said to have brought the disease on themselves. Taking advantage of the defenseless state of England, (or rather resolved to avenge the injuries suffered under the Edwards) they made hostile irruption with a large force in the country. But they had not proceeded far when the plague overtook them. They perished in thousands, and carried the disease with them into Scotland, where its ravages were soon as destructive as they were in England. Early in the year 1349, the plague began to abate; and by the month of August it had entirely disappeared. Its consequences, however, continued for some time to be severely felt. During the prevalence of the disease, the cattle, for want of men to tend them, were allowed to wander about the fields at random, and perished in such numbers as to occasion a great scarcity. Though the fields, too, were covered with a plentiful crop of corn, much of it was lost for want of hands to reap and gather it in. The last dregs of this great plague were drained by that unfortunate race, the Jews. A belief spread over several countries that they produced the pestilence by poisoning the wells and fountains; and in many places they were massacred in thousands by the infuriated populace. In several parts of Germany, where this persecution chiefly raged, the Jews were literally exterminated. Twelve thousand of them were murdered in the single city of Metz; and multitudes of them, in the extremity of their despair, shut themselves up in their houses and consumed themselves with fire. The extent of such atrocities in a barbarous age, may well be imagined, when we remember the outrages which were at first produced in some parts of the continent by the cholera peste.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, December 11, 1834.

Mr. GREEK. If you think the following vision worthy a place in the Gazette, you will please give it in insertion and oblige yours &c.
LOGAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Went you with the fair last night,
Were Ladies, Gents assembled;
All, all was pleasure and delight.

They made the welkin tremble—
Miss Florabel—she was there;

With mark'd attention they receiv'd her;
And placed the Taffy in her care.

While none pitied or reliev'd her,
Belles and Beaus—Lads and Lasses

All did join to boil molasses—

Ah! there was one—surprising fair,

Surrounded by the loves and graces;

Her voice was soothing—drowning care,

Dispelling gloom from all our care—

Than Luva fair—none sweater were,

Excepting One, my heart's delight,

With m'nes bland, cerulean air—

She too—was there that taffy night—

Belles and Beaus—Lads and Lasses,

All did go to stew molasses—

The sisters three by none excell'd,

Their charms expanded shine;

When as we view'd our bosom swell'd,

And thought them all divine—

A stronger L dy—as I w n,

Was there entro'd in sorrow's gloom;

Her smiles were few and far between;

A morning glory set at noon—

Belles and Beaus—Lads and Lasses,

All have gone to stew molasses.

Two Flowers there were—who form'd to shine,

In rea'r in the court of bliss—

Fair lovely Buds—in morning's prime,

With lips unsealed by kiss.

One select from Beauty's choir,

A lady from that boudin;

A rose to love and to admire,

"Twould be the blooming Adeline—

Belles and Beaus—Lads and Lasses,

All were there and sup'd not—

Now Mr. Slick—the ladies pet,

Came in, in haste had scarce set down;

Before his mouth was closely shut;

Reliev'd by now and then a frown—

His towns by all unheeded were,

"Mid glooms that circled all around;

His hat he seized—and bade the fair,

"Good night" a bow then to the ground—

Belles and Beaus—Lads and Lasses—

All—but one did eat molasses—

Now Mr. Straight—he being at home,

Quite politely we were treated;

While Petrus Pedagogus walk'd alone,

Altho' by all was kindly greeted.

Oft times he sought the lovely eye,

The glowing cheek—traced ev'ry line;

And wonder'd if a flower could vie,

With the lovely Adeline—

Belles and Beaus—with charms divine

Must yield the palm to Adeline.

—

Court of Appeals, December Term,

1834.

Monday, Dec. 1st—This being the day fixed by law, for the meeting of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of Maryland, the Hon. E. F. Chambers attended.

Tuesday, Dec. 2d—Present—Buchanan Ch. J., and Chambers Judge.

Wednesday, Dec. 3d—Present as yesterday. A quorum of the Judges not yet present.

Thursday D. C. 4th—Present, Buchanan, Ch. J., and Chambers, Judge.

Friday, Dec. 5th—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Judge Dorsey.

No. 1. John A. Clark and wife, ad'res. of Calistus Underwood, vs. State, use Williams, ex'r. of Williams. This case was argued by Causin for the Appellants, and Tuck for the Appellees,

No. 2. John Kilgore, vs. Miles and Goldsmith. The argument of this case was commenced by Causin for the Appellant.

Saturday, Dec. 6th—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Judge Stephen.

The argument of No. 3 was concluded by Johnson for the Appellees, and McMahon for the Appellant.

No. 4. Thos. K. Biscoe, vs. Langley Biscoe. This case was argued by Jno. Causin for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee.

Monday, Dec. 8th—Present as on Saturday.

On application James Boyle, Jr. Esquire, of the city of Annapolis, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 120. Zadock Sascer vs. Kemp and Young. This case was argued by T. F. Bowie and Johnson for the Appellants, and Alexander for the Appellees.

No. 40. 45. Bruce and Fisher vs. Cook, Garnishree of Scarborough, and James & John Wever vs. Baltzell, and Davidson, Garnishrees of McCaffrey. The argument of these cases was commenced by Lloyd and McMahon for the Appellants, and Johnson for the Appellees.

Tuesday, D. C. 9th—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was concluded by McMahon for the Appellants.

No. 41, 42. Rebecca E. Creswell's Lessee vs. Stephen Lawson—cross appeals from Baltimore county court. The argument of these cases was commenced by Lloyd for the Appellant in the first case.

Wednesday, Dec. 10th—Present as yesterday.

The above case was further argued by Evans for Lawson.

No. 14. Estep & Hall's Lessee vs. William Weens, et al. The argument of this case was commenced by Pinkney for the Appellant, and Boyle for the Appellee.

REPORT Of the Post Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, §

November 1, 1834.

To the President of the United States:

Sir:—The Report which I had the honour to make on the 30th November, 1833, exhibited a balance due from this Department on the 1st July, 1833, beyond the whole amount of its available funds, of \$195,208 40.

The expenses for the transportation of the mail necessarily continued undiminished till the close of the year 1833, prior to which date the retrenchments stated in that Report could not take effect; consequently the balance of debt against the Department continued to augment till that period.

The gross amount of postage was, from July 1 to December 31, 1833, \$1,375,437 23

Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices during the same period, amounted to \$134,628 60

Incidental expenses of the Department during the same time, amounted to \$17,707 20

The expenses for transportation of the mail from July 1 to December 31, 1833, was \$1,913,102 65

Making the total expenses of the Department for that half year \$1,95,828 86

This sum, after deducting the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a deficit for the six months ending 31st December 1833, of \$20,391 58

To this sum add the deficit existing on the 1st July, 1833, \$195,208 40

And the balance of the debt against the Department beyond the amount of its available funds, was on the 1st of January, 1834, \$315,500 98

From the 1st of January, 1834, the retrenchments in the transportation of the mail, stated in my Report of last year, began to take effect; and from that period, the revenues of the Department have exceeded its expenses.

The gross amount of postages was, from January 1 to June 30, 1834, \$1,448,269 69

Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices, within the same period, amounted to \$461,433 64

Incidental expenses of the Department for the same time amounted to 30,300 38

The transportation of the mail from January 1 to June 30, 1834, amounted to 909,028 43

Making the total expenses of the Department for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1834, \$1,400,762 45

This sum deducted from the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a revenue beyond the amount of expenses for the half year from January 1, 1834, of

This sum deducted from the deficit existing January 1, 1834,

Reduce the balance of debt

which existed against the Department on the 1st July, 1834,

to \$368,092 74

Such was the financial condition of the Department on the 1st day of July last. The amount of this debt has been continually diminishing to the present time, and it continues to diminish in an increased ratio.

On the 1st day of July, 1834, the balance of the account with Banks was \$398,616 99 against the Department, consisting of loans, \$275,000, and over checks to the amount of \$123,616 99.

In this statement, the difference between loans and over checks is rather nominal than essential.

When over-checks are mutually agreed upon to a certain definite amount as a standing order, they are called loans, but when they vary indefinitely as to time and amount, they are called over checks. In either case they are debts due from the Department to Banks.

This amount of balance against the Department has been considerably reduced since the first of July last.

On the 1st day of the present month it stood as follows:

Amount due for loans from Banks, \$275,000 00

Amount of over-checks, November 1, 1834, 55,080 09

Making together the sum of \$330,969 09

On the same day the balances of Bank deposits in favour of the Department, constituting the amount of cash on hand, amounted to

Making the actual balance of the accounts with Banks, against the Department, on the 1st November, 1834,

243,937 75

Thus the increase of free letters within the last two years has actually cost the Department \$253,601 99

which is more than equal to the balance of debt at this time existing against the Department.

Estimates have been obtained from several of the Executive offices of the amount of their official correspondence carried on through the Post office establishment under the franking privileges of the officers by whom is conducted; and it appears that from the Departments of State, Treasury, War and Navy, including the sub-offices of the Treasury and Navy, the official correspondence by mail, on which no postage is paid, is estimated to be equal to 3,685,235 single free letters in a year, and that by far the greater proportion of them are sent the full distance of which the highest rate of postage would be chargeable. The average postage on those letters, if not free, it is believed would be not less than 18-34 cents each, which would amount to \$3,481 56.

This estimate is exclusive of the offices of the Attorney General, Adjutant General, Commissary General, Inspector General, Quarter Master General, Paymaster General, and Superintendent of the Patent Office, all of whom have the privilege of franking. It is also estimated that the number of free letters passing under the frank of members of Congress, amounts to 8000 a day during the session.

If the correspondence of the offices above-mentioned, which are not included in the estimate, and the postage fairly estimated which would be chargeable on the correspondence of members of Congress, if not free, should be added to the statement, it is believed that the annual amount of free letters would not fall short of a million of dollars, exclusive of the correspondence of the Post Office Department itself.

This is an annual contribution by the Department to the Government.

Through the amount of revenue arising from postages for the year ending June 30, 1:34, did not equal the estimate, yet there was a considerable increase above the amount of the preceding year. The gross amount of postages for the year ending June 30, 1833, was \$2,616,706 27

For the year ending June 30, 1834 it was 2,823,538 27

Making an increase in the gross amount of

of \$207,168 70

The net amount of postages, after deducting compensation to postmen, and the contingent expenses of their offices, was, for the year ending June 30, 1833, \$1,790,254 65

For the year ending June 30, 1834 it was 1,927,644 44

Making an increase in the net proceeds of

\$137,389

ing State of New Jersey, communication of such a state of his health, distance between railroads, &c., may be perfect, allowing ample time for the road, in 16 hours, occurs the regular train, and upon other railroads, in some instances, may become erratic, and respectively, your very truly, W. T. BARRY.

readers will remember a few days since, the and unequivocal statement of Sarah Maria Cornell, of Thursday last, alluding to the unbound man's observations: "Had such a man been present, yet we hear nothing Republican. The proposition is erroneous."

ington Mirror.

INGS IN CONGRESS. At the C. p. c. under the foregoings had a synopsis of the waging and interposed with his as the political occurrences, metropolis, are constantly for the seat of the General Govt., with intelligent gazing, and numerous other circumstances to point out, will be justice to our readers to let them know that we have such an account of what is going on, and even in distant subscriber, and our subscription list, among those who do not take a but who, nevertheless, are anxious to know the progress of our plan will attend at a distance, and that those who are particularly interested in their safety, will be safe through their columns in the paper. To the editors of newspapers not room for Congressmen will be, we presume, very welcome at a distance, as far as the Washington Mirror, in advance, is concerned, though the news from the city, through the places of their residence, other person remitting to us copies of the Washington Mirror, the receipt of his reading, or other person writing to us to see a specimen of our journal, our latest published issue, the Washington Mirror is Two Dollars per year.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION. IN THE SENATE. Thursday, December 4, 1834. The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary. To the Senate of the United States: I transmit to Congress a communication addressed to me, by Mr. George Washington Lafayette, accompanying a copy of the Declaration of Independence, engraved on copper, which his illustrious father bequeathed to Congress, to be placed in their Library, as a last tribute of respect, patriotic love, and affection for his adopted country.

I have a mournful satisfaction in transmitting this precious bequest of that great and good man, who, through a long life, under many vicissitudes and in both hemispheres, sustained the principles of civil liberty asserted in that memorable Declaration, and who, from his youth to the last moment of his life, cherished for our beloved country the most generous attachment.

ANDREW JACKSON.

4th December, 1834. [The Letter enclosed in the above.] —A great misfortune has given me more than one solemn and important duty to fulfil, and the ardent desire of accomplishing with fidelity my father's last will, emboldens me to claim the patronage of the President of the U. S., and his benevolent intervention, when I am obliged respectfully and mournfully to address the Senate and Representatives of a whole nation.

Our forever beloved parent possessed a Copperplate, on which was inscribed the first engraved copy of the American Declaration of Independence, and his last intention, in departing this world, was, that the precious plate should be presented to the Congress of the United States, to be deposited in their Library, as a last tribute of respect, patriotic love and affection, for his adopted country.

Will it be permitted to me, a faithful disciple of that American School, whose principles are so admirably exposed in that immortal declaration, to hope that you, sir, would do me the honor to communicate this letter to both Houses of Congress at the same time that, in the name of his afflicted family, you would present to them my deceased father's gift,

and Mr. White, of Florida, for whose purpose, the Speaker laid before the House, a copy from the Secretary of Treasury, transmitting his annual report, he upon the table, and 10,000 copies to print. Five other documents from the Secretary of the Treasury were also communicated by the speaker, and laid upon the table. A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs (the same was received by the Senate). The House then, on motion of Mr. Mann, of New York, adjourned until Friday the 8th instant.

THE PIRATES.

The Boston Confidant contains the following remarks, regard to the result of the late trial in that city.— The whole transaction, from its inception, to the verdict of the Jury, has been one of the most extraordinary in the annals of crime. An American vessel is encumbered by pirates, in the midst of the ocean, miles of miles from land; and for eight days the crew remained, menaced with instant death by fearful odds, and at all points, scaling them, compelled to give up the ship, and finally locked down below. A band of pirates, who took the vessel, size upon the nautical transcript, wanting cut the sails and rigging; break the masts; destroy the compass; collect the most combustible materials at hand, apply the torch; leave the vessel in this deplorable condition, repeat their own statement, taking the boat of the American vessel, if they did not want—scuttle it in sight of the crew, looking from his own cabin window, and then sail away, with the manifest intent of burning the vessel while locked down below! This is the statement of facts, as abundantly proved on the trial.

