

# The Maryland Gazette

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NO. 48.

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## BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press,

## AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

The Family Visitor, \$1.25

In Waterland, on Regeneration & Justification, 25

Archbishop King, on the Invention of Men in the

Workshop of God, 25

and many on the Church, 18*1/2*

Mr. Browne's Doctrine of the Sacraments, 12*1/2*

Taylor's Answer to the Question, Why are you a

Chesapeake, 42*1/2*

Green's Candid Examination of the Episcopal

Church, 12*1/2*

Conversations on the Liturgy, by Rev. E. Davys, 25

A Letter from a Blacksmith, 12*1/2*

The Last Day of the Week, 18*1/2*

The First Day of the Week, 18*1/2*

The Week Completed, 18*1/2*

The Pink Triplet, in 15 Parts, by Mrs. Cameron, 12*1/2*

The Little Beggar, by Mrs. Sherwood, 6*1/2*

The McEldon Family, 6*1/2*

Punctum, by Mrs. Sherwood, 2

Sunday School Tracts, Vol. I. and II., 50

The Miller's Daughter, 6

The Faithful Little Tiff, 6*1/2*

The Anniversary Book, or a Story about William

Howard and Charles Curran, 6*1/2*

Peculiarity in attending Public Worship, 2

Honest Home, 6*1/2*

The Two Mothers or Memoirs of the last century, 37*1/2*

Days.) 25

Pistols Devotion, 37

Sam and Esther Hall, by Mrs. Cameron, 25

Gibson's Monument of Parental Affection, 18*1/2*

The Sailor Boy, 18*1/2*

Recaptured Negro, by Mrs. Sherwood, 18*1/2*

The Labrador Missionaries, 6*1/2*

Bible's Sermons for Children, 2

Mary and Jane, a Dialogue, by Mrs. Cameron, 2

A Family in Eternity, 6*1/2*

The Baptism, 6*1/2*

A Farmer's Narrative of his Conversion, 6*1/2*

Pocket Prayer Book, written by itself, 25

Life of Moses, 31*1/2*

History of Robert Jones, 23

## I. T. keeps FOR SALE,

## BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,

## EPISCOPAL CATECHISMS, and

## SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

He receives Subscriptions for the CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, and the FAMILY VISITER; also for STANDARD WORKS

of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the First

Volume of which is received.

JOHN THOMPSON.

October 14, 1830.

## JUST RECEIVED

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press

## THE LIFE OF

## BISHOP HEBER,

BY HIS WIDOW.

## IN TWO VOLUMES.

## FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Oct. 14.

## FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

## GEORGE M'NEIR.

## MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just returned from Philadelphia

and Baltimore, with a

## LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

In fine, consisting of some of the handsomest

## PATENT FINISHED CLOTH

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of

## CASSIMERES & VESTINGS

suitable to the season, which he respectfully invites his friends to call and examine.

All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE,

low for cash, or to punctual men only.

Sept. 23. 6*1/2*

## WILLIAM BRYAN,

## MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just received a large and very

handsome assortment of

## CLOTHS,

## CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

Of Various Qualities and Colours,

Which he invites his friends and the public to

see and examine for their satisfaction; he will

make them up at the shortest notice and most

expeditious style to suit Customers.

Oct. 7.

## ANN KARNEY.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of

Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she has on

hand, a full assortment of

## RIBBONS,

AND ALSO A SELECTION OF

## Damstable, Leghorn, and

## Split Straw Bonnets,

which she will dispose of on the most moderate terms.

She has likewise a quantity of Leghorn, for

the purpose of altering Leghorn Bonnets into

the present fashion. She returns her thanks

to the public in general, for their former pa-

tient, and respectfully asks a continuation

thereof.

Oct. 21.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### POETRY.

That excellent work, the New York Albion, of the 16th ult., contains a few extracts from a small volume of poems recently published by Preller Whetmore. They display a great portion of poetic talent, and are creditable to the state of our literature. The following gem, selected at random, would not disgrace the brow of any modern poet.

### HEBREW.

Judah mourneth, and the gates thereof languish; they are black unto the ground; and the cry of Jerusalem is gone up.

Oh Judah! thy dwellings are sad—

Thy children are weeping around;

In sackcloth their bosoms are clad.

As they look on the famishing ground,

In the deserts they make them a home,

And the mountains awake to their cry—

For the crown of Jehovah hath come,

And his anger is red in the sky!

They tender ones throng at the brink,

But the waters are gone from the well—

They gaze on the rock, and they think,

Of the gush of the stream from its cell—

How they came to its margin before,

And drank in their innocent mirth;

Away! it is sealed—and no more

Shall the fountain yield freshness to earth.

The hearts of the mighty are bowed,

And the lowly are haggard with care—

The voices of mothers are loud,

As they shriek the wild note of despair;

Oh, Jerusalem! mourns through thy halls,

And bend to the dust in thy shame—

The doom that thy spirit appeals,

Is famine—the sword—and the flame!

### THE FLIGHT.

Yet see;

The lattice opens, and a hand as white

As fleecy cloud, or snow on mountain top,

Waves a fair answer. She will come! Leggett.

O'er the lake's gentle bosom

Soft music is sighing,

How sweetly is breathing!

The lute's silver sound!

The lover's light bark

O'er the swift wave is flying,

With the speed of a fairy

On love's errand bound;

The maiden is listening—

The echoes are dying—

And light from the lattice

Is beaming around.

One glance to the turret—

Love's signal is waving!

'Tis the star of his hope

To the fond lover's sight;

Floating light as the sea-bird,

The deep billow braving,

That bark bears the maiden

Away in its flight;

The smile on her fair cheek,

A tear drop is flowing,

And the lovers are gone

In the shadow of night.

### From the Hingham Gazette.

### PEABODY'S LEAP.

A LEGEND OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Many are the places, scattered over the face of our beautiful country, whose wild and picturesque scenery is worthy of the painter's pencil, or the poet's pen. Some of them which were once celebrated for their rich stores of 'legendary lore,' are now only sought to view their natural scenery, while the traditions which formerly gave them celebrity, are buried in oblivion. Such is the scene of the following adventure—a romantic glen, bounded on the north side, by a high and rocky hill, which stretches itself some distance into the lake, terminating in a precipice, some thirty feet in height, and once known by the name of 'Peabody's Leap.'

At the time of this adventure, Timothy Peabody was the only white man that lived within fifty miles of this place, and his was the daring spirit which achieved it. In an attack on one of the frontier settlements, his family had all been massacred by the merciless savages, and he had sworn that their deaths should be revenged. The better to accomplish this dread purpose, he had removed to this solitary place, and constructed the rude shelter in which he dwelt, till the blasts of winter drove him to the homes of his fellow-men, again to return and renew the contest, when the spring had awakened nature into life and beauty. He was a man who possessed much shrewd cunning, combined with a thorough knowledge of Indian habits, by which he had always been enabled to avoid the snares of his subtle enemies. Often when they had come with a

## FOREIGN.

### IMPORTANT EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The ship *Minerva*, Capt. *Hessey*, arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. in company with the packet ship *York*.—The latter ship has the packages of papers for the New York editors, and as Capt. *H.* brought none, they are indebted to the politeness of some of the passengers, who have furnished a London Morning Herald, of Saturday, Oct. 23d, and Cobbett's Weekly Register of the same date—the latter being furnished to the Journal of Commerce.—The Commercial Advertiser says:—The intelligence contained in these papers, wears an important and ominous aspect—particularly from France. The Spanish Refugees have made their first demonstration, and have been signally defeated—Disturbances have broken out in Kent. But we will treat of these matters separately and in detail. And first of

**FRANCE.**—The tone of the various letters and other advices from Paris, is not exactly the same; but there is a general agreement as to the prominent facts, which renders it very evident that the present government treads a volcano. The latest Paris date is Oct. 22; but there is in fact no later news than down to the evening of the 21st. Cobbett's Register of the 23, contains in a postscript, the following extract from a letter written by his son, in Paris, on the 21st:

Lafayette has lost his popularity and influence with the National Guard, who have the charge of the prisoners. These guards are demanding their elections of their officers; and, preparatory to the great office, they will make sure of the right men. Last night, at the Palais Royal, after the King came from Versailles, the people sang the Marseillaise Hymn, and called for the King, when he came to the balcony, they cried 'A mort les ministres!' After that they went to another place, where there were chairs, and some of the best singers got upon them. They sang the Marseillaise, with their bats off, about fifty times, and after every time, cried 'Mort aux Ministres'—'La tête de Polignac et de Peyronnet aussi,' and kept up the concert till a late hour. That is 'Death to the Ministers!'—The head of Polignac and Peyronnet also!

Upon this letter, Cobbett himself remarks: I have no doubt at all, that if the new government do not change its course quickly, it will be tumbled down. It is clear that the lives of these vagabonds (the Ex-ministers) is not all. The people are discontented with the whole thing. They find that they have accomplished no real change. The cry for the heads of the tyrants, is, in fact a cry for a republic. This is plain truth; and we are convinced of it the better!

On the 21st, English Sovereigns were at 92 soles premium—upon which fact Cobbett remarks—'The French funds will become nothing in less than a year.'

The Chamber of Deputies, which adjourned to the 10th of November, is convoked for the 3d, by letters addressed to each of the members at his own house. The number & urgency of the affairs with which the Chamber will be occupied, render it desirable that the recess should be as short as possible. Of the 140 elections, 120 will take place on the 21st and 28th of October. They will thus be terminated by the 3d of November, and the greater part of the new members will have arrived by this time.

From the *Moniteur* of Oct. 21st.