In this awful condition, Providence interposed for their protection! By mere chance, a small scuttle was made by the pirates unsecured; One of the men got out, releases all his compatriots from the most horrible and deadly—immediate configuration on the lonely ocean, for four friends and home. Prob'ly in less than minutes more, the vessel would have been enveloped in flames. They come on deck and extinguish the spreading fire! Even at that tremendous crisis these poor men were afraid to show themselves on deck, that the demoniac pirate should return and consummate their death by murdering them all in cold blood! But their enemies, thinking the Mexican post redemption, and departed probably in pursuit of another victim, their chance in sight. They now attempted to rouse them in their camp. But what a spectacle! Every thing in confusion—their rigging devastated and destroyed, and they in the middle of the ocean, without compass! Rearing their damage as well as they could, this worthy crew abandoned their intended voyage, and with empty purse and heavy hearts shipped their course towards the land. But we have neither time nor room to do justice to the subject. The Mexican post redemption, and departed probably in pursuit of another victim, their chance in sight. They now attempted to rouse them in their camp. But what a spectacle! Every thing in confusion—their rigging devastated and destroyed, and they in the middle of the ocean, without compass! Rearing their damage as well as they could, this worthy crew abandoned their intended voyage, and with empty purse and heavy hearts shipped their course towards the land.

He represents himself to have embraced Christianity before he left his native country, though the mass of the people in Foot-gallo were Mahomedans. He remembers to have seen a Bible there, and says a considerable part of the population were able to read and write.

He will be provided with a passage to Liberia by the first vessel, from which point he enters into no doubt that he can soon make his way to Foot-gallo.

INTERESTING CASE.

In the ship Alabama, which arrived a few days since from New Orleans, came passenger a native African, about 25 years of age, who was stolen from the land of his birth about 25 years ago, along with many other unhappy beings, and carried into Charleston, S. C., where he was sold to General Finckney. His native name is Lumin Kirby; his American name, Paul. After remaining about six years in the service of General Finckney, he was sold to Mr. Pratt, of Edgefield District, and by him to some one else, and so on, till at length he passed into the hands of Prentiss Halsey, of Sumner County, Tennessee, and subsequently became the property of James Hould, Esq. of Vickburg, Miss. To this gentleman he is indebted for his liberty, and not only for his liberty, but for his passage to this city, and \$10 for the supply of his necessities on his arrival. His object is to return to Africa, where he left a wife and two children.

He was born and brought up in the district of Foot-gallo, (capital Timbico) so far in the interior that he says it would have taken him 3 weeks to walk to the Atlantic shore. When stolen he was sold at a place on the coast called Tamkoo, whither he had gone for the purpose of trade. He was now kept from his slumbers by the chains which were being fastened around him. He reads and writes his native language, the Arabic, with ease and fluency, and appears to have possessed an accomplished education. After devoting seven years at home to the pursuits of learning, he reported to a College at Bonds, about 900 miles East of Foot-gallo, where he passed another seven years in completing his education. He then engaged in the business of teaching, in which employment he was occupied till near the period of his disastrous visit to the coast,—since which time he has never heard from his friends, nor they of course from him. At the time he left Africa, his father's brother was King of Foot-gallo, and he supposes the crown still rests upon the head of some one of his relatives.

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From the Baltic American.

In the past go of the steamboat Maryland from the Eastern Shore on Monday, the 8th inst. she encountered a violent gale, and on reaching the mouth of the Patapsco, about 4 o'clock in the evening, off the Boiling Spring, two vessels were discovered at a distance capsized. Captain Taylor immediately steered for the wrecks, and after the loss of nearly two years, they were brought to be confronted by the very men whom they had robbed so long before, and considered dead and buried in the deep! What an astonishing train of events! The extravagant tales of fiction are realized! The offenders are brought to trial, and condemned to death, by the testimony of the very men whom they had robbed and consigned to death, who appeared in judgment against them, as it were in the minds of the prisoners, as if risen from the dead. Such scenes of guilt, as this brought to light by the infernal operations of a god Providence.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN THE SENATE.

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and Mr. White, of Florida, for whose purpose, the Speaker laid before the House, a copy from the Secretary of Treasury, transmitting his annual report, he upon the table, and 10,000 copies to print. Five other documents from the Secretary of the Treasury were also communicated by the speaker, and laid upon the table. A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs (the same was received by the Senate). The House then, on motion of Mr. Mann, of New York, adjourned until Friday the 8th instant.

With the utmost respect, I am, Sir,
Your devoted and obedient servant
GEORGE W. LAFAYETTE.
To the President of the United States.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

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One of the vessels proved to be the schooner Temperance, of Cambridge; her crew, three in number, stated that they had been in a peaceable destruction of their victim and all on board, evidence ordered otherwise. The tidings of the piracy were born on the wind to the uttermost part of the earth, and with a description of the piratical vessel. Most passed away, and the news reached Erie, and a British vessel cruising on that distant coast. The British was there immediately suspected. The result is known. She was captured by the British vessel, the pirates, and many of the crew taken prisoners, and after the loss of nearly two years, they were brought to be confronted by the very men whom they had robbed so long before, and considered dead and buried in the deep! What an astonishing train of events! The offenders are brought to trial, and condemned to death, by the testimony of the very men whom they had robbed and consigned to death, who appeared in judgment against them, as it were in the minds of the prisoners, as if risen from the dead. Such scenes of guilt, as this brought to light by the infernal operations of a god Providence.

The promptness and humanity of Capt. Taylor and his crew in rendering relief to the unfortunate sufferers, elicited the entire approbation of the passengers on board of the Mary-

land; by whom it was Resolved, unanimously, That the humane conduct of Captain Taylor, as evinced to-day in the rescue from peril of the persons on board of the schooner Temperance, merits our highest praise; and as a mark of our approbation of his prompt humanity we will present to the public a statement of facts with our names annexed.

Thomas Wright, Queen Ann's county, Md. Stephen L. Wright, do do do John Brown, do do do Dani'l Newman, Centreville, Md. Charles Downes, do do do Thomas B. Cook, do do do Richard C. Hollyday, Cumberland, Md. Francis West, Philadelphia.

P. M. Lafourcade, do Joseph Knight, do Geo. Reed, Caroline county, Md. Chauncy W. Smith, do do James Harris, Jr. Queenstown, Md. Stephen Denning, Chestertown, Md. Francis Cann, do do E. B. Hardecastle, Denton, Md.

We the subscribers, Captain and crew of the schooner Temperance, take this opportunity of tendering our sincere thanks to Captain Taylor of the steamboat Maryland, for his humane and manly conduct in coming to our relief and rescue while wrecked at the mouth of the Patapsco river on the 8th inst.

LOFTUS KIRBY,
THOMAS TURNER,
JOSEPH GREEN.

The Pennsylvania legislature proceeded on Saturday last, to ballot for Senator of the United States, in place of Mr. Wilkins. On the fourth ballot Mr. James Buchanan (of Lancaster) received a majority of all the votes, as follows:

Fourth Ballot.
James Buchanan had 51
Amos Ellmaker, 26
James Clarke, 6
Joseph Lawrence, 1
J. B. Sutherland, 1

From the Baltimore Chronicle.
RAIL ROAD RIOTERS.

As misapprehensions appear to exist in relation to the proceedings against the persons apprehended, or charged with being concerned in the late riots and murders, on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, we think it proper to state, that nearly four hundred persons were committed to Baltimore county goal—that, from the period of their commitment Judge Price, and the State's Attorney, assisted by Mr. Cheves, have been incessantly engaged every day, without intermission over the Sabbath, in their examination. This labour was conceived necessary, that those who might be proved innocent should be promptly discharged. We understand that the investigation terminated yesterday, and that all have been liberated with the exception of ten or twelve, some of whom are retained as witnesses and to others for trial.

We know nothing of the nature of the testimony given those who are to be tried—but it is greatly to be desired that the perpetrators of the horrible murders committed on the rail road should be discovered and punished—else their escape may give rise to measures which may hereafter, on the recurrence of similar outrages, involve the innocent and guilty alike in their ruin. We have heretofore expressed our opinions fully on this subject, and do not deem it necessary to repeat them here. But we cannot forbear the remark, that, although there was great tardiness somewhere in the arrest of the rioters, there has been the utmost promptitude in their examination since committed.

The bust of Napoleon, taken by Dr. Antonimarchi immediately after his death at St. Helena, was presented to the city of New Orleans by the Dr on the 23rd ult. The presentation took place at a special sitting of the City Council. The acknowledging acts of the Corporation were made to the donor by the Mayor, to which a suit his reply was returned.

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Mr. Featherstonhaugh, Geologist, arrived at this place on Sunday last, in good health, after an arduous examination of the highlands between the Missouri and Arkansas rivers; and purposes, after resting here a day or two proceeding to the Hot Springs, and pursuing his researches from thence South to the Mexican frontier.

The late Eclipse of the sun, which was total at Charleston, was seen here under every advantage of fine weather and a clear sky. At the period of total obscuration, the planet Venus was brightly visible in the east. Mercury was seen in the west, and the fixed star Antares at a short distance below the conjunct orb.

Balt. Amer.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship France 1st, Captain Castoff, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have received Paris papers to the 10th, and Havre papers to the 11th of November.

It is stated in the last Paris accounts that the Duke of Bassano, the former Minister of the Interior, has been intrusted by the King with the formation of a new Ministry, which it is said will be composed as follows:

The Duke of Bassano, Minister of the Interior, with the presidency of the Council.

M. Brissou, at present Envoy at Berlin, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Genl. Bernard, War Department.

M. Teste, Minister of Commerce.

M. Souzel, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Pord, Minister of Justice.

M. Cr. de Dupin, Minister of Marine.

M. Passey, Minister of Finance.

The Chambers were to be immediately convoked, and a law of amnesty presented for their concurrence.

Much damage and some shipwreck occurred to the shipping on the English coast and in the Baltic, by a severe storm in the latter part of October. A large American ship from Liverpool was reported as lost on Sciaro Rocks, near Castle Town—crowded.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

The announcement of the formation of a new Ministry and a general sudden decline in the funds, and further development is expected to-morrow.

children parents, some fled to the country, others locked themselves up in their houses, and many went on board vessels. But every where fugitives were followed, for the destroying angel had a foot on the waters as well as on the land. The pestilence spread into Wales and into Ireland. As to the Scots, they are said to have brought the disease on themselves. Taking advantage of the defenceless state of England, (or rather resolved to avenge the injuries suffered under the Edwards) they made a hostile irruption with a large force in the country. But they had not proceeded far when the plague overtook them. They perished in thousands, and carried the disease with them into Scotland, where its ravages were soon as destructive as they were in England. Early in the year 1549, the plague began to abate; and by the month of August it had entirely disappeared. Its consequences, however, continued for some time to be severely felt. During the prevalence of the disease, the cattle, for want of men to tend them, were allowed to wander about the fields at random, and perished in such numbers as to occasion a great scarcity. Though the fields, too, were covered with a plentiful crop of corn, much of it was lost for want of hands to reap and gather in. The last dregs of this great plague were drained by that unfortunate race, the Jews. A belief spread over several countries that they produced the pestilence by poisoning the wells and fountains; and in many places they were massacred in thousands by the infatuated populace. In several parts of Germany, where this persecution chiefly raged, the Jews were literally exterminated. Twelve thousand of them were murdered in the single city of Meitz; and multitudes of them, in the extremity of their despair, shut themselves up in their houses and consumed themselves with fire. The extent of such atrocities, in a barbarous age, may well be imagined, when we remember the outrages which were at first produced in some parts of the continent by the cholera pandemic.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, December 11, 1834.

Mr. GREEN, If you think the following notice worthy a place in the Gazette, you will please give me an insertion and oblige yours &c.
LOGAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Went you with the fair last night,
We're Ladies, Gents assembled;
All, all was pleasure and delight,
They made the welkin tremble—
Miss Florabell—she was there,
With mark'd attention they receiv'd her;
And placed the Taffy in her care,
While none pitied or reliev'd her.
Belles and Beaus—Lads and Lasses
All did join to boil molasses—

Ah! there was one—surpassing fair,
Surrounded by loves and graces;
Her voice was soothing—drowning care,
Dispelling gloom from all our woes—
Than Laura fair—none sweeter were,
Excepting One, my heart's delight,
With m'ns bland, cerulean air—
She too—was there that taffy night—
Belles and Beaus—Lads and Lasses,
All did go to stew molasses—

The sisters three by none exceld,
Their charms expanded shine;
When as we view'd our bosom swell'd,
And thought them all divine—

A stranger L dy—
Was there enrold in grom's gloom,
Her smile's were few and far between;
A morning glory set at noon—

Belles and Beaus—Lads and Lasses,
All have gone to stew molasses.

Two Flowers there were—who form'd to shine,
Hee-ader in the court of bliss—
Fair lovely Buds—in morning's prime,
With lips unsealed by kiss.

One select from Beauty's choir,
A lady from that land divine;
A torn to love and to admire,

Twould be the blooming Adeline—
Belles and Beaus—Lads and Lasses,
All were there and supp'd not alone—

Now Mr. Slick—the ladies pet,

Came in, in haste had scarce set down;

Before his mouth was closely shut;

Reliev'd by now and then a frown—

His towns by all unheeded were,

Mid gloom that circled all around;

His hat he seized—and bade the fair,

"Good night" a bow then to the ground—

Belles and Beaus—Lads and Lasses—

All—but one did eat molasses—

Now Mr. Straight—he being at home,

Quite politely we were treated;

While Petrus Pedagogue walk'd alone,

Altho' by all was kindly greeted.

Often he sought the lovely eye,

The glowing cheek—traced ev'ry line;

And wonder'd if a flower could vie,

With the lovely Adeline—

Belles and Beaus—with charms divine

Must yield the palm to Adeline.

Court of Appeals, December Term, 1834.

Monday, Dec. 1st—This being the day fixed by law, for the meeting of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore of Maryland, the Hon. E. F. Chambers attended.

Tuesday, Dec. 2d—Present—Buchanan Ch. J. and Chambers Judge.

Wednesday, Dec. 3d—Present as yesterday. A quorum of the Judges not yet present.

Thursday D. C. 4th—Present, Buchanan, Ch. J. and Chambers, Judge.

Friday, Dec. 5th—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Judge Dorsey.

No. 1. John A. Clark and wife, ad'ms. of Calistus Underwood, va. State, use Williams, ex'r. of Williams. This case was argued by Causin for the Appellants, and Tuck for the Appellees.

No. 3. John Kilgour, vs. Miles and Goldsmith. The argument of this case was commenced by Causin for the Appellant.

Saturday, Dec. 6th—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Judge Stephen.

The argument of No. 3 was concluded by Johnson for the Appellees, and McMahon for the Appellant.

No. 4. Thos. K. Biscoe, vs. Langley Biscoe. This case was argued by Jno. Causin for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee.

Monday, Dec. 8th—Present as Saturday.

On application James Boyle, Jr. Esquire, of the city of Annapolis, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 120. Zaddock Sascer vs. Kemp and Young. This case was argued by T. F. Bowie and Johnson for the Appellants, and Alexander for the Appellees.

No. 40, 45. Bruce and Fisher vs. Cook, Garnishree of Scarborough, and James & John Weaver vs. Baltzell, and Davidson, Garnishree of McCaffrey. The argument of these cases was commenced by Lloyd and McMahon for the Appellants, and Johnson for the Appellees.

Tuesday, D. C. 9th—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was concluded by McMahon for the Appellants.