Last Sunday, at the time of the grand review of Versailles, the number of flags being found insufficient, at the moment that the turn came the National Guard of Mendon, this guard obtained permission to come and procure its flag itself, at the Palais Royal.—It came this morning at noon, preceded by its hand, and drew up under the windows of the King. His Majesty descended, accompanied by his two elder sons, and by General Lafayette, he himself presented the flag, and the battalion defiled before him. The King pronounced on this occasion, some of those words which impress themselves so deeply on the hearts of those who hear them; and the troops and spectators replied with the most lively acclamations.

After the disturbances of Monday night 150 individuals were arrested and conducted to the Prefecture of the Police. Forty-seven have already been before the Procureur of the King. The interrogatories are being completed.

From a Correspondent of the London Morning Herald.

**PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 21.**—Tranquillity has been restored, and confidence is returning; but the crisis is but postponed. After effecting the revolution of July last, the people retired from the scene, leaving the subsequent arrangements to those whom they deemed more competent to the task. Led to believe that manoeuvre and trick were about to be used to screen from justice the Ministers who had signed the ordonnances which had provoked the revolution, the same men reappeared on Monday night last, and proved unequivocally that they were as capable of a new effort as on the evening of the 27th July.—Persuaded that there was no intention to cheat justice of its victims, they once more retired.

Having been an eye witness of the whole of the transactions, I can aver that the persons held in check by the immense military force arrayed at the Palace Royal during the last two nights were not the men of whom I have spoken, and who effected the revolution.

From this very unpleasant topic I turn to one not less painful—the slaughter of the Spaniards and Parisians who entered Spain last week, and which was announced yesterday evening by the *Messager des Chambres*. The accounts of this disaster rest it is said on despatch received by M. Agudo. Hopes are entertained that it is incorrect; at least that the extent of the misfortune is exaggerated.

**stated.** On general principles the Parisians would lament this discomfiture and destruction of men seeking to free their country; but they would have also peculiar and private reasons for sorrow, should this melancholy intelligence be confirmed. A considerable number of Parisian students, who had fought so gloriously and so successfully in the cause of liberty in Paris, having at their own expense proceeded to the confines of Spain to join the brave Spanish Refugees, entered with them and have, it is reported, been cut off to a man.

The News from Belgium is of a cheering description. The King's speech, on opening Parliament, will it is expected be still more satisfactory to France. There are in progress very large speculations, for a rise is expected to take place in the French Funds on receipt of that document, and which we shall have this day week. It is quite evident that one obstacle in the way of a good understanding between the two Governments, is about to be removed, by the withdrawal of the principal part of the French Army from Algiers. The unequivocal declaration of France, that she seeks not to retain her African conquests, will it is believed here, form a striking paragraph in the forth-coming Speech of William IV; but other circumstances may arise to defeat those hopes.

The Morning Herald gives the following editorial view of the preceding accounts—presenting them in the fairest light of which they are susceptible:—

The intelligence in the French papers is of importance. Paris, so lately a prey to commotions, which seemed to threaten at one time to compromise the very existence of the Government itself, is now restored to the most perfect quiet and obedience to the law. This happy result is the just fruit of the devotion and vigour of the National Guard, and the personal firmness of the King. The crisis was by all accounts, one which required all the energies of the friends of order and the existing state of things. For several days indeed from the day that it became generally known that the Chambers, the Ministry and the King had declared themselves friendly to a mitigation of the punishment of the ex-Ministers, a feeling had begun to develop itself among the populace at Paris, strongly deprecatory of the contemplated indulgence. This feeling found its first vent through the revolutionary journals; then it was proclaimed through the occasional cries of 'Mort aux Ministres!' from small assemblies of the people, but at length it became the cry and rallying word of the mob of the capital. Tumultuous movements were the consequence, and in the streets of Paris, which have so lately witnessed the overthrow of a monarchy by similar instruments, they became a matter of deep concern, and no small alarm to the government. Upon the nights of Sunday and Monday last the populace assembled in great numbers in the courts of the Palais Royal, and under the very windows of the King. They did not conceal that their object was to overawe the government, and deter it from pursuing the course of mercy which it has prescribed in the case of the unfortunate tenants of Vincennes. The authorities were then taken by surprise, and did not immediately take repressive measures; but upon the night of Monday, the national Guard, the great bulwark of good order as well as the liberties of France interposed, and completely dispersed the disturbers without much resistance. These latter then took the road to Vincennes, but were diverted from their attack against the prisoners by the firmness of the Governor of the Castle, and eventually dispersed themselves. Since that night there has been no serious disturbance. The king throughout these trying circumstances, has shown himself worthy of the high office to which he has been called.—Through himself the creature of popular choice, he has not been intimidated by popular clamour, but has distinguished between the sense of the nation and the noise of fictitious discord. He has refused to accept the resignation of two of his Ministers, who wished to relieve him of the unpopularity of their names, and other measures, lest it should seem unbecoming, or yielding to the mob, and has placed himself at the head of the National Guard, determined to enforce the respect due to his office at all events. The King has triumphed, and the popular party is weakened; but the advantage of a victory, which, under other circumstances, a Monarch might take for enlarging his prerogative, cannot be apprehended in those, as the National Guards, whilst they constitute his strength, are also a guarantee that he does not abuse his power.—Upwards of 200 of the mob are in the hands of the police, and among them is said to be a member of the family of Prince Metternich. It was said that agents of the ex-monarch were the principal promoters of these disturbances. The National Guard was about to be further enlarged, so as to embrace every Frenchman at all removed from the ranks of the poor.

**THE NETHERLANDS.**—The *Messager des Chambres* of Friday, Oct. 22, contains the following item, which, if true, shows that the Belgic revolution was still in successful progress:—

A telegraphic despatch, sent to the Government by the Prefect of the north, on the 19th, states, 'The Belgians occupy Antwerp. All Belgium is now free from the Dutch troops.'

From the *Courier Francais*, Oct. 21st.

There is much talk at the Exchange of a telegraphic despatch, sent from Bayonne on the Sub-Prefect, announcing in substance, that the corps of Gen. Valdes, amounting to 800 or 900 men, had been surprised and completely defeated, 50 only having escaped to take refuge in France. It is probable that there is some exaggeration in this account; and that it has been got up to favour some speculation in the public funds. It is not impossible, after the late events at Bayonne, that the Sub-Prefect would not be favourably disposed towards the Constitutionalists, and that he may

have received some credulously the first vague rumours which came to the frontier.

Upon the foregoing statement, one of the Paris correspondents of the Morning Herald writes as follows, on the afternoon of the 21st:—

The news so industriously circulated yesterday by the banker of the Court of Spain respecting the arrival of a telegraphic despatch, announcing the destruction of the Spanish Constitutionalists under the command of Valdes is entirely false—no telegraphic despatch of this nature having reached government yesterday. The Moniteur of this day relates it only as a report circulated, and by no means as a despatch that had arrived. There is, however, some levity on its part in countenancing such a report. The Constitutionnel and Le Temps alone had the good sense of refraining from the announcement of this false despatch.

But this morning a real telegraphic despatch arrived, which announces Mina and other Spanish chiefs having entered the Spanish territory. Valdes still preserves his position at Zugarramundi. Forty men of his column returned to the French territory to provide themselves with arms they stood in need of, and which they could not procure in Spain.

Gurrea was to have entered on the 17th by way of lace. Milans, Baiges, and San Miguel, were to have entered Catalonia at the same time. Thus, is the invasion completed. The efforts of all Spaniards are going to concur in the liberation of their native country. All the Journals of Paris have suffered themselves to be mystified by the imposture of Mr. Aguado.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Parliament was to assemble on the 26th of Oct. and the King, it was understood, would deliver his speech in person, on the 2d. Nov.

According to the weekly Register, serious disturbances had broken out in Kent. The working people were in a state of starvation, in consequence of the lowness of the wages. In some instances, companies of 200 to 250 had gone to the houses of farmers, and ordered them to destroy their threshing machines, threatening, in case of refusal, to do it themselves, and burn their corn stacks into the bargain. Some £3000 had been raised for their assistance, but the distress, and also the excesses, still continued.

Continuation of extracts from the last European Journals.

The Paris *National* of the 20th Oct. observes—'The affair of the recognition of the great Powers, to which rather too much importance had been attached, is terminated at last. All the Courts, with the exception of that of England, have hesitated to fulfil this formality, especially since the Belgian revolution broke out.—Austria and Russia did so with very ill grace; for, as yet, neither of these Powers has accredited any Minister to the King of the French. However, Count Appony and M. Pozzo de Borgo have not left Paris. They seem to await their credentials. Thus, neither of the representatives of the four great powers will be changed. In consequence of the delays of the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, the nomination of the French Ambassadors to these Courts has not been yet definitely settled.'

It is stated in the *Journal du Commerce* of the 20th, that a letter from Semlin, in Hungary, of the 22d September, speaks of a great fire at Constantinople, which is said to have consumed almost a whole quarter of the most populous part of that capital.

The *Courrier Francais* of the 20th, gives the following under date of Bayonne, Oct. 14:—Mina is still here. It is said that there is a misunderstanding between him and Valdes. It is supposed that Mina will not enter till after there is a rising in Guipuzcoa. He waits this movement, and will not stir at haphazard. If Valdes' attempt succeeds there will be an eruption along the whole frontier of 8,000 or 10,000 men. At present only 2000 have gone from Ustariz. They had three small cannon, which left Bayonne in a dung cart to avoid the search of the Custom-house.

**LONDON, Oct. 23.**—The French papers of Wednesday, which were received yesterday, are, as far as respects the tranquillity of the capital, something more satisfactory than the former ones. The exhibitions which have been made of popular vengeance, in the cries for the blood of the Ex-ministers, have in a great measure been destroyed by the firmness of the Government. Those who live nearer the scene than we do are more alarmed than those who view the storm at a distance; but at the same time, it is but fair to observe that, not having our tempers ruffled or our apprehensions terrified, but being left to the calm observance of what is passing in France, and to draw our own conclusions, we are justified in the opinion which we have declared, and which we now repeat, that the storm will pass easily over.

The Ex-King of France, accompanied by the young Duke de Bordeaux, embarked from Poole on Sunday last, in his Majesty's steamer Lightning, for Scotland, where the unfortunate family intends residing. The Government steamers Lightning and Confidence arrived here on Thursday, for the purpose of taking the luggage, &c; but the masts of the Confidence being injured on her voyage from Portsmouth, it was deemed necessary to send another vessel, the Echo, commanded by Lieutenant Otway. The deposed Monarch arrived on the Ham side at 12 o'clock from Lulworth, and was rowed across to the steamer, where he was received by B. L. Lester, Esq. M. P. E. Daughty, Esq. the Commanders of the steamers, and several other gentlemen; when, after a short time, the vessel proceeded on her voyage. He appeared to be very familiar with the gentlemen on board, and walked round the deck, bowing to the persons on shore, whilst every degree of respect was paid by those in attendance, and then re-

turned to the cabin; the young Duke de Bordeaux remained on deck whilst the vessel was at the quay.—The other branches of the unfortunate family intend proceeding by land to Edinburgh. The queen was attended with spectators, anxious to obtain a view of the exiled Monarchs before his departure for Scotland, where his residence, no doubt, will be permanent. The alleged object of Charles' removal to Scotland, was, that his mind was continually filled with apprehensions concerning the safety of his grandson, from the nearness of Linlithgow castle to the coast; a police officer having been in the neighbourhood of the Castle near a fortnight.

**LONDON, Oct. 23.**  
[From the *Gazette de France*, of Oct. 21.]

### PREFECTURE OF POLICE.

Inhabitants of Paris.—Tumultuous assemblies trouble the public peace; they afflict the heart of the King. By paralysing industry and commerce, they stop the sources of prosperity; if they do not cease immediately, they will tarnish the eclat of this glorious revolution, which has acquired for France the admiration of the world. These assemblies are not to be imputed to those brave men whose generosity equals their courage, but to a small number of misled men, whom perfidious agitators excite to disorder, the last hope of our enemies. A great proceeding is taking its regular course. They wish to make the people believe that the accused will be withdrawn from the responsibility of their acts. It will be found that the people are deceived, that justice will be done; but whatever that justice may be, the majesty of the laws and the independence of the judges must be respected. The result should be attended to with patience.

Inhabitants of Paris, be not disquieted—your magistrates watch over the maintenance of order—every measure is taken which can be necessary to secure it. They strongly reckon upon the spirit which animates you—upon your patriotism—upon the National Guard, so worthy of that Liberty, which it has conquered. You may also reckon upon them; they will fulfil their duties.

Prefect of Police, Giron (or L'Alma).  
Paris, Oct. 19, 1830.

About 10 o'clock, numerous groups formed in the Court of the Palais Royal. They cried, 'Death to the Ministerial vengeance!' The King descended, without any escort, and in an every day dress, and spoke to the persons round him. We are assured that he said 'Vengeance never, justice always. If it is necessary, I will put myself at the head of the National Guard to make the laws respected.—I am the friend of Liberty, but I detest licentiousness. Let good citizens retire; the law shall be executed, and Justice shall do her duty.' Lively acclamations followed these words. The crowd dispersed almost immediately.

From the *Messager des Chambres* of Oct. 21. Yesterday evening crowds again assembled in the courts of the Palais Royal, uttering the same cries and the same threats which have for some days disturbed and offended all good citizens. The courts were promptly cleared by the National Guard; the crowds formed again on the Place in front of the Palace, and the same cries were continued. In the mean time a number of individuals went through various quarters of the city, endeavouring to excite the people to unite with them, and march to the Palais Royal; but everywhere where they failed, and their language was received with universal indignation.

In the meanwhile the National Guards dispersed the crowds on the Place du Palais Royal, and compelled a band of from 400 to 500 individuals to retire, who took the road to Vincennes, by the Faubourg St. Antoine. A few of them carried fire-arms, and others sticks. On their arrival at Vincennes they required that the ex-Ministers should be given up to them. General Dumessnil having replied to them as became his character and his duty, they took the road to Paris, and appeared again at the Palais Royal, uttering the same cries.

The National Guard assembled from all points, and in less than half an hour the Place and the surrounding streets were evacuated, the most turbulent were arrested, all the crowds were dispersed, and good order was completely restored.

One hundred and thirty-six individuals were carried to the Prefecture of Police, and immediately interrogated previous to their appearance before the Magistrate. On the Place du Palais Royal, at the spot where the arrest of placards were found, several of which, betraying their origin, contain violent attacks on the person of the King. A severe investigation will take place as to the true authors of these disturbances, which inspire so just an antipathy on the part of the population. The laws and the courts of justice will do their duty upon them. The peace of a great people must not be compromised by a few busy bodies, who foment the basest passions, mislead the credulous, and, directly or indirectly, promote the most wicked designs.

The National Guard is worthy of the greatest praise. Its conduct has been prompt, firm, wise, and judicious. It perfectly understands and fulfils its duty; it maintains good order, while it acts on the sides of justice and liberty.

To-day, at nine o'clock, the King, in the uniform of the National Guard, descended in to the court of the Palais Royal, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, General Lafayette, and Marshal Gerard the Minister at War.

Scarcely had his Majesty appeared in the court when the crowd collected round him. Cries of 'Vive le Roi!' were heard on all sides; and such were the acclamations, that his Majesty had some difficulty in procuring silence.

The King delivered the following address to the National Guard on foot:

'My Dear Comrades.—I come to thank you for the zeal you displayed last night in maintaining the public tranquillity, and in preserv-

ing the public Royal Family's house of residence, whose ridiculous attempts will fall upon themselves by means of the good spirit and the atmosphere with which we have reposed. What I and mine we all wish is, that the public peace may continue to trouble by the example of that bad family and of those impudent persons who have conspired, who are still plots, anarchy and all its concomitant evils. It is time to put a stop to this dismoral agitation.

It is time that the main mass of public order should restore confidence, that confidence should bring back its activity to commerce, and secure to every one the free exercise of all the rights which it is the duty of the Government to protect and to guarantee. With your concurrence, with your vigilance, and with the assistance of the resolute General and the brave Marshal, whom I rejoice at all times to see beside me, we shall accomplish this noble task. Ever devoted to my country, ever faithful to the cause of liberty, my first duty is to maintain the empire of the laws, without which there is neither liberty nor security for any person, and to secure the force necessary for resisting those attacks by which it is attempted to disturb that liberty. You will continue your generous efforts to second mine, & you may count on me I do on you.'

His Majesty then addressed the Horse Guards:—

My Comrades,—I come to tell you how much I value your efforts for the maintenance of public tranquillity and for the defence of our public liberties, of which they would ruin us by plunging us into disorder. It is time that these disturbances should cease; it is time to show ourselves worthy of the name of Frenchmen, by defending our institutions against the attacks of anarchy, after having so gloriously triumphed over those of despotism. It is thus that we shall consolidate our liberties; it is thus that the hope will be realized which I have proclaimed with so much joy, that the Charter shall henceforth be a reality.'

At last, his Majesty having passed into the first court found there a piquet of the National Guard and the post of the 5th regiment of the line, whom he addressed as follows:—

Comrades of the National Guard and of the Line.—I saw last night, with as much pleasure as satisfaction, that you rivalled each other in zeal, and that you so promptly repressed the insensate movement by which the peace and repose of the capital were disturbed.—Ever devoted to my country, and to the defence of those liberties and those institutions which I have sworn to maintain, and to which we shall all be constantly faithful.—('Yes,' 'yes,' 'bravo,' from the troops and the spectators)—I ought—and we all ought to repel these unworthy attacks, with whatever mask they may be covered, and to rely on what France is entitled to expect from us. To this I shall devote myself as long as I live, and I have no doubt of success.

### NATIONAL GUARDS OF PARIS.

Order of the day of October 19

## Maryland Gazette.

ANAPOLIS: Thursday, December 2, 1830.

From the New York Post Nov. 27.

**CONSECRATION.**—Yesterday morning the consecration of the Rev. Benjamin Treadwell, D. D., to the office of Bishop, was held in St. John's Chapel, and all the festivities of the day attracted multitudes to witness them, yet the extensive galleries and side aisles of the chapel were filled with a most respectable and attentive congregation. The pews of the middle aisle were filled with the Rev. Clergy who presided on the occasion, and by the vestries of the different churches. Morning prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Lyell, assisted in address by the Rev. Dr. Milton after which very appropriate and eloquent discourse, giving the nature and qualifications of the episcopal office, was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell, D. D. of the diocese of Connecticut. The consecration service was performed by the venerable Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Brownell and Onderdonk. Although the services occupied much of the morning, yet during the whole of them the deepest interest seemed to be felt, and all present appeared affected by the solemn and imposing rite of consecration.

### OUTRAGE CONTRADICTED.

We are most happy to learn that the outrages alleged to have been committed by the dutchmen in the attack upon Brussels, have proved to be entirely false. We are aware of the fame of our ancestors' fidelity, we felt the blush of shame and indignation rising at the tale of the brutalities and outrages alleged to have been perpetrated in an English female boarding school; it is with proportionate gratification that we ascertain that the whole was an entirely groundless fabrication, got up for effect, and diligently propagated, by an English clergyman named Kinsey, a resident of Brussels. What his motives for such wickedness could have been we are at a loss to divine. Albany Daily Advertiser.

**FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN BIRDS.**—We observed this summer two common thrushes, frequenting the shrubs on the green in our garden. There was an association and friendship between them that called our attention to their actions. One of them seemed ailing or feeble from some bodily accident, for though it hoped about, yet it appeared unable to obtain a sufficiency of food. Its companion, an active, sprightly bird, would bring it worms, or bruisers, when they mutually partook of the banquet; and the ailing bird would wait patiently, understand the actions, expect the assistance of the other, and advance from its asylum upon its approach. When we see a sick or maimed animal supplied or attended by another, which we suppose gifted with none of the stimuli to exertion that actuate our conduct, we endow them by this denial with motives, which we ourselves are unacquainted with; and at last we can only relate the fact without defining the cause.—*Journal of a Naturalist.*

**THE FATAL DUEL.**—We learn some weeks ago, that the account of a fatal rencontre between Dr. Jeffries and Dr. Smith, which we published some time last summer, and which has been extensively copied, was a contemptible hoax, played off upon us, and upon the public, by some idle wag, and we set about finding him out. We enclosed the original account of the affair to a gentleman at Iberville, Louisiana, who is acquainted with Dr. Jeffries, one of the reputed combatants, and we addressed a letter also to the Dr. to which he replied. The result of our enquiries leaves not the shadow of doubt, that the author is none other than the voracious Dr. himself. The letter from which we made up the account was in his handwriting, and he lodged it in the Post Office at Iberville.

At the time of publishing the account, we had some misgivings as to its authenticity, but they were overruled by the allusion of the writer, at the dying Dr.'s request, as he said, to an incident in which we were a party, and which could have been known only to him.—We did not dream of imposition from such a quarter.

We presume not to divine the motive that prompted the communication, but in giving the name of the author to the public, we are actuated by the benevolent motive of rescuing modest merit from obscurity, as our readers will doubtless recognise in the chivalrous Dr. Tomlinson, who probably raised the vigilance of Iberville, and accompanied his friend Clifford to the hospitable shores of Louisiana, where he has recommended the business of serious accident making with all his original genius and skill.

*Mobile Reg.*

The proceedings at Louisville. (Continued.) It is now generally agreed with authority to elect a Senator to Congress will not, when assembled, at Franklin, be prepared to do so Mr. Clay may direct, and has therefore been induced to postpone his political career, to influence the Legislature to save the reflexive portion of his original mission. The plan of operations to be adopted by the party in which he is considered a leader, worthy of the name of the opposition to the present national administration.

That the proposed Convention will tend to increase party excitement cannot be questioned.—Convinced of this truth, the republican party, remained during several weeks silent and inactive, under the impression that Mr. Clay's reflecting friends would ultimately be heard on the subject, and that the project would go no further. In the meantime his friends had gone forth, his followers in county after county, proceeded to the appointment of delegates, until it became palpable that the project had assumed a party shape, and would be carried into effect. Then, and not till then, it was deemed expedient and necessary to adopt a course—not to counteract the design of our opponents upon the purity of the Legislature, as we cannot believe, such efforts necessary—but to cause the nomination of Mr. Clay to be followed by the nomination of President Jackson for re-election, and thereby convince our sister States that we are, as a people neither united in purpose, nor weary of the man of our choice.

Another important task will devolve upon the republican Convention—that of repelling the erroneous impressions, which will first be made on the members of the Ohio Convention, with a view to render them instrumental in the general propagation of misrepresentations designed to impair public confidence in the present venerable Chief Magistrate of the United States. His policy in relation to internal improvements, the removal of the Indians, the tariff and the West India trade, will be wanted and grossly assailed. On these, and other important topics, it will be the business of his friends to vindicate his acts; and to render that vindication as effectual as it will be just to be necessary to provide for the thorough organization of the republican party throughout the State.

In enumerating a portion of the duties that will devolve on the republican Convention, we have remarked, that one of the most important will be the nomination of Andrew Jackson for re-election. Such nomination is not only due to ourselves and our principles, but to the credulous part of our political opponents. They have not yet been able to reconcile themselves to a protracted defeat, because they seem to have indulged the hope that the President will consent to a re-election. On this point they may easily be undeceived. The President has already indicated, it is declared, that he is in the hands of his friends. In a late reply to an address from a portion of his fellow citizens approving his administration, we find the following paragraph:

"My course in withholding my approval of the Mayville Road Bill was plainly pointed out, as I believe, by the Constitution, and it *unquestionably* by the majority of the people, will restore me to private life, with the pleasing reflection that I have neither violated my official duties, nor *wreaked* that sacred instrument, with which is dissolved bound the liberties of our common country. I trust it may have the effect of awakening public attention, to the importance of extinguishing as speedily as possible, the public debt, to the noble consequences necessarily resulting from a judicious expenditure of the public money, and to the necessity of restoring the government to its original simplicity in the exercise of all the functions."

It is here plainly indicated that the President is willing to stand *full* on the principles avowed in what is termed his Veto Message. "My course," he remarks, "is *unquestionably* by the majority of the people, will restore me to private life." It, however, his views on the subject of internal improvement shall be approved; he should be seconded by the people and by Congress in his efforts to pay off the public debt as speedily as possible, it is fairly inferable that he is willing to serve his countrymen another term; and the signs of the times leave no room to doubt that his services will again be required by an increased majority of his adoring fellow citizens.

Since his election we have seen New Jersey, Maine, and New Hampshire, cast off the dubious badge of the coalition and join the Republicans; while his strength has been preserved unbroken in the West, notwithstanding the bold and persevering efforts made to prejudice the public mind against him.

While the Leader of the opposition has been visiting our towns and hamlets—electioneering—acting as a voluntary paid *adviser*—violating decorum by pronouncing the President of these States incompetent—modestly denying that the President is the author of his own messages, and representing him as a mere plant grown through the sentiments of others—was prompted, the march of the statesmen and patriot thus indomitably assailed, hitherto onward, and productive of results as honourable to his heart and head as they have proved beneficial to the American people.

While the opposition have been proclaiming the administration extraneous, we have seen the annual expenditures diminished, and the sum applied to the liquidation of the national debt increased. While the diplomatic talents of the Executive and Cabinet, have been the constant theme of ridicule, we have seen in a single year, indemnity for wrongs obtained from Colombia, Denmark, and Brazil; the Black Sea opened by treaty to our commerce, and the West India trade regained on terms which the late administration urged unsuccessfully; and we are now informed that our claims in France for apportionments will probably soon be satisfactorily adjusted. Is such unprecedented success indicative of lack of diplomatic skill in the present administration, or does it proclaim the incapacity or negligence of the late Cabinet? This question may safely be submitted to the people of the United States.

In reply to the clamor that has been kept up, on the subject of removals, it may be remarked, that the President can plead in justification a very safe precedent—the act of the people themselves. Questioning the right of Messrs. Adams and Clay to "control the event"—the Presidential election of 1812—believing that the union and reconciliation between them were too salient to be disinterested and pure, and that their administration partook largely of the nature of its origin, the people commended the work of its vox by turning Messrs. Adams and Clay out of office. They were considered absolutely opposed to Republican principles, or unworthy of public confidence; and either cause was deemed sufficient to justify the reformation which followed.

The President has acted, and is still acting on the same principles, and the numerous peculations and frauds that have been detected, while they prove that the suspicions entertained of the purity of the late administration were well founded, demonstrate that the Executive would have been faithful to the trust reposed in him, had he faulted in the business of correcting that alarming abuse that existed.

The act for the removal of the Indian tribes beyond our limits has been virulently opposed by the followers of Mr. Clay, though the measure was advocated by the late administration, and pronounced part of its policy by the late Secretary of War.

The President has been accused too, of inconsistency—or hostility to national improvements—because he was unwilling to approve appropriations not authorized by the constitution; because he was unwilling to be instrumental in the establishment of a system of legislation which would have had the effect of causing the government to become a copartner of the thousands of petty corporations that would probably have been created by the State Legislatures—the stock of which would ultimately become the sole property of the United States, thus indirectly constraining the federal government to assume a jurisdiction over our soil, unauthorized by the constitution, at war with the rights of the States, and dangerous to liberty. At the late session of Congress appropriations were actually pro-

posed. For representatives mostly of the South, to whom the appropriation bill actually passed by Congress, was prepared to do so Mr. Clay may direct, and has therefore been induced to postpone his political career, to influence the Legislature to save the reflexive portion of his original mission.

The plan of operations to be adopted by the party in which he is considered a leader,

whether the visit we have now received is from some other hand, or to be discovered.

Whether the visit is almost unqualified in seductiveness?

We believe it is not the uncertainty of per-

petuity so much as the improbability of detection that emboldens regal.

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### HALF-TIME COTTON CURRENTS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Baltimore Market.—The continued war has caused a suspension of business in the produce market, and there is no change in prices. The wheat advances remain under batches. The wagon price of Howard street done is \$2, but very little coming in. There is no change in beef on the hook.

Tobacco.—Seconded, as in quality, 3—\$5—do. ground leaf, 2,000—Crops, common, 3,200—6,00 brown and red, 4,000—5,500 fine red, 5,500—7,000 wrapped, suitable for negroes, 6,000—10,000 yellow and red, 6,000—14,000—yellow 14,000—16,000—New York, 16,000—20,000—Virginia, 4,000—5,000—Hampshire, 3,000—4,000—Kentucky, 4,000—5,000. Corn 16,000—25,000—8,000—Doubtless 11,000—17,000. The movements of the week are as follows: Maryland, and 9,000. Ohio, total 450 bushels.