No. 41, 42. Rebecca E. Cresw. ll's Lessee vs. Stephen Lawson—cross appeals from Baltimore county court. The argument of these cases was commenced by Lloyd for the Appellant in the first case.

Wednesday, Dec. 10th—Present as yesterday.

The above case was further argued by Evans for Lawson.

No. 14. Estep & Hall's Lessee vs. William Weems, et al. The argument of this case was commenced by Pinkney for the Appellant, and Boyle for the Appellee.

REPORT Of the Post Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

November 1, 1834.

To the President of the United States:

Sir:—The Report which I had the honour to make on the 30th November, 1833, exhibited a balance due from this Department on the 1st July, 1833, beyond the whole amount of its available funds, of \$195,208 40.

The expenses for the transportation of the mail necessarily continued undiminished till the close of the year 1833, prior to which date the retrenchments stated in that Report could not take effect; consequently the balance of debt against the Department continued to augment till that period.

The gross amount of postage was, from July 1 to December 31, 1833, \$1,375,437 23

Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices during the same period, amounted to \$134,629 50

Incidental expenses of the Department during the same time, amounted to \$17,707 20

The expenses for transportation of the mail from July 1 to December 31, 1833, was \$1,913,102 65

Making the total expenses of the Department for that half year \$1,495,828 86

This sum, after deducting the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a deficit for the six months ending 31st December, 1833, of \$20,391 58

To this sum add the deficit existing on the 1st July, 1833, \$195,208 40

And the balance of the debt against the Department beyond the amount of its available funds, was, on the 1st of January, 1834, \$315,599 98

From the 1st of January, 1834, the retrenchments in the transportation of the mail, stated in my Report of last year, began to take effect; and from that period, the revenues of the Department have exceeded its expenses.

The gross amount of postages was, from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1834, \$1,448,269 69

Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices, within the same period, amounted to \$461,433 64

Incidental expenses of the Department for the same time amounted to 30,300 36

The transportation of the mail from January 1 to June 30, 1834, amounted to 909,028 43

Making the total expenses of the Department for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1834, \$1,400,762 45

This sum deducted from the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a revenue beyond the amount of expenses for the half year from January 1, 1834, of

This sum deducted from the deficit existing January 1, 1834,

Reduce the balance of debt

which existed against the Department on the 1st July, 1834,

to \$268,002 74

Such was the financial condition of the Department on the 1st day of July last. The amount of this debt has been continually diminishing to the present time, and it continues to diminish in an increased ratio.

On the 1st day of July, 1834, the balance of the account with Banks was \$398,616 90 against the Department, consisting of loans, \$275,000, and over checks to the amount of \$123,616 90.

In this statement, the difference between loans and over checks is rather nominal than essential.

When over-checks are mutually agreed upon to a certain definite amount as a standing order, they are called loans, but when they vary indefinitely as to time and amount, they are called over checks. In either case they are debts due from the Department to Banks.

This amount of balance against the Department has been considerably reduced since the first of July last.

On the 1st day of the present month it stood as follows:

Amount due for loans from Banks, \$275,000 00

Amount of over-checks, November 1, 1834, 55,980 09

Making together the sum of \$330,969 09

On the same day the balances of Bank deposits in favour of the Department, containing the amount of cash on hand, amounted to

Making the actual balance of the accounts with Banks, against the Department, on the 1st November, 1834,

249,037 75

This estimate is exclusive of the offices of the Attorney General, Adjutant General, Commissary General, Inspector General, Quarter Master General; Paymaster General, and Superintendent of the Patent Office, all of whom have the privilege of franking. It is also estimated that the number of free letters passing under the frank of members of Congress, amounts to 8000 a day during the session.

If the correspondence of the offices above-mentioned, which are not embraced in the estimate, and the postage fairly estimated which would be chargeable on the correspondence of members of Congress, if not free, should be added to the statement, it is believed that the annual amount of free letters would not fall short of a million of dollars, exclusive of the correspondence of the Post Office Department itself.

This is an annual contribution by the Department to the Government.

Through the amount of revenue arising from postages for the year ending June 30, 1834, did not equal the estimate, yet there was a considerable increase above the amount of the preceding year. The gross amount of postages for the year ending June 30, 1833, was \$2,616,706 27

For the year ending June 30, 1834 it was

2,823,538 27

Making an increase in the gross amount of

\$207,168 70

The net amount of postages, after deducting commissions to postmen, and the contingent expenses of their offices, was, for the year ending June 30, 1833, \$1,790,254 65

For the year ending June 30, 1834 it was

1,927,644 44

Making an increase in the net proceeds of

\$137,389 79

The finances of the Department continue to be in an improving condition, and the solicitude which has been shown to obtain small contracts, the reduced rates at which they have been taken for the Southern Section, and the zeal with which contractors generally persevere in their services to the Department, furnish ample demonstration that its credit is unimpaired.

The number of the post offices in the United States, was, on the 1st of July last, 10,693, being an increase of 566 over the number reported last year.

The annual amount of transportation has been but slightly varied since my last report. The mail is now carried in steam and steam boats about 16,900,000 miles a year; and on horseback, and in sulky, about 8,600,000 miles making together about 25,500,000 miles a year.

The celerity of the mail should always be equal to the most rapid transit of the traveller; and that which shortens the time of communication, and facilitates the intercourse between distant places, is like bringing them nearer together. While it affords convenience to men of business, it tends to counteract local prejudices, by enlarging the sphere of acquaintance.

It perpetuates existing friendships, and creates new ones, by which the bonds of union are strengthened, and the happiness of society promoted. These considerations have always had their full weight upon my mind in making improvements in mail operations.

The multiplication of railroads in different parts of the country promises within a few years, to give great rapidity to the movements of travellers; and it is a subject worthy of enquiry, whether measures may not now be taken to secure the transportation of the mail upon them. Already have the mail roads between Frenchtown, in Maryland, and Newcastle, in Delaware, and between Camden and Ambler, in New Jersey, afforded great and important facilities to the transmission of the great Eastern mail. The rail-road between this city and Baltimore will soon be completed, and distance from the post office in this place to that of Baltimore, will not be materially varied from the present road, 36 miles.

From Baltimore by Post Depots, in Maryland, to Coatesville, in Pennsylvania, the line for a rail-road is located, and the stock subscribed for its completion; and from Coatesville to Philadelphia a rail-road is made and in operation.

The distance between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on this road, will be 117 miles, about 18 miles greater than the present land route. From Philadelphia to Trenton bridge, about 28 miles, the rail-road is nearly completed, and from New Brunswick, in New Jersey, to Jersey City, on the west side of the Hudson River, opposite the city of New York, 30 miles, the rail-road is in a state of progress. When these works shall be completed, the only interval will be between Trenton and New Brunswick, about 26 miles, to complete an entire rail-road between this place and the city of New York; and it can-

not be supposed that the enterprising State of New Jersey will long delay to perfect a communication of such great importance, passing through most of her larger and most flourishing towns.

When this shall be done, the whole distance between this city and New York, on a continuous rail-road, will not exceed 240 miles; and the journey may be performed at all times with certainty, allowing ample time for stopping at important places on the road, in 16 hours, and ordinarily in a shorter period.

If provision can be made to secure the regular transportation of the mail upon this, and upon other railroads which are constructing, and in some instances already finished, it will be of great utility to the public; otherwise, these corporations may become exorbitant in

and Mr. White, of Florida, for other purposes
communicated to me by the speaker before the
Speaker laid before the House, a letter from the
Secretary of the Treasury transmitting his annual report
to the Senate, and 100 copies to be printed
in the Senate, and also other documents from the Secretary of the Treasury
communicated by the speaker, and laid upon
the table. A message in writing was received from the
President of the United States, which was read and re-
ferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs (the same
was received by the Senate). The House then, on
the motion of Mr. Mann, of New York, adjourned until
Wednesday, the 8th instant.

THE PIRATES.

In Boston Confine contains the following remarks,
regarding the result of the late trial in that city—
“The whole transaction, from its inception to the
verdict of the Jury, has been one of the most
extraordinary in the annals of crime. An American ves-
sel was encumbered by pirates, in the midst of the ocean,
of miles from land, and for eight days the
concerned knew to the contrary, as far as a
vessel could be expected to know. The American crew were driven
by force, maimed with instant death by fearful odds,
and at all points, against them, compelled to give up
the vessel, as upon the nautical
pirates wanting cut the sails and rigging; break
hammers; destroy the compass; collect the most
useless materials at hand; apply the torch; leave
in this deplorable condition, reported to their own
vessel, taking the boat of the American vessel
as they did not want—scuttle it in sight of the
captain from his own cabin window, and then sail
away, with the manifest intention of burning the
vessel while locked down below! This is the
statement of facts, as abundantly proved on the
trial.”

readers will remember a few days since, that I and unquesionable evidence
Sarah Maria Cornell, of Thursday last,
alluding to the
unquestioned facts, that
“Had such a
would have been pro-
yet we hear nothing
Republican. The pro-
mation is erroneous.”

ing Mirror.

1.

INGS IN CONGRESS.

ed, at the Capital, the
Third Congress. We per-

under the foregoing heading,
synopsis of the events of
occurred especially with
interposed with such as

its as the political scenes
metropolis, are constantly in

the seat of the General Q-

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and numerous other ob-

jects to point out will be

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Mirrored in Two Edi-

your terribly in a dead

Congress from Monday, has

both houses adjourned as

very important. On Mon-

day, the 2d, the 3d, and

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GREAT NATIONAL WORK.
AMERICAN MAGAZINE.
Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings. By the Boston Bewick Company.

The success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable in its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Land-scape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an increasing series of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNTER, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Court St., Boston, July 17.

* Editors throughout the United States who will give the above Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers, shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

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

October 28th, 1834.

An application by petition of Nathan Shiple, administrator with the will annexed, of John McMullen, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and 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 of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John McMullen, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereto, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of October, 1834.

NATHAN SHIPLEY, Adm'r.
With the will annexed.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody as a Runaway on the 28th August 1834. A negro man who calls himself John Gross, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Washington of St. Mary's county; said fellow is about five feet six inches high, of yellowish complexion, bushy head of hair, no perceptible flesh marks; his clothing consists of Osnaburg shirt and trowsers, old shoes, and that much worn; he has also other old clothing, and produces a pass, which no doubt is forged. His owner is requested to pay charges and take him from jail, he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

R. WELCH of Ben.
Shff. A. A. County.

Sept. 1834.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber living on the Head of South River A. A. County, on the 10th inst. a negro man named NICK who calls himself NICK JOHNSON; the said fellow is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or ten inches high, black complexion, wide mouth and thick lips and when spoken to has a smile on his countenance, no marks received except a cut on the fore finger of the left hand. I will give the above reward if taken and lodged in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid it brought home.

STEPHEN BEARD.

South River, Nov. 18.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Anne Arundel county as a runaway, Nov. 2, 1834, a negro man who calls himself

ELLIA ROBERTS,

and says he is free born, and was raised at Bear Landing on Pokonoke river, in Dorchester county, on the eastern shore of Maryland—his complexion black, about 27 years of age, five feet six inches high,—clothing cloth trowsers and roundabout, old flur' hat, and coarse shoes and stockings. If not free, the owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. Given under my hand this 26th Nov. 1834.

R. WELCH of Ben.
Shff. A. A. county

Dec. 4.

THE SACRED CLASSICS.

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

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

or **CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.**

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

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

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

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

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

or, **CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:**

With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY

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

AND

THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

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

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has, through a variety of circumstances, been 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 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, Morals, &c. 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 characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprising a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

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

The work will be handsomely printed in Folio-scap 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, Cudworth, Thomas & Kempis, Burne, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Foxton, Doddridge, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Justin, Farnham, Hoskyns, Hale, Sutcliffe, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Chillingworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skilton, Watts, Lowth, Romaine, Waterland, Whitchurch, Balguy, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whately, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merick, &c. &c.

The FOREIGN QUARTERLY occupies a neutral ground in Politics, and is devoted to continental literature.

The WESTMINSTER is but little known in his country. It may be considered as the associate of the Radicals, and the much inferior to Bentham. It represents the principles largely already adopted in England, and is increasing in the United States.

The numbers will be put to press immediately after they shall be received from Europe; and will contain the entire matter of the above work, making four annual volumes of upwards of six hundred pages.

They will be executed in as good style, and in printed in a shape but little differing from that of the European editions.

The price will be 88 per annum, payable three months after the delivery of the first number. The English copies cannot be had for less than \$50. Of the three at present republished, two of them alone cost \$10.

A individual procuring four subscribers, and remitting \$30 on the receipt of the first Number, will be allowed an additional copy.

Subscription papers to be returned, and all communications to be addressed, post paid, to Theodore Foster, Albany, N. Y.

Oct. 16.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

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

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

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

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

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

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

ANDREW McLAUGHLIN, to distribute his estate BY LOT.

This property is among the most valuable in Maryland, situated in the prosperous, healthy, and romantic village of Ellicott's Mills, ten miles from the city of Baltimore, upon the Western Turnpike, and 13 miles upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, where all the cars, to and from the west, stop at breakfast and dine.

A small sum of Tickets have been sold to warrant the assurance to the public, that it will positively be drawn TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library which is published every week, at 85 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

PROPOSALS

TO REPUBLISH THE LONDON, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN AND WESTMINSTER QUARTERLY REVIEWS, FOR \$ PER ANNUM.

THE above Journals are already so well known to the public, that little need be said of their respective merits.

The well sustained reputation of the London QUARTERLY, not only as an able defender of true principles, and the old order of things but as the wisest and most entertaining of Reviews, will always command the attention of the literary and scientific.

The EDINBURGH, celebrated for the vigor, learning and acuteness which its articles display, conducted by some of the principal men of the modern Athens, is an equally powerful champion of the moderate Reform party.

The FOREIGN QUARTERLY occupies a neutral ground in Politics, and is devoted to continental literature.

The WESTMINSTER is but little known in his country. It may be considered as the associate of the Radicals, and the much inferior to Bentham. It represents the principles largely already adopted in England, and is increasing in the United States.

The numbers will be put to press immediately after they shall be received from Europe; and will contain the entire matter of the above work, making four annual volumes of upwards of six hundred pages.

They will be executed in as good style, and in printed in a shape but little differing from that of the European editions.

The price will be 88 per annum, payable three months after the delivery of the first number. The English copies cannot be had for less than \$50. Of the three at present republished, two of them alone cost \$10.

A individual procuring four subscribers, and remitting \$30 on the receipt of the first Number, will be allowed an additional copy.

Subscription papers to be returned, and all communications to be addressed, post paid, to Theodore Foster, Albany, N. Y.

Oct. 16.

Subscriptions received at this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is authorized to settle all claims against the estate of the Rev. John G. Blanchard, deceased, and to receive all monies due to said estate. Persons having Books which belonged to the deceased are requested to deliver them immediately to

TH. L. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against A. Gunning or in any other way trespassing on any part of my Farm.

November 19.

C. C. BRICE.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

DUFF GREEN.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

1st. Insurance on Lives.