Powder—best white wheat family, 85,50—6,00—super. Howard street, 5,000—2,124 City Mills, 4,78—4,87—Buckingham, —Corn, black, bbl, 2,25—

Garrison wheat, 95 a 1,00, white do, 1,02 a 1,07—common red—Coax, white, .35 a .50—yellow .50 a .57—Rye, .35 a .—Oats, .29 a 30 Beans, 90 a 1,00—Raisins, 50 a 60—Cayenne pepper, 3,50 a .60—Timothy, 2,25 a 2,75—Oregano Grass, 1,25 a 1,50 Herbs, —8 1,00—Luzerne 30 a 374 lbs.—Barley, 524 Pease, 2,25 a 2,75—Cover, V. P. 104—Loin, 112 a 134—Lamb, 94 a 11—Tongue, 98 a 10—N. Car, 84 a 104—Upland 19 a 13—Wassans, 10d a 1p 20 a 274, in bbl, 30 a 31—Wool, common, un-washed, 16, 12a, 16—washed, 18 a 20—crossed, 20 a 22—three quarter, 28 a 30—full do, 30 a 35 according to quality—Hog, Russia, ton, 8220 a 1—Country, dewatered, 3, 6.—lb. watered, 6, 6.—Pork, Shad, Susquehanna, No. 1, bbl, a—do. trimmed, 7,00—North Carolina, No. 1, 7,00—Herring, Susquehanna No. 1, bbl, 4,25 a 4,57—Mackerel, No. 1, 6,20 a —No. 2, —a 3,75—No. 3, 3,50 a —Hare, ham, Salt cured 10c. Peathers, 34 a 35—Plaster Paris, cargo price per ton, 4,25 a 4,34 ground, 1,25 a 1,50 bbl—Iron, gray pig for founders, 35,00 a 36,00; high pig, for founders, per ton, 25,00 a 26,00; bar, Susquehanna, per ton, 85,00—Prime Beef on the hook, 3,50 a 4,25—lme Wood by the vessel load, 1,75. Oak, 3,00 a 3,25—lme Wood by the vessel load, 1,75. Oak, 3,00 a 3,25—American Farmer.

### NOTICE.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum of Annapolis, propose holding their ANNUAL FAIR, for the support of the Institution, in January. Ladies wishing to assist in preparing articles to be disposed of, can be supplied with materials by application to Mrs. J. Gaze. The Managers deem it unnecessary to make any appeal to the charitable feelings of the ladies, who will no doubt continue that aid which they have so generously given on former occasions. Can there be a more acceptable deed of mercy than to rescue helpless and destitute Female Orphans from want and vice, and place them in a situation where they will be taught to earn a comfortable support, and become respectable members of society.

Nov 11.

### NEW GOODS.

#### BASIL SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, his supply of GOODS, adapted to the season, consisting of BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN AND GREY.

#### CLOTHES & CASSIMERES.

With a choice selection of the richest and latest importations of

#### VESTINGS.

He will be glad to make them up in the latest and most approved fashions, or will dispose of them unmade to those who prefer.

ALSO—a neater and more general assortment than before, of

#### GENTLEMEN'S CLOVES, STOCKS, COLLARS AND SUSPENDERS.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Sw

### HALF-WAY HOUSE.

FOR RENTS, for the ensuing year, the Half Way House between Annapolis and Baltimore, now occupied by Mrs. Barrett. Attached to this House is a good Garden, Stables, Ice-House, and all the conveniences for a country tavern; about twenty or twenty five acres of excellent cleared land and abundance of fire wood. The stage from Annapolis to Baltimore stops here to breakfast. Terms low to a good tenant. Apply to

JAMES MURRAY.

Nov 18

3  
NOTICE.

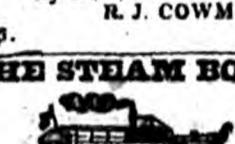
THE Commissioners of Anne Arundel County will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday, the 17th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the levy court. All persons having appeals to make to the board, and those having transfers to be made, are hereby notified, that at the time of said meeting the books of the said commissioners will be closed for the year 1830.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clerk.

Nov 25.

### THE STEAM BOAT

  
MARYLAND  
Will stop in future to land passengers, at CASTLE HAVEN, instead of CAMP BRIDGE, and leave Annapolis at half past one o'clock for Baltimore.  
Oct. 21,

## IN CHANCERY.

18th November, 1830.  
Henry March, Michael March, and others,

Louis Wicky, and others.

**T**HE object of the bill filed in this cause, is to obtain the appointment of a receiver, and for a decree to compel the defendants to deliver to the complainants the leasehold property, and the monies and moveable property hereafter mentioned.

The bill states, that Michael March departed this life, leaving a will, which was duly proved and admitted to record, leaving a widow, Philippina March, and five children, namely, Henry March, Michael March, George March, and John March, and a daughter, Dorothea March, who departed this life intestate, and without issue. That Michael March took upon himself the execution of the said will, his co-executor having removed and declined to act, and that said Kraft returned an inventory of all the personal estate that came to his sight and knowledge, and discharged all claims against the said testator, and agreeably to the directions of said will, delivered to Philippina March, the widow aforesaid, all the personal estate of said testator, embraced in said inventory, and rendered to the orphans court his final account. That said testator died possessed of no other chattels real, than those specified in said inventory, and died seized of no freehold or real estate whatsoever. That said testator died possessed of a much larger personal estate of at least thirteen hundred dollars in money, over and above the monies, and other personal estate, included in said inventory, and that said Philippina secretly appropriated to herself, on the death of said testator, the said sum of \$1300, and never informed said executor of said additional personal estate, or caused or allowed the same to be returned or accounted for. That if said \$1300 and the amount of money and of moveable property contained in said final account, and delivered to said Philippina, be considered, she has received more than one third of the estate of said testator. That after receiving the property aforesaid, the said Philippina intermarried with the defendant, Louis Wicky, and afterwards died. That neither said Philippina, nor said Louis, has ever restored or delivered to complainant any part of the personal estate aforesaid. That said Philippina having departed this life, complainants are entitled to the possession of all the personal estate aforesaid, and real estate, if any, but that, at least they are entitled to two-thirds parts of said personal estate; and that the money and moveable property received as aforesaid, exceeding in amount and value than one third part, and not being in existence, but used by said Wicky and Philippina, the complainants are entitled to the immediate possession of all the leasehold property specified in the said property, being the only property of the testator's estate now specifically remaining. That complainants have demanded of said Louis Wicky the delivery of said leasehold property, but said Wicky holds possession of the same, and refuses to let complainants possess the same, or enjoy any part of the rents or profits of the erf, and that said Wicky refuses to deliver over to the complainants any part of the monies or moveable property before mentioned. The bill also states, that the said Louis Wicky resides out of the State of Maryland.

It is hereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in some one newspaper, before the 18th day of December next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 18th day of April next, to show cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS.

Reg. Cur Can.

Nov 25

3w

## NOTICE.

**T**HIS President and Directors of the ANNA POLIS TOBACCO INSPECTION COMPANY request the Stockholders thereof, to pay to Adam Miller, on the 6th day of December next, an amount of Five Dollars for each share of stock subscribed, and on the 13th of the same month Three Dollars, the balance due on said stock, on payment of the last sum, the secretary will deliver the certificates of stock.

Nov 11

A. RANDALL, Sec'y.

3w

## NOTICE.

**H**AVING leased the farm belonging to George Wells, Esq. situated on South River, all persons are hereby forewarned against hunting on his said farm, with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing thereon. The utmost rigour of the law will be enforced against all such, who violate this notice.

ADAM T. ALLEN.

3w

## FOR LEASE OR RENT,

**T**HAT large and commodious BRICK BUILDING, now occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Robinson, as a Boarding House, situated near the Episcopal church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs which have contributed much towards the comfort and convenience of the establishment, and presents a desirable situation to any person disposed to engage in that line of business. Possession will be given after the 1st October next. For Terms apply to JOHN N. WATKINS.

Aug. 26.

## SALE.

**W**ill be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by the Sub-crier on Francis St. Terms made known on application to ISAAC HOLLAND.

Sept. 20.

10

## UNION

Francis Street,

## HOUSE.

Annapolis.

**T**HE subscriber, grateful for past favours, informs her friends and the public in general, that she has received in this well-known stand nearly fronting the State House, formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Daley, and Mrs. Gamblin, where she is prepared to accommodate TRAVELLERS and others, with general boarding and lodging on the most reasonable terms.



Her house being in a central situation to the arrival of the Steamboats and Stage-coaches, and near the State House, persons visiting the city, will find it a convenient and pleasant place of residence during their stay.

Having a good Stable, well provided with Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well attended to by a good Trainer.

BOARDS taken by the DAY, WEEK, MONTH or YEAR, and Horses taken at livery on moderate terms.

N. B. Transient visitors accommodated with dinners, &c. on the shortest notice.

M. ROBINSON.

Annapolis, Oct. 21, 1830. 4w

The editors of the Frederick Citizen, Cumberland Advocate, and Boston Gazette, will publish the above 4 times, and forward their accounts for collection.

## NOTICE.

**T**HE subscriber wants to hire 3 men hands, for which he will give 50 dollars per year, and will insure them 50 dollars more, each, in the course of the year. If married, and wish it, will allow house, garden, wool, 250 weight of pork and 3 barrels of corn.

## FARM FOR RENT.

**T**HE subscriber has a small Farm for rent, four miles from Annapolis, containing six acres, well adapted for Corn, Wheat and Potatoes, with a good Tobacco House, and every other house that is necessary on a farm, also a Windmill, which will attend it will supply a large family with corn and meal.

JACOB H. SLEMAKER.

Nov 11 3w

## NOTICE.

**A**LL persons indebted to us on bond, note, or open account, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same as it is impossible to give further indulgence.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER.