2d. Purchase and Sale of Annuities.

3d. Receiving Endowments.

4th. Receiving Money in Trust.

5th. The Management of Trust Estates.

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

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28

20 REWARD.

S FRAYRE, away from the subscriber living at Curtis Creek Furnace, on the 2d of October, THREH HORSES; a black Horse about 16 hands high, 9 years old; a bay Horse 16 hands high, 8 years old; and a chestnut sorrel 15 hands high, 5 years old. Any person or persons finding the said Horses and bringing them to Curtis Creek Furnace, or to the Old Hay Scale Tavern, sign of the Swan, in Old Town, Baltimore, shall receive the above reward.

EDWARD BROWN.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX.

ANNAPOLEIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1834.

NO. 51.

Printed and Published by
JONAS GREEN,
the Brick Building on the Public
Circle.

Price—Three Dollars per annum.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the undersigned trustee, will offer public sale on FRIDAY the 26th day of December next, at 11 o'clock M. at the residence of John Mercer, Esq. on West River, consisting of Men, Women and children, terms of Sale will be cash to be paid at the day of sale, or satisfaction thereof by the purchaser. If payment is delayed until the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to pay interest from the day of sale.

VALUABLE NEGROES,

consisting of Men, Women and children, terms of Sale will be cash to be paid at the day of sale, or satisfaction thereof by the purchaser. If payment is delayed until the day of sale, the purchaser will be required to pay interest from the day of sale.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.

Dec. 4.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The undersigned commissioners appointed by Saint Mary's County Court, to sell and divide the real estate of Joseph Head, deceased, late of Saint Mary's county, according to the provisions of the acts of assembly in such case made and provided, hereby give notice to all concerned, that shall meet at John Barnes' Tenant premises, on THURSDAY the fifth of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed in the business for which are appointed.

B. GOUGH,
THOS. W. GOUGH, Comrs
W. WOODWARD.

Dec. 4.

WILLIAM BRYAN,

Merchant Tailor.

Has just received a full dozen assortments of CLOTHS, CASSIMMERS and VESTS, very superior in quality, and variety indeed, all of which he is determined to sell. His shop is kept in the house of Washington G. Tuck, Esq. next door to Mrs. Hart & Franklin's store. He will be up week at the shortest notice, and is most and most fastidious tailer. Gentlemen are invited to encourage him who do well to him.

Dec. 4.

NEW IMPORTATION.

GEORGE MCNEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
has just received a LARGE & HAND
SOME assortment of

LOTHS CASSIMMERS AND VESTING,
the latest importation and style, which
invites his friends and the public to call
and examine.

ALSO:

A supply of GLOVES, STOCKS, CUL-
MARS, SUSPENDEAS, SILK HOSE, &
DEC. 4, 1834.

SILVER-WARE'S SALE.

Twenty items of sundry wares of fine facins, is sold out of Anne-Arundel County Court, and to me directed, against the goods of chattels, lands and tenements, of Upton D. Welch, at suit of James Sykes Christian, Reuben Worrell, Joshua Dryden, and Benson Kyle, I have seized and in execution all the right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, both at law and equity, of said Upton D. Welch, of, in all those tracts or parts of tracts of land and premises, called the Last Shift, Shipley's Search, Shipley's Contention, one tract, called Farm in a better shape, containing in the whole, three hundred and fifteen acres of land, more or less, being the land and premises at present occupied by Upton D. Welch, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, near Sykesville, also one other tract of land, called John's Last Shift, containing two hundred acres of land more or less, and one other tract called, Lot No. 2, containing one hundred and ninety acres of land, more or less, also the following Negroes, one Negroe man by the name of Solomon, one ditto woman named Ann, one ditto man Rachel, and her two children, Jeph and Thomas, also sundry Stock, Horses, Cattle, and a number of Hogs, Plantation Utensils, among which is an excellent Waggon and Geer; and on Wednesday, 31st Dec. instant, at the residence of the said Upton D. Welch, I shall proceed to sell the same, or such part thereof as may be necessary to discharge the debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

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

Dec. 4.

CASH IN MARKET,

FOR ONE HUNDRED NE-

GRONES of both sexes, from 10 to

30 years of age. I will give more

for that number of slaves than any

other Purchaser in the market, or

that may come. All communications will be

promptly attended to if left at James Hunter's

Hotel, Annapolis, at which place the subsci-

ber can be found.

WILLIAM HOOVER.

Dec. 4.—3m.

POETRY.

THE HISTORY OF A LIFE.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Day dawned. Within a curtained room,
Filled, to faintness, with perfume,
A lady lay, at point of doom.
Day closed. A child had seen the light;
But for the lady, fair and bright,
She rested in undreaming night!
Spring came. The lady's grave was green
And, near it, oftentimes was seen
A gentle boy, with thoughtful mien.
Years fled. He wore a manly face,
And struggled in the world's rough race,
And won, at last, a lofty place.
And then—he died! . . . Behold before us,
Humanity's poor sum and story—
Life—Death—and (all that is) Glory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUNDAY ON BOARD OF A "BAN-OT-YAC."

From the "King's Own."

"Among the millions who, on the hallowed and appointed day, lay aside their worldly occupations, to bow the knee to the Giver of all Good, directing their orisons and their thoughts to one mercy beaming power, like so many rays of light concentrated into one focus, I know no class of people in whose breasts the feeling of religion is more deeply implanted, than the occupants of that glorious specimen of daring ingenuity, a Man-of-War.

"It is through his works that the Almighty is most sincerely revered, through them that his infinite power is with deepest humility acknowledged. The most forcible arguments, the most pathetic eloquence from the pulpit, will not affect so powerfully the mind of man, as the investigation of a blade of grass, or the mechanism of the almost imperceptible insect. It is, you see, the Teign on mankind in general, how strong must be the impressions on those who occupy their business in great waters! These men then, the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the stars." They beamed him in all his magnificence, in all his beauty, in all his wrath, in all his vastness, in all his variety. Unassisted by theory, they practically feel that God is great, and their worship, although dumb, is sincere.

"I am aware, that it is the idea of many, that such have little or no religion; and therefore do I conclude, when thrown on shore, a certainly strong argument in support of this opinion; but they must not so hastily judge. Those who are constantly exposed to the world, and exposed to its afflictions, are subject to continual strange, a gnostique impressions, which they are more inclined to resist, as temptation so rapidly succeeds temptation, that one destroys the other—falling from their reputation before they have had time to mature their convictions. But in our floating monasteries, where rigid discipline and active duties allow only the thoughts to ramble, to that society which never has been intended to be abandoned, the passions are naturally impelled towards that world, whose temptations are so much increased by long and unnatural seclusion.

"In the mountain lake, whose waters are daily increasing, all is unruled till their own weight has forced its boundaries, and the roar of cataract sweeps every thing before it. Such is the licentious and impious nether world of the sailor on shore.

"But on board he is a different being, and it appears as if he were without sin and without guile. Let these, then, who turn away at his occasional intemperance be careful how they judge. They may thank God that they are not as that publican, and yet be less justified, when weighed in that balance, where, though Justice eyes the beam, Mercy is permitted to stand by, and throw into the scale her thousand little grains to counterpose the mass of guilt.

"Religion in a sailor (I mean by the term, common sailor,) is more of an active than a passive feeling. It does not consist in reflection or self-examination. It is, in essentials that respect to the Deity is manifest. Witness the Sunday on board of a Man-of-War.

"The care with which the decks are washed, the hauling taut and neat coiling down of the ropes, the studied cleanliness of person most of which duties are performed on other days, but on this day are executed with an extra precision and attention on the part of the seamen, because it is Sunday. Then the quiet deorum voluntarily observed; the attention to Divine Service, which would be a pattern to a congregation on shore; the little knots of men collected, in the afternoon, between the guns, listening to one who reads some serious books; or the solitary quarter-master pouring over his thumb'd Testament, as he communes with himself—all prove that sailors have a deep-rooted feeling of religion. I once knew a first-lieutenant receive a severe rebuke from a ship's company. This officer, observing the men scattered listlessly about the forecastle and waist of a frigate on a fine Sunday evening, ordered the fiddler up, that they might dance. The ship's company thanked him for his kindness, but stated that they had not been accustomed to dance on that day, and requested that the music might be kept below.

"The Sunday on board of a Man-of-War has another advantage over the Sabbath on shore. It is hallowed throughout. It com-

mences with respect and reverence, and it ends with the same. There is no ale-house to resort to, where the men may become intoxicated, no allurement of the senses to disturb the calm repose of the mind, the practical veneration of the day which bestows upon it a moral beauty."

THE FRENCH OFFICER.

"Well, said I to myself, getting into the diligence to go from Havre to Paris, a pretty day I will have of it, to be crammed from sunrise till sunset in a jolting prison, face to face with a parcel of folks I have never laid my eyes on before."

To tell the truth, I was in a mood for grumbling, and on looking at my companions, I saw nothing to soften it. They were well dressed to be sure, but there was a general air of coldness, distance, restraint, that promised badly.

"What are we waiting for? I inquired, rather pettishly, of the conducteur.

"Only for Colonel Austin, and it wants a few minutes of the time. Ay, yonder he comes."

Hardly was the word said, before a genteel, elegantly formed man, in a military dress and a blue Spanish cloak, made his appearance. In spite of large black eyes and mustaches, the smile on a handsome mouth, with ivory teeth, indicated habitual gaiety and good humor.

"Ah, gentlemen," said he, looking round on taking his seat, "I am glad to see we are full. A diligence is a dull affair, which nothing can make tolerable but good company."

The blue devils took flight in a minute. The officer had made his remarks in such a pleasant tone, that it seemed immediately to banish the reserve and awaken the kind feeling of every one, and the next moment we were as merry as if we had been over the bottle of champagne. The colonel was the life of the party; witty and easy, at the same time well informed and polite.

The diligence moved on rapidly, and we evidently turned round a hill that overthrew the rive, one of the passengers cried out, "There is Cindecker! what a beautiful landscape!" In a moment every eye was directed through the windows, and fixed in admiration. It was, indeed, a lovely prospect—the valley below, swelling in gentle undulations, was covered with wheat and rye fields in their tenderest green, and far away rose corn hills in striped blue. Not a fence, or hedge, or hedge row broke the wide-spread sea of verdure, but here and there wooded spots with lofty trees, like islands, and white cottages sprinkled over the scene, close like so many distant oaks. Just over the feet glided on the river, trout, eel and salmon, which, here making a short, and last, most of the valley on its course. The day was one of the sweetest to gaze at; to picture-trees became clear, without being dazzling; with a few light, white clouds now and then skimming across the sun, and varying the tints of the landscape beneath. One handsome officer, who had hitherto been on the life of the party by his wit, intelligence, and good humor, sank back in his seat, with his hand passed over his eyes.

The diligence rattled on through the town, accosted a hill beyond, and entering a road, bordered on either side by formal rows of apple trees, the pastoral landscape disappeared behind us. Once, and only once, as our lumbering vehicle was passing through the town, the officer looked suddenly out of the window, and convulsively shrinking back, resumed his former position. I know not how it was, but his sudden and incomprehensible tertiarity seemed contagious. Even the utter impropriety and indecency of such conduct as often struck me. As I was impatiently ruminating, she commenced in the same soft voice the song from *Trilby Lucretia*. "Heute," I listened till she had concluded the first verse. Then taking up the tune, I sang loud enough for her to hear, the second verse, where Trilby replies to Jenny. Her voice immediately paused, and after a few light foot-steps and gentle movements, I heard no farther noise in her chamber. I listened long and eagerly and then reflected with compunction that I had taken an unwarrantable liberty in breathing one accent to a strange lady in her bed-room.

"It must have been very late, when wearied more in mind than body, I threw myself without undressing, on the bed. As for sleep I had no expectation of it. I did sleep, however—a sleep I shall never forget. Frequently I was awakened by sudden starts, and when I slumbered again, I was surrounded by strange forms and faces, that stared frightenedly at me, and shouted in my ear. My dreams eventually assumed greater distinctness on my senses. I seemed to hear tumultuous voices, the roaring of drums, the ringing of bells, and occasionally peals like thunder; I felt oppressed by the glare of light. Even now, I am conscious of having suffered much in the throes of that deep and feverish sleep. A noise like thunder, and a violent vibration startled me from my uneasy couch, and I sprang on the floor, looking around me with half-scarred sense; my dreams still continued, for I heard the shouts and screams of hundred of voices, the drums rolled their alarms as on the eve of battle;numorous bells clang'd forth their jangling notes; and the room glared red with rapid flashes, as if illuminated by the bursting of a volcano. Accustomed to danger, I soon collected myself, I approached the window, and saw that the town was on fire, and that the conflagration was raging around the very spot where I was sleeping. It was the blowing up of a house in the vicinity that had suddenly aroused me." The wind blew high, and the flame, rolling on in broad sheets, was spread from house to house. My hotel was evidently burning. It may well be supposed that I did not gaze long; I rushed towards my door, but at the very moment I recollect the lady near me. I paused—I confess it—but it was only a pause—whether I should not save myself. "What, leave a helpless woman! never! I knocked violently at the door; that was not a time for ceremony—I tried with all my strength to force an entry; but in vain; the door resisted my utmost efforts. Meanwhile the light became more and more bright, and the noise of the crowd increased below, as if nearer and more numerous. I sprang to my door, and found it closed. I remembered well, locking it before going to bed, and taking the key out, but had utterly forgotten where I had put it. After attempting to burst it open with my foot, I es-

sayed with a chair; and then a table, till both were shivered into fragments, without as much as shaking the solid fastenings. I relaxed my exertions, exhausted and bathed in perspiration.—Once more I went to the window to try to ascertain my exact situation. I discovered that the conflagration was rapidly hemming me in, and that they were actively playing the fire engines, and now and then blowing up houses to try to arrest its progress. As I could see by the light that the street below was crowded with people, I determined to call for assistance. The windows closed by a construction that I did not understand, and my efforts to open them were unavailing. In my impatience, I dashed both hands through the panes of glass, and though severely cut by them, I felt no pain at the time. The smoke poured in so dense, and hot through the aperture I had made, that I had to retire; but reaching the window a second time, I called loudly for aid. Amid the clamor of voices and the roar of the flames, a cannon could scarcely have been heard. I hollered till I was aware that it was in vain, and the stifling vapor drove me from my position.

"The room began to be oppressively hot, and the flow parched my fest. I had faced death in a hundred battle-fields, and feared it not; but to die thus amid excruciating and protracted torments! I sank down on my bed in despair. The black smoke that had rushed against my window was now mingled with gushes of dark red flame, that shivered the remaining panes, and covered the room with a murky cloud. "Good heavens!" I exclaimed, "it is all over! I have nothing to do but die like a man." My eyes, exasperated by the vapor, were filled with tears, and I could no longer distinguish objects; my body was searching, and I panted for breath, inhaling, at every respiration a poisoned atmosphere. At this time a loud splash rattled through the shattered panes, and I was deluged with a shower of water. The fire engines were playing on the house, and the streams penetrated my chamber. By the sudden effusion of cold water, I was restored to life, and with it to hope. The air of the room was now clear and freshened. Once more I arose, resolved to make another effort at preservation. I seized the tongs and poker, and tried to force back the locks of the two doors. My strength seemed to increase with my desperation. I toiled till the skin was rubbed from my before lacerated hands, and they were bathed in blood. It was all useless, and hope died thoroughly within me. Almost fainting, I staggered back against the wall. In that position I saw my reflection in a Psyche, and in spite of my absorbing situation, I was appalled at my appearance. My eyes were haggard and blood-shot, my hair, bedewed with perspiration, hung in lank spikes, my lips were blacked and parched, and the pallidness of my skin was frightfully contrasted with spots of soot, and streaks of gore from my bleeding hands.

"While in this state I was startled by a voice quite near me, which I immediately knew for that of my fair fellow traveller, warbling exquisitely, in a soft under-tone, the beautiful "Nel Corpo," from the opera of Iolide. For a moment I experienced a thrill of satisfaction that a human being was awake, and so near me. On examination, I found that there was a door between my room and hers, apparently long nailed up and disused. Two or three times I was on the point of tapping, and of attempting a conversation, but the utter impropriety and indecency of such conduct as often struck me. As I was impatiently ruminating, she commenced in the same soft voice the song from *Trilby Lucretia*. "Heute," I listened till she had concluded the first verse. Then taking up the tune, I sang loud enough for her to hear, the second verse, where Trilby replies to Jenny. Her voice immediately paused, and after a few light foot-steps and gentle movements, I heard no farther noise in her chamber. I listened long and eagerly and then reflected with compunction that I had taken an unwarrantable liberty in breathing one accent to a strange lady in her bed-room.

"The officer's countenance fell, but he immediately regained an appearance of composure.

"I have no reason, gentlemen," said he, "to make any mystery; and perhaps my involuntary conduct requires an explanation. I was in that town once before, and the sudden memory of it brought to memory one of the most eventful and awful scenes of my life—one which I cannot even think of now without shuddering. I would detail what, after five years, has lost little of its original intensity, did I not fear to tire you."

We all begged him earnestly to proceed, as we well perceived it was no ordinary circumstance that had produced such enduring effects on one of his temperaments.

"Five years ago, then," said the officer, "I was on my way from Paris to Havre, to join my regiment, the diligence, in passing through Couton, took in an old gentleman and his daughter, whose whole air and appearance bore the stamp of birth and education. I occupied a back seat, and as they entered, I alternately offered it to both of them; but they declined, coldly, though politely. The other seats were filled with young officers, destined for the same place as myself. They were all strangers to me; yet, as there is a kind of free-masonry among military men,

sayed with a chair; and then a table, till both were shivered into fragments, without as much as shaking the solid fastenings. I relaxed my exertions, exhausted and bathed in perspiration.—Once more I went to the window to try to ascertain my exact situation. I discovered that the conflagration was rapidly hemming me in, and that they were actively playing the fire engines, and now and then blowing up houses to try to arrest its progress. As I could see by the light that the street below was crowded with people, I determined to call for assistance. The windows closed by a construction that I did not understand, and my efforts to open them were unavailing. In my impatience, I dashed both hands through the panes of glass, and though severely cut by them, I felt no pain at the time. The smoke poured in so dense, and hot through the aperture I had made, that I had to retire; but reaching the window a second time, I called loudly for aid. Amid the clamor of voices and the roar of the flames, a cannon could scarcely have been heard. I hollered till I was aware that it was in vain, and the stifling vapor drove me from my position.

"The room began to be oppressively hot, and the flow parched my fest. I had faced death in a hundred battle-fields, and feared it not; but to die thus amid excruciating

was as weak as a child, but the disease was conquered. I had made many attempts to question my attendants, and they as often positively refused to talk with me. When they saw me really convalescent, my queries were satisfied. How had I been saved? Who had thought of the stranger, when every one was intent on his own safety and that of his property? Who but woman, weak, timid woman who careless to the impulses of ambition, perils all when she can serve humanity!

My lovely neighbour had been awakened by her father a few minutes before, and hurried off to a place of safety. As soon as the inmates of the hotel were assembled, and she saw that one was missing, that I was not there, she beseeched the firemen, the landlord, the officers, her old father to save me. They declared with one voice, that the attempt was useless—madness. Hardly had her father left her to look after his trunks, when again she begged and implored the firemen, until moved by her tears and a full purse, two of the strongest and most resolute offered to go. But who was to show them the way? Before the question could well be asked, she rushed before them, while a scream was heard from every one near her. She led the way to the room she had so lately occupied, now almost as dark as night with smoke. The firemen receded till they saw her still press on. A sturdy blow from their axes, and the door flew in snivels. A giant rushing in, tugged my lifeless body on his shoulders, while at the same time his companion had to catch and bear off the heroic girl, who had sunk on the floor the moment she had seen my prostrate form. And where is my preserver? I exclaimed, when I had heard the history. She is in the same hotel where you are at present, said the physician, shut with her delicate frame, her convalescence cannot be as rapid as yours.

The first use, you may be assured, that I made of my returning health, was a visit to whom I owed every thing. With my ardent gratitude, I sought her, even in my amazement; had I found her less than a very slender amanuensis as it was, I found her a giant. I will relate you with the details of what you will call a mawkish love story of a man's love for a woman. Suffice it to say, that until now, which does not make my blood run cold, made me what I still am—a happy husband!

Argus of Maryland.

ANASTASIA: Thursday, December 18, 1834.

EXECUTIVE EXECUTIVE.

A meeting of the Executive Council, 14th, and will take place on Wednesday the 24th instant.

THOS. CULBRETH, C.P.C.,
to the Council.

ST. JOHNS COLLEGE.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 12, 1834.

An EXAMINATION of the several Classes in this institution will take place at the College on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 22d days of the present month. The hours of Examination will be from 9 o'clock A. M. till one o'clock; and from 3 till 5 P. M. The friends of the College, generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS, President,

Ward's Circumiting Library.

Subscribers in Annapolis, and vicinity, are notified, that the annual subscription will become due on the 1st of January next, when payment, in advance, will be expected.

Those who desire "The Companion" to the above work, will please leave their names with the Agent.

The price for both, to original subscribers to the Library, will be six dollars.

The undersigned, passengers on board of the Packet Ship George Barber, on the passage from Annapolis to Baltimore, request Captain John Sands to accept their thanks for the seaman-like manner in which he managed his vessel during the severe gale of yesterday, and the skill and good judgment he displayed in carrying her into harbour, and for his attention to their comfort and safety, at the time of the greatest peril.

JON. RIDGELY, DAN'L. T. HYDE,
S. G. DONOHOE, JOHN H. HALL,
H. BABBED, ROBERT LICKING,
MAT. WHITE, W. R. BAZETON,
H. J. THOMPSON.

The ladies desire to unite in this expression of thanks to Capt. Sands.

Patapsco River, Dec. 9, 1834.

Court of Appeals, December Term, 1834.

Thursday, Dec. 11th—Present Buchanan C. J. and Stephen & Chambers, Judges.

On application George W. Nabb, Esq. of the city of Baltimore was admitted as an attorney of this court.

The argument of No. 14, Estep & Hall vs. Lasson vs. William Weems et al, was concluded by Brewer for the Appellants.

No. 15. Solomon G. Albert vs. Geo. Wilkins. This case was argued by V. H. Dorsey for the Appellant, and Brewer for the Appellee.

No. 18. Michael Ranahan vs. Wm. O'Neale Jr. This case was argued by Brewer for the Appellant, and Magruder for the Appellee.

No. 47. Gott & Wilson vs. Ann Carr. The argument of this case was commenced by Pinkney for the Appellants.

Friday, Dec. 12th—Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was concluded by Pinkney for the Appellants, and Ranahan for the Appellees.

On application Thomas Karney and John E. Howard, Esqrs. of the city of Annapolis, were admitted as attorneys of this court.

No. 53. Patrick Dougherty vs. Bernard McColgan. The argument of this case was commenced by McMahon for the Appellant.

Saturday, Dec. 13th—Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was concluded by McMahon for the Appellant, and Frick for the Appellee.

Monday, Dec. 15th—Present as on Saturday.

On motion of the Attorney General, the case of the State of Maryland vs. The Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, No. 143, was set for hearing on Tuesday the 30th of this month.

No. 40. James C. Solliman, et al. vs. Robert Taylor, et al. the argument of this case was commenced by Kennedy for the Appellants.

Tuesday, Dec. 16th—Present as yesterday. The above case was further argued by Gill and Mayer for the Appellees.

Wednesday, Dec. 17th—Present as yesterday, and Dorsay Judge.

The argument of the above case was concluded by Mayer for the Appellees, and Johnson for the Appellants.

We are pleased to learn, that Mrs. Mary Barney from this city, has been very successful in establishing her Female Seminary in Frederick, and that she is prepared to receive a limited number of young ladies as boarders. From the distinguished talents of this lady, we had good reason to presume that her efforts in Frederick would be crowned with success, but we were not prepared to have our expectations so soon realized—*Chronicle*.

The Ward Committees of Baltimore are now in the discharge of their duty of soliciting contributions on behalf of the sufferers by the late fire of Snow Hill. The following extract from the *Chronicle* of distress has just reached us.

American.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Fellow Countrymen.—A large portion of Snow Hill has made its appearance, to address you in behalf of the sorrows and wants of their unfortunate colleague.

The public press will have already apprised many of you in the report of the 24th ult., a considerable portion of the town, the centre of its business, its most valuable section, was consumed by fire. Its hotels, its public offices, and it gave two of its houses of merchandise, *in flames*. Notwithstanding one hundred stores of fabrics included by its lights, little of the business can now be heard within them, and few and far between are the shops of its handicraftsmen. If we except the houses in which but a few days since cheerful labour earned honest bread; or those which heretofore supplied the town and its neighbourhood with the necessities of comfort and elegance of life, heaps of ashes tell the tale. Instead of the industry, the consumer, i. property; the domestic happiness, to be seen two weeks ago, we now gaze upon solitary chimneys and ruined walls. It looks as though the curse of the Almighty had descended in fire. The awful agent has consumed more than thirty houses, of which seventeen were dwelling houses, and has been extinguished forever, or fifty-six chimneys.

Where are the men, women and children, who lately thronged the site of these ruins, and were then prosperous and happy? Somers sheltered, clothed and fed by charity. Some whose circumstances, two weeks since, were comfortable, must begin the labours of life afresh; younger persons mourn over blighted prospects, older ones, that the results of a life of toil, were consumed in one hour.

Not for ourselves, but for others, would we excite your sympathies, fellow citizens, we would not exaggerate, nor give a single colour to the picture, for the accuracy of which our community would not couch. We cannot estimate our loss in dollars and cents, nor proportion to the whole value of property in the village, that loss is enormous. We leave with you a statement of simple facts.

The residences, the food, the clothes of children and parents of young and old, of males and females, the goods of merchandises of large amounts in value; the libraries and offices of professional men; the shops, the tools, the working material of mechanics, are gone forever. Without the aid of our fellow citizens, Snow Hill must continue a heap of ruins, more painful to the eye of the beholder, than any similar sight in Maryland or perhaps in the United States.

We cannot conclude this paper without alluding in this public way, to a city of a sister State. In glowing terms, for our hearts indite them, we would thank Philadelphia for what she has done for us. The prompt and generous manner in which she has come to our relief, would alone entitle her to her very significant name.

By order of the Committee appointed by the people of Snow Hill to solicit and receive for, and distribute to the sufferers by the late fire at that place, donations which may be received from abroad.

JOHN S. MARTIN, Chairman.
IRVING PRINCE, Secretary.
Snow Hill, December 8, 1834.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

There was a large and beautiful specimen of this coal exhibited at the Internal Improvement Convention, such as we may expect to find in common use in this city when the canal reaches Cumberland. We have heard a fact, in connection with this coal, which serves to illustrate the great advantages it possesses over the coal used at Wheeling.

A gentleman who resided for a number of years in Wheeling consumed every year six hundred bushels of coal, in keeping several large fires always burning during the cold weather—and found on removing to Cumberland that, although he kept the same number of fires, he only consumed a little over three hundred bushels.

Should subsequent experiments go to demonstrate that one bushel of coal on this side of the Alleghany ridge, near Cumberland, is worth nearly two of that found on the Ohio river, the owners of the mine may reasonably expect to find a western as well as an east market for their coal so soon as the canal shall reach Pittsburgh. Some short time since, being in Cumberland, we had an opportunity of judging the merits of this coal for grates, and found that it made beautiful and pleasant fire, in every way equal if not superior to the anthracite.

The specimen in question was sent to James W. McCullough, Esq. of this city, by Capt. Blair, and was taken from his mine, near Jennings

run, in Allegany county, a few miles above Cumberland.—*Baltimore Chronicle*.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

A great sensation was produced in Southwark last evening, in consequence of the death of two individuals under circumstances of the most melancholy character—a young man and woman, devotedly attached to each other, it would seem, but between whom a quarrel had lately taken place, which led to the fatal event we are about to relate. It is stated that the body of the female was found, late in the afternoon, in the room of a house in the neighbourhood of South and Fifth streets, perfectly lifeless, and with the throat cut from ear to ear. Within a few feet lay the young man, in the last agonies of death, and with his throat also cut in a similar manner. He died shortly after the arrival of the physician. A case knife was on the floor between them. Both parties were quite young.—*Phil. Inq.*

PARTRIGES.

The Patterson N. J. Gazette of the 3d instant, advertises for 500 of these birds, offering a liberal price to protect them from the rigours of the coming winter, and let them out in the spring.

A man residing in Travers' Court, between Fifth and Sixth street, running from South to Shipton street, in a fit of jealousy, cut the throat of a girl named Mary Davis, yesterday afternoon, and then, with the same instrument, cut his own throat. They are both dead.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP UNITED STATES.

The U. S. frigate United States, Captain B. C. J. arrived at New York, on Wednesday night from the Mediterranean, having sailed from Malta on the 26th October, and passed the rock of Gibraltar on the 2d left at Mahon, the Delaware 74, Captain Nicholson, and U. S. sloop Stark, all well. The Join Adams, and the Marcelline on the 22d October. The Coal is held much subdivided at Mahon when the United States left.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commodore—H. E. Ballard, Esq.

Lieutenants—F. Buchanan, G. A. McGruder, S. O. Selfridge, A. K. Long, & S. S. Lee.

Officers—J. N. Todd.

Surgeon—S. Rapelye.

Chaplain—C. S. Stewart.

Sailing Master—F. W. Moore.

Second Master—S. A. Hunt.

Officers of Marines—Capt. Macleod and Lieutenant Young.

Assistant Surgeon—J. C. Spencer.

Schoonermaster—J. David.

Captain's Clerk—C. Goldsbrough.

Passed Midshipmen—Bache, Conroy, Cummings, Esquerry, Hooper, Kennedy, Lynch, McGruder, McDonnell, McNamee, Patcher, Richardson, Schenck, Tilghman, and Williamson.