Oct. 7. 3w

## CHEAP GOODS:

## ADAM & JOHN MILLER

Return their sincere thanks to their friends for the kind and liberal support they have received at their hands, and are happy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HAND-SOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

## AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING—

### DRY GOODS.

Superior Blue and Black Cloths, Olive-Green and Gold-Green do. Brown and Mixt do. Blue, Black and Brown Cassimeres, Cassinets, assorted, Vestings, assorted colours, 4-4 Irish Linens, 5-4 Irish Sheetings, 4-4 & 6-4 Jacquet Cambricks, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambrie Muslins, Plain and Figured Muslins, Canton and Italian Crapes,

Family Flour, Old Cognac Brandy, Jamaica Spirit, Holland Gin, Rye Whiskey, Peach Brandy, Common Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Bunch Raisins, Jamison Crackers, Sperm, and Tallow Candles, Bacon, Pork and Lard,

Stock Locks, Pad do. Shovels and Tonga, Spades and Shovels, Pod and Screw Augurs, Round and Flat Bolts, Knives and Forks, Wood Screws,

4-4, 6-4, & 8-4 White Pine Plank, 1-2, 5-4, 6-4 Yellow Pine do. 3w by 4-4, 6-6, 8-6, 9-9, 9-12 Budding and Joists, 3w by 3-5 Rafters, Poplar Plank and Scantling, Bunch Shingles,

Cedar and Locust Posts, Chestnut Posts and Rails, Laths, Black Walnut, Lime and Bricks, Plaster, at Baltimore Prices, adding freight.

### PLOUGHS.

Davis' Patent, all sizes, with extra Shares, Heels and Screws, a constant supply, at Factory prices, freight ad-

### PACKET.

They have a first rate Schooner, called The JOHN T. BARBER, running as a Packet from Annapolis to Baltimore, under the command of a faithful and experienced Captain, in whom the greatest confidence can be placed. She will take in Grain and Tobacco from any of the Rivers and Creeks contiguous to Annapolis, on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice.

October 31, 1830.

## SHAD'S PATENT.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE ART OF BUILDING CHIMNEYS, AND ALTERING THEM AFTER THEY ARE BUILT, IN SUCH MANNER AS TO PREVENT THEIR SMOKE.

From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for four years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable a mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post-paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c., three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose Susquehanna Co., Pa.

12th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity, & we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, Esq. Sheriff.

ASA DIMOCK, Jr. Clerk.

DAVIS DIMOCK, Jr. Treasurer.

July 8.

## PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

## EXHIBITS.

Boarding 43 weeks at \$1.25,

College bills, including tuition, room rent,

use of library, wood &c. &c.

Washing and lights,

\$122.00

The price of board varies from \$1 to \$2 per week.

It is optional with the student whether to board with the college steward, or at a private house. With economy, \$1.25 will cover the necessary expenses of a student for the year, exclusive of books and clothes.

When a student is admitted into the college, he is charged five dollars as an entrance fee. The college bills for each session must be paid within four weeks after its commencement.

Students whose parents or guardians do not live in town, lodge in the college edifice, unless the rooms are full; in which case they are permitted to lodge in private houses in the town. Such students, however, as well as those in the college building, are subject to the rules of long standing, where all other trustees had failed.

I send you a note of thanks from Mr. F. a citizen of great respectability,

who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture,

of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty nine years. His son, also,

aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years.—

A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months.—

Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments.

Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general.

Baltimore, January, 1830.

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery,

says, 'The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles.'

The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening.'

'I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design &

mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America.'

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Herinia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 57, Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Baltimore.

March 11

## THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Has commenced the season, and will pursue her routes in the following manner:

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charles S. Ridgeley should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as aforesaid.

(Signed)

THOMAS B. DORSEY.

Sept. 3 3m

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

## 100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age.

Well hand'd, able to work, & mechanics of every de-

scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give

HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market.

Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williams' Hotel, Annapolis,

or at the wharf on Corseca creek.

LEGG & WILLI

# The Star and Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1830.

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Communicated to both Houses of Congress, at December session, 1830.

To the Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives,

The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your constitutional duties is much heightened by the satisfaction which the condition of our beloved country at this period justly inspires. The benign Author of all good has granted to us, during the present year, health, peace and plenty, and numerous causes for joy in the wonderful success which attends the progress of our free institutions.

What a population unparalleled in its increase, and possessing a character which combines the hardihood of enterprise with the considerateness of wisdom, we see in every section of our happy country, a steady improvement in the means of social intercourse, and corresponding effects upon the genius and laws of our extended republic.

The apparent exception to the harmony of the people is to be referred rather to inevitable diversions in the various interests which enter into the composition of so extensive a whole; than to any want of attachment to the Union—interests whose collisions are, only, in the end, to foster the spirit of conciliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of the Union, which, I most devoutly hope, is destined to prove imperishable.

In the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in the condition of other nations, which, in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and unanimity in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people.

The important modifications of their government, elicited by so much courage and wisdom by the people of France, afford a happy presage of their future course, and have naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of this nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you have participated. In congratulating you, my fellow-citizens, upon so many auspicious to the interest of mankind, I do no more than respond to the voice of my country, without transcending, in the slightest degree, that salutary maxim of the illustrious Washington, which enjoins an abstinen<sup>c</sup>e from all interference with the internal affairs of other nations. From a people exercising in the most unlimited degree, the right of self-government, and enjoying, as derived from their proud characteristic, under the favour of heaven, much of the happiness with which they are blessed; a people who can point in triumph to their free institutions, and challenge comparison with the fruits they bear, as well as with the moderation, intelligence and energy, with which they are administered; from such a people, the deepest sympathy was to be expected in a struggle for the sacred principles of liberty, conducted in a spirit every way worthy of the cause, and crowned by an heroic moderation which has disarmed revulsion of its terrors. Notwithstanding the strong sympathies which the man whom we so sincerely love and truly admire has given to the world of the high character of the present King of the French, and which, if sustained to the end, will secure to him the approval of Patriot King—it is not in his success, but in that of the great principle which has borne him to the throne—the paramount authority of the public will—that the American people rejoice.

I am happy to inform you that the anticipations which were indulged at the date of my last communication on the subject of our foreign affairs, have been fully realized in several important particulars. An arrangement has been effected with Great Britain, in relation to the trade between the United States and her West Indian and North American colonies, which has settled a question that had for years afforded matter for contention and almost uninterrupted discussion—and has been the subject of no less than six negotiations, in a manner which promises results highly favourable to the parties.

The abstract right of Great Britain to monopolize the trade with her colonies, or to exclude us from a participation therein, has never been denied by the United States. But we have contended, and with reason, that, if, at any time, Great Britain may desire the productions of this country, as necessary to her colonies, they must be received upon principles of just reciprocity; and further, that it is making an injurious and unfriendly distinction, to open her colonial ports to the vessels of other nations, and close them against those of the United States.

Antecedently to 1794, a portion of our productions was admitted into the colonial islands of Great Britain, by particular concession, limited to the term of one year, but renewed from year to year. In the transportation of these productions, however, our vessels were not allowed to engage; this being a privilege reserved to British shipping, by which alone our produce could be taken to the islands, and thence brought to us in return. From Newfoundland and her continental possessions, all our productions, as well as our vessels, were excluded, with occasional relaxations, by which, in seasons of distress, the former were admitted in British bottoms.

By the treaty of 1794, she offered to concede to us, for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our vessels not exceeding seventy tons burden, and upon the same terms as British vessels, any production of the United States which British vessels might import therefrom. But this privilege was coupled with conditions which are supposed to have led to its rejection by the Senate; that is, that American vessels should land their return cargoes in the United States only; and, moreover, that they should, during the continuance of the privilege, be precluded from carrying molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoons, &c. either from those islands, or from the United States, to any other part of the world. Great Britain readily consented to expunge this clause from the treaty; and subsequent attempts to arrange the terms of the trade, either by treaty, stipulations or concertation, having failed, it has been successively suspended and allowed, according to the varying legislation of the parties.

The following are the prominent points which have, in late years, separated the two governments. Besides a restriction, whereby all imports into her colonies in American vessels are confined to our own products carried hence, a restriction to which it does not appear that we have ever objected, a leading objection on the part of Great Britain has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West India commodities to any other country than our own. On the part of the United States, it has been contended,

1st. That the subject should be regulated by treaty stipulations, in preference to separate legislation; 2d. That our productions, when imported into the colonies in question, should not be subject to higher duties than the productions of the mother country, or of her other colonial possessions; and 3d. That our vessels should be allowed to participate in the circuitous trade between the United States and different parts of the British dominions.

The first point, after having been, for a long time, strenuously insisted upon by Great Britain, was given up by the act of Parliament of July, 1825; all vessels suffered to trade with the colonies being permitted to clear from thence with any articles which British vessels might export; and proceed to any part of the world. Great Britain and her dependencies alone excepted. On our part, each of the above points had, in succession, been explicitly abandoned in negotiations preceding that of which the result is now announced.

This arrangement secures to the United States every advantage asked by them, and which the state of the negotiation allowed us to insist upon. The trade will be placed upon a footing decided more favourable to this country than any on which it ever stood; and our commerce and navigation will enjoy, in the colonial ports of Great Britain, every privilege allowed to other nations.

The prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value. That which has been carried on since the mutual interdicts under all the expense and inconvenience unavoidably incident to it, would have been insupportably onerous, had it not been in a great degree, lightened by concerted evasions in the mode of making the transhipments at what are called the neutral ports. These indirections are inconsistent with the dignity of nations that have so many motives, not only to cherish feelings of mutual friendship, but to maintain such relations as will stimulate their respective citizens and subjects to efforts of direct, open, and honourable competition only, and preserve them from the influence of seductive and vitiating circumstances.

When your preliminary interposition was asked at the close of the last session, a copy of the instructions under which Mr. McLane has acted, together with the communications which had at that time passed between him and the British Government, was laid before you. Although there has not been anything in the acts of the two Governments which requires secrecy, it was thought most proper, in the then state of the negotiation, to make that communication a confidential one. So soon, however, as the evidence of execution on the part of Great Britain is received, the whole matter shall be laid before you, when it will be seen that the apprehension which appears to have suggested one of the provisions of the act passed at your last session, that the restoration of the trade in question might be connected with other subjects, and was sought to be obtained at the sacrifice of the public interest in other particulars, was wholly unfounded; and that the change which has taken place in the views of the British Government has been induced by considerations as honourable to both parties as, I trust, the result will prove beneficial.

This desirable result was, it will be seen, greatly promoted by the liberal and cordial provisions of the act of Congress of the last session, by which our ports were, upon the reception and annunciation, by the President, of the required assurance on the part of Great Britain, forthwith opened to her vessels, before the arrangement could be carried into effect on her part; providing, in this act of prospective legislation, a similar course to that adopted by Great Britain, in abolishing, by her act of Parliament, in 1825, a restriction then existing, and permitting our vessels to clear from the colonies, on their return voyages, for any foreign country whatever, before British vessels had been relieved from the restriction imposed by our law, of returning directly from the United States to the colonies—a restriction which she required and expected that we should abolish. Upon each occasion, a limited and temporary advantage has been given to the opposite party, but an advantage of no importance in comparison with the restoration of mutual confidence and good feelings, and the ultimate establishment of the trade upon fair principles.

The negotiation with France has been conducted by our Minister with zeal and ability, and in all respects to my entire satisfaction. Although the prospect of a favourable termination was occasionally dimmed by counter pretensions, to which the United States could not assent, yet had strong hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the late Government. The negotiation has been renewed with the present authorities, and sensible of the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the justice and magnanimity of regenerated France, I regret the more not to have it in my power, yet, to announce the result so confidently anticipated. No ground, however, inconsistent with this expectation, has been taken; and I do not allow myself to doubt that justice will soon be done to us. The amount of the claims, the length of time they have remained unsettled, and their incontrovertible justice, make an earnest prosecution of them by this Government, an urgent duty. The illegality of the seizures and confiscations out of which they have arisen is not disputed; and whatever distinctions may have heretofore been set up in regard to the liability of the existing Government, it is quite clear that such considerations cannot now be interposed.

The commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible of highly advantageous improvements; but the sense of this injury has had, and must continue to have, a very unfavorable influence upon them. From its satisfactory adjustment, not only a firm and cordial friendship, but a progressive development of all their relations, may be expected. It is, therefore, my earnest hope that this old and vexatious subject of difference may be speedily removed.

The injury to the commerce of the United States resulting from the exclusion of our vessels from the Black sea, and the previous footing of mere sufferance upon which even the limited trade enjoyed by us with Turkey has hitherto been placed, have, for a long time, been a source of much solicitude to this Government; and several endeavours have been made to obtain a better state of things. Sensible of the importance of the object, I felt it my duty to leave no proper means unemployed to acquire for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by the principal powers of Europe. Commissioners were, consequently, appointed, to open a negotiation with the Sublime Porte. Not long after the member of the commission who went directly from the United States had sailed, the account of the treaty of Adrianople, by which one of the objects in view was supposed to be secured, reached this country. The Black sea was understood to be opened to us. Under the supposition that this was the case, the additional facilities to be derived from the establishment of commercial regulations with the Porte were deemed of sufficient importance to require a prosecution of the negotiations as originally contemplated. It was therefore determined to proceed, and resulted in a treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the Senate.

By its provisions, a free passage is assured, without limitation of time, to the vessels of the United States, to and from the Black sea, including the navigation thereof, and our trade with Turkey is placed on the footing of the most favoured nation. The latter is an arrangement wholly independent of the treaty of Adrianople, and the former derives much value, not only from the increased security which, under any circumstances, it would give to the right in question, but from the fact, ascertained in the course of the negotiation, that, by the construction put upon that treaty by Turkey, the article relating to the passage of the Bosphorus is confined to nations having treaties with the Porte. The most friendly feelings appear to be entertained by the Sultan, and an enlightened disposition is evinced by him to foster the intercourse between the two countries by the most liberal arrangements. This disposition we have received, and I see no cause to doubt their sincerity.

The following are the prominent points which have, in late years, separated the two governments. Besides a restriction, whereby all imports into her colonies in American vessels are confined to our own products carried hence, a restriction to which it does not appear that we have ever objected, a leading objection on the part of Great Britain has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West India commodities to any other country than our own. On the part of the United States, it has been contended,

character. Respect for that empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States. No measure will be left unemployed on my part to promote these salutary feelings, and those improvements of which the commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible, and which have derived increased importance from our treaty with the Sublime

Porte.

I sincerely regret to inform you that our Minister lately commissioned to that court, on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled by extreme indisposition to exercise a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion,—leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate.

If, as it is to be hoped, the improvement of his health should be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburg, and resume the discharge of his official duties.

I have received the most satisfactory assurance that, in the mean time, the public interest will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercourse which he will continue through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian cabinet.

You are apprised, although the fact has not yet been officially announced to the House of Representatives, that a treaty was, in the month of May last, concluded between the United States and Denmark, by which \$650,000 are secured to our citizens as an indemnity for spoliations upon their commerce in the years 1808, 1809, 1810, and 1811. This treaty was sanctioned by the Senate at the close of its last session, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to pass the necessary laws for the organization of the Board of Commissioners to distribute the indemnity amongst the claimants. It is an agreeable circumstance in this adjustment, that its terms are in conformity with previously ascertained views of the claimants themselves; thus removing all pretence for a future agitation of the subject in any form.

The negotiations in regard to such points in our foreign relations as remain to be adjusted, have been actively prosecuted during the recess. Material advances have been made, which are of a character to promise favourable results. Our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to invite aggression, and it will be our fault if she ever becomes so. Simplicity and frankness in the mode of making the transhipments at the neutral ports. These indirections are inconsistent with the dignity of nations that have so many motives, not only to cherish feelings of mutual friendship, but to maintain such relations as will stimulate their respective citizens and subjects to efforts of direct, open, and honourable competition only, and preserve them from the influence of seductive and vitiating circumstances.

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subscriptions to the Mayville and Rockville Road Companies, I expressed my views fully in regard to the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within a State, or to appropriate money for improvements of a local character. I, at the same time, intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such as were of a national character had been so generally acted upon, and so long acquiesced in by the Federal and State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise on the ground of continued and uninterrupted usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriations, even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be deferred until the national debt is paid, and that, in the mean while, some general rule for the action of the Government in that respect ought to be established.

These suggestions were not necessary to the decision of the question then before me; and were, I readily admit, intended to awaken the attention, and draw forth the opinions and observations, of our constituents, upon a subject of the highest importance to their interests, and one destined to exert a powerful influence upon the future operations of our political system. I know of no tribunal to which a public man in this country, in a case of doubt and difficulty, can appeal with greater advantage or more propriety than the judgment of the people; and although I must necessarily, in the discharge of my official duties, be governed by the dictates of my own judgment, I have no desire to conceal my anxious wish to conform, as far as I can, to the views of those for whom I act.

All irregular expressions of public opinion are of necessity attended with some doubt as to their accuracy; but, making full allowance on that account, I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the acts referred to, as well as the suggestions which I allowed myself to make in relation to their bearing upon the future operations of the Government, have been approved by the great body of the people. That those whose immediate pecuniary interests are to be affected by proposed expenditures should shrink from the application of a rate which prefers their more general and remote interests to those which are personal and immediate, is to be expected. But even such objections must, from the nature of our population, be but temporary in their duration; and if they were otherwise, our course should be the same; for the time is yet, I hope, far distant, when those entrusted with power to be exercised for the good of the whole, will consider it either honest or wise to purchase local favour at the sacrifice of principle and the general good.

So understanding public sentiment, and thoroughly satisfied that the best interests of our common country imperiously require that the course which I have recommended in this regard should be adopted, I have, upon the most mature consideration, determined to pursue it.

It is due to candour, as well as to my own feelings, that I should express the reluctance and anxiety which I must at all times experience in exercising the undoubted right of the Executive to withhold his assent from bills on other grounds than their unconstitutionality. That this right should not be exercised on slight occasions, all will admit. It is only in matters of deep interest, when the principle involved may be justly regarded as next in importance to infractions of the Constitution itself, that such a step can be expected to meet with the approbation of the people. Such an occasion do I conscientiously believe the present to be. In the discharge of this delicate and highly responsible duty, I am sustained by the reflection that the exercise of this power has been deemed consistent with the obligation of official duty by several of my predecessors; and by the persuasion, too, that, whatever liberal institutions may have to fear from the encroachments of Executive power, which has been every where the cause of so much strife and bloody contention, but little danger is to be apprehended from a precedent by which that authority deems to itself the exercise of powers that bring in their train influence and patronage of great extent; and thus excludes the operation of personal interests, every where the bane of official trust. I derive, too, no small degree of satisfaction from the reflection, that, if I have mistaken the interests and wishes of the people, the Constitution affords the means of soon redressing the error, by selecting for the place their favour has bestowed upon me a citizen whose opinions may accord with their own. I trust in the meantime the interests of the nation will be saved from prejudice, by a rigid application of that portion of the public funds which might otherwise be applied to different objects to that highest of all our obligations, the payment of the public debt, and an opportunity be afforded for the adoption of some better rule, for the operations of the Government in this matter, than any which has hitherto been acted upon.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject, not merely as it relates to the general prosperity of the country, but to the safety of the federal system; I cannot avoid repeating my earnest hope that all good citizens, who take a proper interest in the success and harmony of our admirable political institutions; and who are incapable of desiring to convert an opposite state of things into means for the gratification of personal ambition—will, laying aside minor considerations, and discarding local prejudices, unite their honest exertions to establish some fixed general principle, which shall be calculated to effect the greatest extent of public good in regard to the subject of internal improvement and afford the least ground for sectional dis- content.