Passenger's Clerk—J. J. Kendall.

Acting Boatman—J. Marsey.

Gunner—G. S. City.

Carpenter—P. Dee.

Sailmaker—J. Begg.

Passengers—Lieut. a. n. Ridgway, Wooley and Landry.

Passed Midshipman—Gillett and Midshipman Beverly.

From the New Bedford Mercury.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—We are indebted for an intelligent and highly respectable correspondent for the following communication which, for the information it contains, will be of much interest to seafarers:

Mr. Lindsey.—I herewith send you a description of a simple mode to make a temporary compass without the aid of a magnet. It may not be generally known to my sea-faring brethren, and might prove of great utility to some of them in situations where a compass could not be obtained, and where also, they are sometimes destroyed by lightning, which has happened to me twice in my experience. If it should be found worthy a place in your paper you are at liberty to insert. Yours, &c.

Fairhaven, Nov. 27, 1834.

Take a common sized nail-needle, break off the eye and about a quarter of an inch of point so as to present about the same surface at the opposite end, then take a common fire poker or an iron belt from field to one inch in diameter, and from two to three feet long, set it in a perpendicular position, then with a moderate sized hammer strike the upper end of the iron 10 or 12 smart taps in quick succession, then place the needle as quick as possible on the upper end of the iron also in an erect position, and give the needle several slight taps quickly, the lower end of the needle will become highly impregnated with north, and consequently the upper end will become equally so with a south polarity.

Then balance the needle on a convex watch crystal or on any smooth convex surface, or suspend it in balance with a fine thread of hair, or float it on a piece of cork in a basin of water, and it will tend immediately North and South, allowing for the variation of course.

CONSCIENTIOUS MISER.

An old Dutchman, named Shuan, who lived in one of the wretched hovels that stand in the rear of Sheriff street, died on Friday last of asthma, and a complication of other diseases. He was well known to be of a very obstinate and eccentric disposition; and, although he had been confined to his bed several weeks, he not only rejected all medical aid, but persisted to the last in his singular habit of sleeping in the whole of his wardrobe, which consisted chiefly of a pair of breeches, that at some remote era had been constructed of blue velvet, a sailor's jacket and a frieze over coat; which all exhibit accumulated proofs of the old man's attachment. On Wednesday he sent for Mr. Van Duerson, a respectable countryman of his residing in the neighbourhood, who had often given him charitable relief, and privately requested him to make his will. To this gentleman's great surprise he bequeathed various sums of money, amounting altogether to \$2,700, to children and grand children residing at Newark and Albany; and confidently informed him where this property was deposited. He

then narrated to Mr. Van Duerson the following remarkable facts in his history.

He stated that about 20 years ago he was a porter to a mercantile house in Hamburg, and, having been long in its employ, was frequently entrusted with considerable sums of money for conveyance to other establishments. In an hour of evil influence he was induced to violate his trust, and to abscond to this country with a large sum. Having arrived, he invested the greater part of it in the purchase of two houses which adjoined each other, and which before he had effected an insurance on them, were burnt to the ground. Considering this a judgment of heaven upon dishonesty, he determined to devote the remainder of his life to a severe course of industry and parsimony, with the single object in view of making full restitution to the persons whom he had injured or to their descendants.

He adopted another name, and, with the means he had left, commenced business in this city as a tobacconist; and although his trade was a retail one, and he had again suffered a heavy loss from fire, he had succeeded five years since, in acquiring sufficient property to accomplish his just and elevated purpose. He then, accordingly sold his stock in trade, and was preparing to transmit the necessary amount to Hamburg, where the mercantile firm he had founded still continues, when he learned that it had a branch establishment, or agency, existing at Philadelphia.

Thither he went, and paid the sum of \$14,000 being equivalent to the original sum he had embarked, with a certain rate of interest. The latter, however, was considerably returned to him by a son of one of the partners, and this, together with some surplus money, he has bequeathed as above stated. For the last five years he has lived in utter obscurity, and in severe accordance with his long-形成的 habits of parsimony.

His executor, Mr. Van Duerson, found the above named sum of \$3,700, principally in doublets. —*New York Courier*.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, December 10, 1834.

The Senate proceeded to the special order of business, being the election of the Standing Committee.

The Vice President announced that the several chairmen would be first chosen, and the ballots being taken, the result was as follows:

For the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Clay was elected.

For the Committee on Finance, Mr. Webster was elected.

the Contingent Re-
serves, Tomlinson and
on Engrossed Bill,
virs were elected
that on Monday next
produce a bill to pro-
of the sales of pol-
s, among the several
submitted to Monday next.

REPRESENTATIVES,
December 10, 1834.
ork, from the Com-
orted a bill amend-
Treasury, War, and
was read twice and com-
of the Whole on the
tions, submitted yes-
and agreed to:

Secretaries of the
council to the House
n as practicable, ex-
not heretofore com-
in place between him and
ank of the United States
Branch Drafts, and is re-
sued by that insti-
test of the bill draw-
nt by the Treasury Bu-

Jarvis,
Committee on Com-
re into the expediency
in the survey of the Can-
now in progress, the
of every Light-house,
and published; and that
I hereafter be erected,
respect to its public
ers and the Commander
rest the proposed site
recommendation of the Sec-
ary in his annual Report
ances.

the following resolu-
e, lies one day.
The Secretary of the Tre-
rected to send to this House
amount of money paid
Fund by all sources
in the District of Pa-
ct of Newport, and is
respectively, in the Ra-
the commencement of
the time when that
at the disposal of the
to amount, in like form,
er that time and before
the year 1828; and also
form, paid since that time
several sums expended
respectively, for the relief
cameron—showing its bal-
d fund, in each of said
at the several times it
ow the same may have

Mr. Bishop,
the Committee on the
d to inquire into the ex-
by law for designating
ourt of the United States
according to the mode now per-
st courts of law in the re-
resolution, offered by Mr.
ferred to lie on the table

The Secretary of War is
t to this House any ex-
eceived from the Com-
by the States of Mary-
Virginia, to receive per-
Road within the limit
eovatively; and to erect bill
furnish an estimate of the
which may be necessary
airs of the said road, agree-
ns of the laws of said States
ived the assent of Con-
orm the House what is the
on the road, how it
have been put on that part
located anew, under the
part of it which
ongoshala and Ohio re-
depth of metal is in his op-
e a permanent and ad-
an which has been ad-
Department.

consent, moved the fol-
at the Secretary of the Tre-
to report to this House—
quantity of public land has
sale in the several States
portion remains unsold, and
try, in the States and Ter-
, and how long the same
in each.

portion of the public land, off-
unction, has been be-
The House then adjourned.

INFUENZA.
This disease prevails generally in town and country.
We know of cures effected in a very short space of time
by a gentle purgative, and copious potions of flaxseed
tea afterwards. The following is a New York cure.

Harrisburg Chronicle.
One oz. extract liquorice, one oz. paregoric, one oz.
ammonial wine. Place the liquorice in a pint of water, simmer it down to half a pint, and when cold, add
the other, taking a swallow when the cough is trouble-
some."

From the Baltimore American of Yesterday.
The last mail brings intelligence of the reconciliation of the two great political parties into which South Carolina has been divided. Our regular Charleston paper by yesterday's mail are of the day on which the event is said to have taken place, at Columbia, and consequently do not furnish any particulars respecting it. The following account we find in the National Intelligencer of yesterday, derived, we presume, from private letters:

Important from South Carolina.—We hear, with the most heart-felt satisfaction, from the Seat of Government of that State, that complete reconciliation has taken place between the two parties in the Legislature, heretofore designated as the Union party and State rights' party. The test-oath, which has become a party of the Constitution, has been so explained, by those who have passed it, as to divest it of the exceptional character given to it by construction. The Opposition then waived their intention to resist it.—The bills proposed by the majority (to enforce the test act) familiarly called the Traision Bill and the Judiciary Bill, a pacification having been made, go of course by the board.

On the day of this pacification, and immediately after it, came on the election of Governor of the State—George McDowell was elected, and received the unanimous vote of the Union party as well as of the State rights' party. Who is there that does not rejoice in this restoration of concord in one of the great families of our Republic! For ourselves, it is a long time since we have heard of anything which has given us as much pleasure.

From the Boston papers of Friday.

TRIAL OF THE CONVENT RIOTERS.

At 10 o'clock the Jury returned into Court with a verdict for Guilty. Upon which declaration a loud burst of applause escaped from the audience, and the house for a few moments resounded with the claps and stampings of the assembly. Some of the officers sprang without the bar and arrested one John Flanders, and another person named Joseph M. Ford, who stood at the time near the bench—both of whom were brought to the bar and put upon their oaths to answer for the offence.

The first named stated that he was not aware of having committed any impropriety, and did not know the regulation of the court in this respect. Ford when called to answer stated, that he was never in court before when a verdict was declared, and seeing others do the same that was done by himself, thought it proper. The court under these considerations, and it being the first offence of the kind, ordered them to be discharged. At the same time Chief Justice Shaw remarked that any expression of applause or disapprobation made by any person present, on the declaration of a verdict hereafter, would cause such measures to be taken against the offenders as the law provided.

The prisoner (Fowler) was then discharged, and left the Court Room. The Attorney General then renewed his motion to have the remaining cases continued till the next term, and urged as a reason the recent expression of the public feeling on the subject. This was overruled by the Court, and Marvin M. Ray, Jr., Wm. Mason, and Sergeant Blissett, were placed at the bar for trial, and informed that they had a right to challenge each, 20 jurors presump-

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was as weak as a child, but the disease was conquered. I had made many attempts to question my attendants, and they as often positively refused to talk with me. When they saw me really convalescent, my queries were satisfied. How had I been saved? Who had thought of the stranger, when every one was intent on his own safety and that of his property? Who but woman, weak, timid woman who careless to the impulses of ambition, perils all when she can serve humanity!

"My lovely neighbour had been awakened by her father a few minutes before, and hurried off to a place of safety. As soon as the inmates of the hotel were assembled, and she saw that one was missing, that I was not there, she beseeched the firemen, the landlord, the officers, her old father to save me. They declared with one voice, that the attempt was useless—madness. Hardly had her father left her to look after his trunks, when again she begged and implored the firemen, until moved by her tears and a full purse, two of the strongest and most resolute offered to go. But who was to show them the way? Before the question could well be asked, she rushed before them, while a scream was heard from every one near her. She led the way to the room she had so lately occupied, now almost as dark as night with smoke. The firemen roared till they saw her still press on. A sharp blow from their axes, and the door flew in snivels. A fireman rushing in, laid my lifeless body on his shoulders, while at the same time his companion had to catch and bear off the heroic girl, who had sunk on the floor the moment she had seen my prostrate form. And where is my preserver? I exclaimed, when I had heard the history. 'She is in the same hotel where you are at present,' said the physician, but with her delicate frame, the physician cannot be as rapid as you.'

"The first use, you may rest assured, that I made of my returning health, was to write to whom I owed every thing. With my ardent gratitude, I should have written to ten had I found her less than a mereless human; as it was, I found her a angel. I shall relate you with the details of what may have been a mawkish love story of a man and a woman. Suffice it to say, that awaiting, & which so makes my blood run cold, made me glad I still am—a happy husband."

EXCELSIOR

ANNAPOLEIS:

Thursday, December 18, 1834.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

A meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland will take place on Wednesday the 24th instant.

THOS. CULBRETH, C.P.C.
to the Council.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 12, 1834.

An EXAMINATION of the several Classes in this institution will take place at the College, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st days of the present month. The hours of Examination will be from 9 o'clock A. M. till one o'clock; and from 3 till 5 P. M. The friends of the College, generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

HECTOR HUMPHREYS, President.

Ward's Circulating Library.

Subscribers in Annapolis, and vicinity, are notified, that the annual subscription will become due on the 1st of January next, when payment, in advance, will be expected.

Those who desire "The Companion" to the above work, will please leave their names with the Agent.

The price for both, to original subscribers to the Library, will be six dollars.

The undersigned, passengers on board of the Packet Ship George Barber, on the passage from Annapolis to Baltimore, request Captain John Sands to accept their lively thanks for the seaman-like manner in which he managed his vessel during the severe gale of yesterday, and the skill and good judgment he displayed in carrying her into harbour, and for his attention to their comfort and safety, at the time of the greatest peril.

JON. RIDGELY, DAN'L. T. HENRY,
S. G. DONOHOE, JOHN H. HALL,
H. BARSFORD, ROBERT LINDEN,
MAT. WHITING, W. B. BASSFORD,
H. J. THOMPSON.

The ladies desire to unite in this expression of thanks to Capt. Sands.

Patapsco River, Dec. 9, 1834.

Court of Appeals, December Term, 1834.

Thursday, Dec. 11th—Present Buchanan C. J. and Stephen & Chambers, Judges.

On application George W. Nabb, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

The argument of No. 14, Estep & Hall vs. William Weems et al., was concluded by Brewer for the Appellants.

No. 15. Solomon G. Albert vs. Geo. Wilkins. This case was argued by V. H. Dorsey for the Appellant, and Brewer for the Appellee.

No. 18. Michael Rannahan vs. Wm. O'Neal Jr. This case was argued by Brewer for the Appellant, and Magruder for the Appellee.

No. 47. Gott & Wilson vs. Ann Carr. The argument of this case was commenced by Pinkney for the Appellants.

Friday, Dec. 12th—Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was concluded by Pinkney for the Appellants, and Randal for the Appellees.

On application Thomas Karney and John E. Howard, Esqs. of the city of Annapolis, were admitted as attorneys of this court.

No. 58. Patrick Dougherty vs. Bernard McColgan. The argument of this case was commenced by McMahon for the Appellant.

Saturday, Dec. 13th—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above case was concluded by McMahon for the Appellant, and Frick for the Appellee.

Monday, Dec. 15th—Present as on Saturday.

On motion of the Attorney General, the case of the State of Maryland vs. The Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, No. 143, was set for hearing on Tuesday the 30th of this month.

No. 46. James C. Sollman, et al vs. Robert Taylor, et al. the argument of this case was commenced by Kennedy for the Appellants.

Tuesday, Dec. 16th—Present as yesterday. The above case was further argued by Gill and Mayer for the Appellees.

Wednesday, Dec. 17th—Present as yesterday, and Dorney Judge.

The argument of the above case was concluded by Mayer for the Appellees, and Johnson for the Appellants.

We are pleased to learn, that Mrs. Mary Barney from this city, has been very successful in establishing her Female Seminary in Frederick, and that she is prepared to receive a limited number of young ladies as boarders. From the distinguished talents of this lady, we had good reason to presume that her efforts in Frederick would be crowned with success, but we were not prepared to have our expectations so soon realized—*Chronicle*.

The Ward Committee of Baltimore are now in the discharge of their duty, of soliciting contributions on behalf of the sufferers by the late fire at Snow Hill. The following address, to the case of distress has just reached us.

[American.]

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Fellow Citizens.—A people of Snow Hill have made it our duty, to address you in behalf of the sorely distressed inhabitants of their unfortunate village.

The public press will have already apprised many of you, in the report of the 21st ult., a considerable portion of the town, the centre of its business, its most valuable section, was consumed by fire. Its hotels, its public offices, and always two of its houses of merchandise, are in ruins.—Notwithstanding one hundred acres of land is included by its limits, little or none of business can now be carried within them, and few or none are the shops of its inhabitants. If we enter the houses in which but a few days since cheerful labour earned honest bread; or those which heretofore supplied the town and its neighbourhood with the necessities of comfort and convenience of life, heaps of ashes tell all the tale.—Instead of the industry, the commercial prosperity, the domestic happiness, to be seen two weeks ago, we now gaze upon solitary edifices and ruined walls. It looks as though the curse of the Almighty had descended in fire. The awful agent has consumed more than ninety houses, of which seventeen were dwelling houses, and has been extinguished forever, in fifty-six chimneys.

We see the men, women and children, who lately thronged the site of these ruins, and were then prosperous and happy. Some are sheltered, clothed and fed by charity. Some whose circumstances, two weeks since, were comfortable, must begin the labours of life afresh; younger persons mourn over blighted prospects, older ones, that the results of a life of toil, were consumed in one hour.

Not for ourselves, but for others, would we excite your sympathies, fellow citizens, we would not exaggerate, nor give a single colour to the picture, for the sake of which our community would not vomit. We cannot estimate our loss in dollars and cents, in proportion to the whole value of property in the Village, that loss is enormous. We leave with you a statement of simple facts.

The residence, the food, the clothes of children and parents, of young and old, of males and females, the goods of merch. &c. of large amounts in value; the libraries and offices of professional men; the shops, the tools, the working material of mechanics, are gone forever.

Without the aid of our fellow citizens, Snow Hill must continue a heap of ruins, more painful to the eye of the beholder, than any similar sight in Maryland or perhaps in the United States.

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the Contingent Bills, Tomlinson said on Engrossed Bills, Morris were elected, that on Monday next, introduced a bill to prevent the sales of public lands, among the several turned to Monday next.

REPRESENTATIVES.

December 10, 1834.
New York, from the Committee on the Treasury, War, and Navy, was read twice and concurred in by the House, submitted, and agreed to.

Secretary of the State, submitted to the House, on an practicable, not heretofore concurred in place between him and the Bank of the United States, Branch Drafts, and is referred by the Bank for discussion, protest of the bill drawn by the Treasury Department.

Jarvis, Committee on Commerce into the expedition in the survey of the Canals, now in progress, the laws of every Light-house, and published; and that all hereafter be enacted, respect to its public leaders and the Commander-in-Chief, the proposed site, recommendation of the Secretary in his annual Report.

The following resolution, lies one day.

The Secretary of the Treasury directed to send to this House the amount of monies paid into the Capital Fund by all sources in the District of Columbia, and is, respectively, in the Report on the commencement of the time when that at the disposal of the sum, amount, in like form, at that time and before the year 1828; and also, form, paid since that time, several sums expended respectively, for the relief of seamen—showing the total sum, in each of said years, at the several times when the same may have

Mr. Bishney,

the Committee on the subject to inquire into the expediency by law for designating the courts of the United States according to the mode now existing of the test courts of law in the respective states.

resolution, offered by Mr. Bishney, referred to be on the task.

at the Secretary of War, to this House any estimate received from the Comptroller of the States and Virginia, to receive payment and reward within the last respectively; and to erect tolls to furnish an estimate of the sum which may be necessary for the said road, agreements of the laws of said States received the assent of Congress to form the House what is the navigation on the road, how it have been put on that part located anew, under the assumption that part of it, which Monongahela and Ohio river, depth of metal is in his opinion a permanent and substantial plan which has been adopted by the Department.

by consent, moved the following resolution, offered by Mr. Bishney, laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing, in pursuance of a resolution, a copy of documents in relation to the expenditures made for objects of internal improvements; and, on motion of Mr. Briggs, was laid on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the Secretary of the treasury, made pursuant to a resolution specifying the aggregate amount of revenue collected on imported merchandise, tonnage, &c. in each state of the Union, for the year 1833, which was laid on the table.

The speaker also laid before the house, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the House, in relation to the effect, &c. of the modification of the tariff, in certain particulars; which on motion of Mr. Polk, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

The House then adjourned.

INFLUENZA.

This disease prevails generally in town and country, and how long the same in each.

portion of the public land, which has been let at auction, has since been let.

quantity of public land has what sum, in each year, from January, the number of acres in each state, the number sold in each, and the number referred thereto. The following is a New York cure.

Harrisburg Chronicle.

"One oz. extract liquorice, one oz. sanguinal wine. Place the liquorice in a pint of water, simmer it down to half a pint, and when cold, add the others, taking a swallow when the cough is trouble.

to permit him to make a very few remarks in explanation of his course on this subject, and in elucidation of the measure which he had presented for consideration.—He remarked, that notwithstanding his deep anxiety in relation to this subject, he had confined his proposition to the District of Columbia; the inquiry might very naturally be made, why he did not embrace the whole United States, as far as the States could be embraced; for it would be obvious to all, that any law which Congress could pass, must be confined to the Federal Courts, and the parts thereof. It was not within the delegation of our powers to legislate for the State Courts and parties therein. Mr. J. said he had earnestly pursued this subject for seven years, while a member of the Senate and of this House, and he had used his influence in vain in attempting to induce the Congress to abolish imprisonment for debt. His next object was to obtain an act of Congress, by which the State laws on this subject should govern and control the Federal Courts, in the respective States. Congress yielded this point; we succeeded, and the execution laws of the States govern the Federal Courts, whether for good or for evil. This placed all the States upon State sovereignty and upon equality with each other. Kentucky had totally exempted her citizens from imprisonment for debt, and her law has become the law of the Federal Judiciary within her own State. Let other States do likewise, if they can.

This humane principle towards debtors was progressing slowly, but, he hoped, in the right direction. He would be mistaken if the savage principles were not in a little time expunged from the code of civilized nations.

He believed Kentucky had done what no other State in the Union had done. She had abolished the cause of debt, which could take the body of the debtor, imprisonment for debt was totally and absolutely abolished. There was no condition or contingency upon such body of a debtor could be arrested and imprisoned. In other States, where this same humane and liberal provision had been made, it had been provided extremely to disallow that imprisonment for debt was to be abolished, *except in cases of fraud*, not absolutely, as it should be—Mr. J. considered that very little had been done where imprisonment was abolished upon *any other condition*—the ways and means would always be devised, and will be found out, some how, to make the abolition and imprisonment for debt no nullity, and thus under the idea of abolition, the savage principle remained in its full vigor. He contended for absolute and total abolition. His own State, the State of Kentucky, had acted upon this principle about fourteen years ago, since 1821, and this system met with universal approbation. Kentucky has not yet found the remedy of passing laws against fraudulent debtors. Wherever it shall be necessary, let the crime and its punishment be defined, and made a part of the criminal code, and not a part of civil proceeding. He believed very strongly with truth, that under the present human system of Kentucky, thousands and tens of thousands more had been paid in the discharge of debts than would have been under the former barbarous system. He said that no member of the House, and no citizen of the United States, could imagine the extent of misery and distress which this cruel and unmerciful system was now producing, slowly, but, positively, in the several States of the Union, although the system was generally mild compared to what it had been in former times, unless he had access to the annual report of a benevolent society in Boston, which had kindly furnished him with their report for the last six or seven years—if he had the time, and it was in order, he would read facts relative to the subject, in it would make us both for our free institutions in this respect. But to return to his proposition, it was referred to this District. The citizens of the place had no legislative power.

Congress had the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the District, by a grant of power in the Federal Constitution, and he wished the principle established early in the history of our country, that no person should be imprisoned for debt within ten miles square. He had no doubt, upon his own mind, that stronger reasons could be given for abolishing imprisonment for debt within the District of Columbia, than any equal portion in the United States, arising from the nature of the occupation of its inhabitants, and other obvious reasons and considerations; and a law to abolish imprisonment for debt, would give all parties—the creditor and the debtor—a notice and a warning which would be beneficial to all concerned.

In conclusion he would remark, that he had purposely excluded the States, and confined his proposition to this District, from a conviction that Congress would not absolutely abolish imprisonment for debt, and unless that was done, no law upon that subject could pass without injury to his own State, by giving to the Federal Courts a system of execution less liberal, less humane, and less just, than the system now governing State and Federal Courts within Kentucky; he felt bound, therefore, to attempt nothing that would prejudice the citizens of his own State, while all the States were equally free to adopt her policy.

The resolution was agreed to.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing, in pursuance of a resolution, a copy of documents in relation to the expenditures made for objects of internal improvements; and, on motion of Mr. Briggs, was laid on the table.

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The House then adjourned.

JUDGE DUVAL.

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday, says—“We are now authorised to say, that the paragraph in the Frederick Examiner which states, that Judge Duval has withdrawn the resignation, which he had tendered, of his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States,” is wholly destitute of foundation.”

The N. York papers state that orders have been received at the Navy Yard from Washington, to have all the vessels now on the stocks in such a state of forwardness as to allow of their being launched within thirty days notice.

From the Baltimore American of Yesterday.

The last mail brings intelligence of the reconciliation of the two great political parties into which South Carolina has been divided. Our regular Charleston papers by yesterday's mail are of the day on which the event is said to have taken place, at Columbia, and consequently do not furnish any particulars respecting it. The following account we find in the National Intelligencer of yesterday, derived, we presume, from private letters:

Important from South Carolina.—We hear, with the most heart-felt satisfaction, from the Seat of Government of this State, that a complete reconciliation has taken place between the two parties in the Legislature, heretofore designated as the Union party and State rights' party. The test oath, which has become a part of the Constitution, has been so explained, by those who have passed it, as to divest it of the exceptional character given to it by construction. The Opposition then waived their intention to resist it.—The bills proposed by the majority (to enforce the test act) familiarly called the “Treason Bill” and the Judiciary Bill, a pacification having been made, go of course by the board.

On the day of this pacification, and immediately after it, came on the election of Governor of the State—George McDowell was elected, and received the unanimous vote of the Union party as well as of the State rights' party. Who is there that does not rejoice in the restoration of concord in one of the great families of our Republic? For ourselves, it is a long time since we have heard of anything which has given us as much pleasure.

From the Boston papers of Friday.

TRAIL OF THE CONVENT RIOTERS.

At 10 o'clock the Jury returned into Court with a verdict Not Guilty. Upon which declaration a loud burst of applause escaped from the audience, and the house for a few moments resounded with the claps and stampings of the assembly. Some of the officers sprang up out of the bar and arrested one John Flinders, and another person named Joseph M. Ford, who stood at the time near the bench—both of whom were brought up to the bar and put upon their oaths to answer for the offence.

The first named stated that he was not aware of having committed any impropriety, and did not know the regulation of the court in this respect. Ford when called to answer stated, that he was never in court before when a verdict was declared, and seeing others do the same that was done by himself, thought it proper. The court under these considerations, and it being the first offence of the kind, ordered them to be discharged. At the same time Chief Justice Shaw remarked that any expression of applause or disapprobation made by any person present, on the declarer of a verdict hereafter, would cause such measures to be taken against the offenders as the law provided.

The prisoner (Burzell) was then discharged, and left the Court Room. The Attorney General then renewed his motion to have the remaining cases continued till the next term, and urged as a reason the recent expression of the public feeling on the subject. This was overruled by the Court, and Marvin Mrey, Jr., Wm. Mason, and Sergeant Blisdel, were placed at the bar for trial, and informed that they had a right to challenge each, 20 jurors pretermitted.

LOOK OUT, LADIES.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, has arrived in Philadelphia, and was seen a prominent figure in Arch street. He is a hard, one man, of considerable literary attainments and a scientific amateur in music. He is said to be engaged here—so prepare ladies your sweetest smiles and winning graces—Prince—think of that—a real Prince, and a Russian Prince; i.e. the bargain. See that he obtins a royal reception—things tend that way now. We have it, true, many fine princely fellows of our own, but what are they to your true Prince.—N. Y. Star.

SHOCKING.

The Boston Traveller of Friday says—A husband in Prince street, returned home on Tuesday evening, and found his wife cheerful and happy with her babe of eight months old in her arms. He went to the cellar, where he was absent a few minutes, and on coming up found that his wife had dropped on the earth in a fit, and the child, fallen into the fire, was suffocated, burnt and dead. The wife was partially restored and hopes are entertained of her recovery, though she is still deranged.

We understand that a man was found yesterday morning on the Frederick road side, about two miles from town, frozen to death by the intense cold of Sunday night. Winter, which has been so tardy, has within forty-eight hours come upon us suddenly in all his strength and terror.—Balt. Amer. of Tuesday.

SINGULAR DEATH.

Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, a young man named George Parker, an apprentice to Mr. Jas. Munson, block mason, 25 South street, was found hanging from the floor over the cellar in which he worked, his neck being caught by a trap door, through which it seems he was attempting to pass, but for what purpose is not known. He had evidently got upon the head of a molasses cask that had slipped from under him just as he had thrust his head through the trap door, which falling just beneath his chin, must have occasioned instant suffocation. His feet were about four feet from the ground. The Coroner's verdict was accidental death.—N. Y. Courier.

The resolution was agreed to.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing, in pursuance of a resolution, a copy of documents in relation to the expenditures made for objects of internal improvements; and, on motion of Mr. Briggs, was laid on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the Secretary of the treasury, made pursuant to a resolution specifying the aggregate amount of revenue collected on imported merchandise, tonnage, &c. in each state of the Union, for the year 1833, which was laid on the table.

The speaker also laid before the house, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the House, in relation to the effect, &c. of the modification of the tariff, in certain particulars; which on motion of Mr. Polk, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

The House then adjourned.

INFLUENZA.

This disease prevails generally in town and country, and how long the same in each.

number of acres in each state, the number sold in each, and the number referred thereto. The following is a New York cure.

Harrisburg Chronicle.

"One oz. extract liquorice, one oz. sanguinal wine. Place the liquorice in a pint of water, simmer it down to half a pint, and when cold, add the others, taking a swallow when the cough is trouble.

ITEMS.

An act of generosity—The N. Y. Courier of this morning, tells of a gentleman who purchased, a few days ago, one of those splendid mansions on the north side of Hudson square, which he presented, within a few hours after the purchase, to the widow of one whose name is recorded among the most distinguished of the land.

The venerable Simon Dewitt, a soldier of the revolution and Surveyor General of the roads, died at Ithaca on the 3d. At the time of his death he was near completing his 76th year. He caught a violent cold some time since on his annual journey to his estate in Tompkins county.

Kings cannot always do as they please. The old Duke de Richelieu, was conspiring to Louis 14th, that the embarks endangered the lives of foot passengers. "They are nuisances," said the King, "and I would suppress them if I were Minister of the police; but what can one do?"

By the melting of the ice on the Glaciers, in the Canton of Uri, occasioned by the unusual heat, the body of a young hunter, who perished thirteen years ago, was discovered on the summit of a peak.

In 1777, Louis Philippe, visiting the prisons of St. Michel, found in one of the dungeons an iron cage which was reserved for state prisoners. The young Prince enraged broke it in pieces.

The military column erected at Sacquenay, 1792 years ago to commemorate the passage of the Emperor Claudius Tiberius along the Roman road, has been presented to the Museum of the department of the Cote d'Or.

Col. Sutton, shot for wager, 110 brace of birds from a pony, between the hours of seven and three—using two double-barrelled guns.

One of the editors of the first Gazette, published in France in 1631, was Louis XIII. Several of his MS are in the Bichat collection.

The cotton factories in England alone employ 212,000 persons. One firm in Manchester pays a million sterling per annum in wages.

Seventy acres of thickly planted fir and oak, belonging to his M. josty's plantations near Blackwater, were destroyed by fire.

No less \$30,000 duty on eggs was collected at Ramsgate alone.

Athenes is to be hereafter the capital of Greece, and the Parthenon is to be rebuilt.

There are 3,000 persons imprisoned in Germany for political offences.

Mrs. Becon, 60 years of age, committed suicide by throwing herself into a well at Borgbro.

Well's patent, for turning salt water into fresh, produces a quart a minute.

At the Essex Sessions, a man was acquitted on a charge of stealing a dog, as the animal proved to be a skua.

ITEMS.

Mariel, in Baltimore, on Thursday evening the 11th inst, by the Rev. William Collier, B. Hall. Marriot, Esq. to Mrs. Eliza-hatt Lenthinum, youngest daughter of the late Anna Lenthinum, all of Anne Arundel county.

Mariel, on Thursday evening last, in Prince George's County, by the R. v. Mr. Mackinheimer, Mr. Thomas Lansdowne of Anne Arundel County, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Franklin of Prince George's County.

Mariel, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. Nichola Edwin Watkins to Miss Mary Thomas, all of this city.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Thursday last, after an illness of a few weeks, Mrs. Susan, consort of Jacob H. Shemler, of South River Ferry—an irreparable loss to her family and companion, and an exemplary member of society, of which she was a religious member.

A postscript to the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday says—"The Hon. CHARLES GOLDSMITH is no more; he died about half past three o'clock this afternoon at his residence, Shoal Creek, near this place."

NOTICE.

AT 10 o'clock A. M. all the Stalls and Benches in the Market House, will be offered for rent, to the highest bidder, from that day until the first Monday in January, 1834—Terms cash.

ANDREW SLICER.

Market Master.

Note—If the terms of sale should not be complied with, daily rent will be exacted for them, (in case they are used,) according to the by-law of the Corporation, in that case made and provided.

Dec. 18—15.

NOTICE.

ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the case of Horace Roby, and Mary his wife, adm'r. of Francis Murdoch, against Peter Griffin, adm'r. of Precious Griffin, made and reported by the trustee, Peter Wood Crain, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 13th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the 17th day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1386 00.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Sw.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.
AMERICAN MAGAZINE
Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To
be illustrated with numerous Engravings.
By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honourable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Land-scape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an increasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNTER, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company 47 Court St., Boston, July 17.

Editors throughout the United States who will give the above Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

STATE OF MARYLAND, S.C.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court,

October 25th, 1834.

On application by petition of Nathan Shoop, administrator with the will annexed, of John McMullen, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the Justice required by law for creditors to examine their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be diminished once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the news papers printed in Annapolis.

S. H. BROWN, Jno.
Rec. Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John McMullen, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereto, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of April next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand the 28th day of October, 1834.

NATHAN SHIPLEY, Admin'r

With the will annexed.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED my custody as a Runaway on the 28th August 1834. A negro Man who calls himself John Gross, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Washington of St. Mary's county; said fellow is about five feet six inches high, of a very dark complexion, bushy head of hair, no particular features; his clothing consists of Ossining shirt and trousers, old shoes, and hat much worn; he has also old clothing, and produces a pass, which no doubt is forged. His owner is requested to pay charges and take him in jail, he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

R. WELCH of Ben.
Shiff. A. A. County.

Sept. 1834.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living in the Head of South River A. A. County, on the 10th inst. a negro man named NICK who calls himself NICK JOHNSON; he said fellow is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or ten inches high, black countenance, wide mouth and thick lips and when spoken to has a smile on his countenance, no marks recollect except a cut on the fore finger of the left hand. I will give the above reward if taken and lodged in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

STEPHEN BEARD.

South River, Nov. 15.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Anne Arundel county as a runaway, Nov. 2, 1834, a negro man who calls himself

ELIJAH ROBERTS.

and says he is free born, and was raised at Bear Landing on Pokonokee river, in Dorchester county, on the eastern shore of Maryland—his complexion black, about 27 years of age, five feet six inches high, clothing, cloth trousers and roundabout, old fur hat, and coarse shoes and stockings. If not free, the owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. Given under my hand this 26th Nov. 1834.

R. WELCH of Ben.
Shiff. A. A. county.

Dec. 4.

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. CATTERMOLE, B. D.

AND

THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

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

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has, through 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 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 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 characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, compre- hending a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

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

The work will be handsomely printed in Folio 8vo, on good paper, well 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, Cudworth, Thomas A. Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenlon, Dr. Bridge, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Wilkinson, Sheppard, Justin, Farinon, Horsley, Hale, Sutliff, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Coolingworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Westley, Skilton, Watts, Lowth, Romane, Waterland, Whicheote, Bulgrave, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whately, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merck, &c. &c.

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

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Es-

say, by the Rev. Richard Cottermole, B. D.

Vol. II. (to be published on the 1st of Febru-

ary,) 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, B. D.

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly, Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court; D. A. Falbys, 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.

Given under my hand this 26th Nov.

1834.

R. WELCH of Ben.

Shiff. A. A. county.

March 27.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU,

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

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

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

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

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

Good Sir Waitor; 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; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

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

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

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

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

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

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

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Bon.

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

Office No. 207 Chestnut street, below 7th.

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

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

PROPOSALS

TO REPUBLISH THE

LONDON, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN AND WESTMINSTER QUARTERLY REVIEWS,

FOR \$8 PER ANNUM.

THE above Journals are already so well known to the public, that little need be said of their respective merits.

The well sustained reputation of the **London Quarterly**, not only as an able defender of Every principle, and the old order of things, but as the wittiest and most interesting of Reviews, will always command the attention of the literary and scientific.

The **Edinburgh**, celebrated for the vigor, bearing and acuteness with which its articles display, conducted by some of the principal literary men of the modern Athens, is an equally powerful champion of the moderate Reformed party.

The **Foreign Quarterly** occupies a neutral ground in Politics, and is devoted to controversial literature.

The **Westminster** is but little known in this country. It may be considered as the advocate of the Radicals, and the mouth piece of Benthamism. It represents the principles of a party already numerous in England, and fast increasing in the United States.

The **newly established** **Quarterly Review**, not only as an able defender of Every principle, and the old order of things, but as the wittiest and most interesting of Reviews, will always command the attention of the literary and scientific.

The price will be \$8 per annum, payable three months after the delivery of the first number. The English copies cannot be had for less than \$30. Of the three at present republished, two of them alone cost \$10.

Any individual procuring four subscribers, and remitting \$30 on the receipt of the first Number, will be allowed an additional copy.

Subscription papers to be returned, and all communications to be addressed, post paid, to Theodore Foster, Albany, N. Y.

Oct. 16.

Subscriptions received at this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is authorized to settle all claims against the estate of the Rev. John G. Blanchard, deceased, and to receive all monies due to said estate. Persons having Books which belonged to the deceased are requested to deliver them immediately to

TH. S. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against any part of my Farm.

C. C. BRICE.

November 15.

AXES:
BY GIVEN,
for 1834, and City
1834, are now due
arrears for taxes,
same without for-
giveness can be ge-
D RIDGELEY,
County Collector,
and to the drawing
cards &c. and other
Office of a Justice

THE GLOBE.

CTUS

SIONAL GLO

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one price; that is, one

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one copy, day

important news

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made for the 1st and

the last subscribers,

reporters alone, for

it will be published in

one hundred days or

so. In publishing

for all the numbers

in one, we may boast of

important information of

exchange, will please

gratuitous insertion;

how we may send a

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notes of any received.

ll be paid to any order

on it.

VICE

ern of South River,

contains, upwards of

ACRES.

antages than most farms,

it may be required will

be will call upon new

city, or an H. H. H.

mers Bank of Maryland,

be sold in Lots to suit

ARWOOD, of The

Baltimore Gazette, will

insert the above ad-

required.

ERALS.

leaves to inform his

the public in general, that

Cabinet Making

to confine himself for

that of an UNDERTAK

ers will be attended to

, either in the usual

special direction.

anks to the public for the

last twenty years, and

ness and attention we

in favour.

HINGTON G. TUCK.

HEPHARD,

NT TAILOR

citizens of Annapolis in

erally, a selection of the

ALL AND WINTER

New York, Philadelphia

consisting of

Rifle, Dihl, Invisible

Raven, Brown, double

Olive, and Gray.

OTHIS.

D ALSO

for Over Coats.

Poish Mixed and Printed

Plain CASSIMERES,

ed CASSIMERES,

Silk, Satin, plain and

trentine, Medley Silks

nette.

STINGS.

Fancy Silk HANDKER

NE, GLOVES, SUS

SHIRT SHAMS,

COLLARS and

TAL DRESS-

GOWNS.

respectfully invites the pa-

trine.

IS CAMBRIDGE AN

ASTON.

The Steam Boat MA

RYLAND, commences

her route on TUESDAY

the 9th inst. leaving the

lower end of Diges

ck. A. M. for Annapolis

and Annapolis. She

stertown Trip on Monday

Baltimore at 6 o'clock, a

leaving Chestertown at

Corsica wharf, for the

Co

ts at the owners wh

Easton or Cambridge, E. S.

Annapolis, 1.3

town or Corsica,

years of age half price.

L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

The Starpland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1832.

A CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1835.

MOON'S PHASES.		SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	Sun's rising and setting for every Saturday.
January—31 days.									
First	D. H. M.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	7 12 24 38
Full	○ 6 4 30 A	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	7 18 4 42
Last	● 14 4 12 A	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	7 13 4 47
New	○ 21 3 52 A	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	7 0 5 0
February—28 days.									
First	D 3 2 31 A	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6 52 5 8
Full	○ 13 5 5 M	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 35 5 37
Last	● 10 11 47 A	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6 26 5 34
New	○ 27 0 24 A	29	30	31					
March—31 days.									
First	D 7 11 8 M	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6 18 5 42
Full	○ 14 5 3 A	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 50 6 1
Last	● 21 8 22 M	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	5 50 6 10
New	○ 28 11 38 A	29	30	31					
April—30 days.									
First	D 6 4 27 M	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5 41 0 19
Full	○ 13 2 12 M	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	5 32 6 28
Last	● 19 0 9 A	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	5 23 6 37
New	○ 27 4 16 A	26	27	28	29	30			
May—31 days.									
First	D 5 5 30 A	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1 59 7 1
Full	○ 12 10 8 M	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1 52 7 8
Last	● 19 5 31 M	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	4 46 7 14
New	○ 27 8 32 M	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	4 41 7 19
June—30 days.									
First	D 4 3 1 M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	22
Full	○ 10 5 41 A	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	4 35 7 26
Last	● 17 7 4 A	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	1 34 7 23
New	○ 25 11 16 A	28	29	30					
July—31 days.									
First	D 3 9 37 M	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1 40 7 29
Full	○ 10 1 32 M	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1 41 7 16
Last	● 17 10 40 M	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1 50 7 10
New	○ 25 0 10 A	26	27	28	29	30	31		
August—31 days.									
First	D 4 2 45 A	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1 57 7 3
Full	○ 8 10 25 M	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	5 40 6 6
Last	● 16 4 11 M	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	5 21 6 30
New	○ 23 11 18 A	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5 30 6 30
September—30 days.									
First	D 2 9 45 A	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1 57 7 3
Full	○ 6 9 46 A	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5 45 6 15
Last	● 14 10 40 A	13	14	15	16				

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.
AMERICAN MAGAZINE
Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To
be illustrated with numerous Engravings.
By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

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FREEMAN HUNTER, Agent
of the Boston Bewick Company 37 Courts,
Boston, July 17.

* Editors throughout the United States will give the above Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers, shall be entitled to one year's subscription to the same.

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

October 23d, 1834.

ON application by petition of Nathan Shipley, administrator with the will annexed, of John McMullen, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that we 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, Jour.
Reg'ls Wills A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John McMullen, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereto, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of his estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of October, 1834.

NATHAN SHIPLEY, Admin.
With the will annexed.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to my custody as a Runaway on the 28th August, 1834. A negro Man who calls himself John Green, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Washington of St. Mary's county; said fellow is about five feet six inches high, of a yellowish complexion, bushy head of hair, no perceptible flesh marks; his clothing consists of Ozenburg shirt and trousers, old shoes, and hat much worn; he has also other old clothing, and produces a pass, which no doubt is forged. His owner is requested to pay charges and take him from jail, he will otherwise be discharged agreeable to law.

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

Sept. 1834.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living on the Head of South River A. A. County, on the 10th inst. a negro man named NICK who calls himself NICK JOHNSON; the said fellow is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or ten inches high, black complexion, wide mouth and thick lips and when spoken to has a smile on his countenance no marks received except a cut on the forefinger of his left hand. I will give the above reward if taken and lodged in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

STEPHEN BEARD.
South River, Nov. 13.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Anne Arundel county as a runaway, Nov. 2, 1834, a negro man who calls himself

ELIJAH ROBERTS,

and says he is free born, and was raised at Bears Landing on Pokomoke river, in Dorchester county, on the eastern shore of Maryland—his complexion black, about 27 years of age, five feet six inches high, clothing cloth trousers and roundabout, old fur hat, and coarse shoes and stockings. If not free, the owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. Given under my hand this 20th Nov. 1834.

R. WELCH of Ben.
S. A. A. County.

Dec. 4.

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:

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BRICK 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

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

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has, through a variety of circumstances, been happily preserved from degenerating into the harshness of scholasticism; 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 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 characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprehending a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in undertaking "THE CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY," to present the collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every vicissitude of life. The work will be handsomely printed in Folio 8 vols. 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, Fenelon, Doddridge, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Justin, Farindon, Horsley, Hale, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Chillingworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skilton, Watts, Lowth, Romane, Waterland, Whitchurch, Balguy, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whately, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Boume, Merick, &c. &c.

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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 Devil 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 Donnac's Legacy; &c. &c.

One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

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

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

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

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

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

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Beau.

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and remitting \$30 on the receipt of the first Number, will be allowed an additional copy.

Subscription papers to be returned, and all communications to be addressed, post paid, to Theodore Foster, Albany, N. Y.

Oct. 16.

Subscriptions received at this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is authorised to settle all claims against the estate of the Rev. John G. Blanchard, deceased, and to receive all monies due to his estate. Persons having Books which belonged to the deceased are requested to deliver them immediately to

TH. S. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 20.

NOTICE.