The general ground of my objection to local appropriations has been heretofore expressed; and I shall endeavour to avoid a repetition of what has been already urged—the importance of sustaining the State sovereign-

ties, as far as is consistent with the rightful action of the Federal Government, and of preserving the greatest attainable harmony between them. I will now only add an expression of my conviction—a conviction which every day's experience serves to confirm—that the political creed which incalculates the pursuit of these great objects as a paramount duty is the true faith, and one to which we are mainly indebted for the present success of the entire system; and to which we must alone look for its future stability.

That there are diversities in the interests of the different States which compose this extensive confederacy, must be admitted. Those diversities, arising from situation, climate, population, and pursuits, are doubtless, as it is natural they should be, greatly exaggerated by jealousies, and that spirit of rivalry so inseparable from neighbouring communities. These circumstances make it the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of its affairs to neutralise their effects, as far as practicable, by making the beneficial operation of the Federal Government as equal and equitable among the several States as can be done consistently with the great ends of its institution.

It is only necessary to refer to undoubted facts, to see how far the past acts of the Government upon the subject under consideration have fallen short of this object. The expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and have been distributed in very unequal proportions amongst the States. The estimated expense of works of which surveys have been made, together with that of others projected and partially surveyed, amount to more than ninety-six millions of dollars.

That such improvements, on account of particular circumstances, may be more advantageously and beneficially made in some States than in others is doubtless true; but that they are of a character which should prevent an equitable distribution of the funds amongst the several States, is not to be conceded. The want of this equitable distribution cannot fail to prove a prolific source of irritation amongst the States.

We have it constantly before our eyes, that profession of superior zeal in the cause of internal improvement, and a disposition to lavish the public funds upon objects of that character, are daily and earnestly put forth by aspirants to power, as constituting the highest claims to the confidence of the people. Would it be strange, under such circumstances, and in times of great excitement, that grants of this description should find their motives in objects which may not accord with the public good? Those who have not had occasion to see and regret the indication of a sinister influence in these matters in past times, have been more fortunate than myself in their observation of the course of public affairs.

If to these evils be added the combinations and angry contentions to which such

course of things gives rise, with their baleful influences upon the legislation of Congress—such as the leading and appropriate duties of the Federal Government, it was but doing justice to the character of our people to exert the severe condemnation of the past which the recent exhibition of public sentiment has evinced.

Nothing short of a radical change in the action of the Government upon the subject can, in my opinion, remedy the evil. If, as it would be natural to expect, the States which have been least favoured in past appropriations should insist on being redressed in those hereafter to be made, at the expense of the States which have so largely and disproportionately participated, we have, as matters now stand, but little security that the attempt would do more than change the inequality from one quarter to another.

Thus viewing the subject, I have heretofore felt it my duty to recommend the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus funds which may at any time remain in the treasury after the national debt shall have been paid, among the States, in proportion to the number of their representatives, to be applied by them to objects of internal improvement.

Although this plan has met with favour in some portions of the Union, it has also elicited objections which merit deliberate consideration. A brief notice of these objections will not, therefore, I trust, be regarded as out of place.

They rest, as far as they have come to my knowledge, on the following grounds: 1st, an objection to the ratio of distribution; 2d, an apprehension that the existence of such a regulation would produce improvident and oppressive taxation to raise the funds for distribution; 3d, that the mode proposed would lead to the construction of works of a local nature, to the exclusion of such as are general, and as would consequently be of a more useful character; and, last, that it would create a discordant and injurious dependence, on the part of the State Governments, upon the federal power. Of those who object to the ratio of representation as the basis of distribution, some insist that the importations of the respective States would constitute one that would be more equitable; and others, again, that the extent of their respective territories would furnish a standard which would be more expedient, and sufficiently equitable. The ratio of representation presented itself to my mind, and it still does, as one of obvious equity, because of its being the ratio of contribution, whether the funds to be distributed be derived from the customs or from direct taxation. It does not follow, however, that its adoption is indispensable to the establishment of the system proposed. There may be considerations appertaining to the subject which would render a departure, to some extent, from the rule of contribution, proper. Nor is it absolutely necessary that the basis of distribution be confined to one ground. It may, if, in the judgment of those whose right it is to fix it, be deemed politic and just to give it that character, have regard to several.

It is very possible that one better calculated to effect the objects in view may yet be devised. If so it is to

be so, I will do so. I stated it to my colleague that I hoped that those who disapproved of the measure, as far as is consistent with the interests of the nation, would be satisfied that any adjustment of the fund, dissent from what is proposed for the future, will less their duty to direct their attention to it; as they must be sensible that, unless some stand rule for the action of the Federal Government in this respect is established, the states may attempt to be accredited to have less cause to change that opinion, but much to contrary. Should these expectations be realized, a suitable fund would thus be produced for the plan under consideration to operate upon; and it, therefore, be of no injury to any interest; for I cannot assist to the justness of the apprehension that the establishment of the proposed system would tend to the encouragement of impudent legislation of the character supposed. Whatever the proper authority, in the exercise of constitutional power, shall, at any time hereafter, decide to be for the general good, will, in that as in other respects, deserve and receive the acquiescence and support of the whole country; and we have ample security that every abuse of power in that regard, by the agents of the people, will receive a speedy and effectual corrective at their hands. The views which I take of the future, founded on the obvious and increasing improvement of all classes of our fellow-citizens, in intelligence, and in public and private virtue, leave me without much apprehension on that head.

I do not doubt that those who come after us will be as much alive as we are to the obligation upon all the trustees of political power to exempt these for whom they act from all unnecessary burdens; and as sensible of the great truth, that the resources of the nation, beyond those required for the immediate and necessary purposes of Government, can no where be so well invested as in the pockets of the people.

It may sometimes happen that the interests of particular States would not be deemed to coincide with the general interest in relation to improvement within such States. But, if the danger to be apprehended from this source is sufficient to require it, a discretion might be reserved to Congress to direct, to such improvements of a general character as the States concerned might not be disposed to make in the application of the quota of those States, under the restriction of confining to each State the expediture of its appropriate quota. It may, however, be assumed as a safe general rule, that such improvements as serve to increase the prosperity of the respective States in which they are made, by giving new facilities to trade, and thereby augmenting the wealth and comfort of their inhabitants, constitute the surest mode of conferring permanent and substantial advantages upon the whole.

The strength as well as the true glory, of the confederacy is mainly founded on the prosperity and power of the several independent sovereignties of which it is composed, and the certainty with which they can be brought into successful, active co-operation, through the agency of the Federal Government.

It is, moreover, within the knowledge of such as are at all conversant with public affairs, that schemes of internal improvement have, from time to time, been proposed, which, from their extent and seeming magnitude, were regarded as of national concernment; but which, upon fuller consideration and further experience, would now be rejected with great unanimity.

That the plan under consideration would derive important advantages from its certainty; and that the money set apart for these purposes would be more judiciously applied and economically expended under the direction of the State Legislatures, in which every part of each State is immediately represented, cannot, I think, be doubted. In the new States, particularly, where a comparatively small population is scattered over an extensive surface, and the representation in Congress correspondingly very limited, it is natural to expect that the appropriations made by the General Government would be more likely to be expended in the vicinity of those members through whose immediate agency they were obtained, than if the funds were placed under the control of the legislature, in which every county of the State has its own representative. This supposition does not necessarily impeach the motives of such Congressional representatives, nor is it so intended. We are all sensible of the fact, to which the strongest minds and purest hearts are, under such circumstances, liable. In respect to the last objection, it is probable that the several members of the House of Representatives will, presented to my mind, such an inconsistency with the general spirit of our institutions, that I was induced to suggest for your consideration the substitute which appeared to me, at the same time, the most likely to correct the evil and to meet the views of our constituents. The most mature reflection since has added strength to the belief that the best interest of our country require the speedy adoption of some plan calculated to effect this end. A contingency which sometimes places it in the power of a single member of the House of Representatives to decide an election of so high and solemn a character, is uniting to the people; and becomes, when it occurs, a source of embarrassment to the individuals that brought into power, and a cause of distrust of the representative body. Liable as the confederacy is, from its great extent, to parties founded upon sectional interests, and to a corresponding multiplication of candidates for the Presidency, the tendency of the constitutional reference to the House of Representatives, is, to devolve the election upon that body in almost every instance; and whatever choice may then be made among the candidates thus presented to them, to swell the influence of particular interests to a degree inconsistent with the general good. The consequences of this feature of the Constitution appear far more threatening to the peace and integrity of the Union than any which I can conceive as likely to result from the simple legislative action of the Federal Government.

It was a leading object with the framers of the Constitution to keep as separate as possible the action of the Legislative branches of the Government. To secure this object, nothing is more essential than to preserve the former from the temptations of private interest and, therefore, so to direct the patronage of the latter as not to permit such temptations to be offered. Experience abundantly demonstrates that every precaution in this respect is a valuable safeguard of liberty, and one which my reflections upon the tendencies of our system incline me to think should be made still stronger. It was for this reason that, in connexion with an amendment of the Constitution, removing all intermediate agency in the choice of the President, I recommended some restrictions upon the re-eligibility of that officer, and upon the tenure of offices generally.

The reason still exists; and I renew the recommendation, with an increased confidence, that its adoption will strengthen those checks by which the Constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the Government, and promote the healthful and a suitable administration of all the trusts which it has created. The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution is the Chief Magistrate. In order, particularly, that his appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences; in order that he may approach the sole responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty; and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power and the weakness of its possessor, will admit, I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the Constitution, as will render him ineligible after one term of service.

It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal, and the remaining tribes, also, to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the United States, to individual States, and to the Indians themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises to the Government are the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the General & State Governments, on account of the Indians. It will place a dense and civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee on the north, and Louisiana on the south, to the settlement of the whites, it will insensibly strengthen the southwestern frontier, and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasion without remote aid. It will relieve the whole State of Mississippi, and the

whole part of Alabama, of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth, and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with the population, and give them a more eligible alternative. It will, in the course of time, remove the power of the Indians, enable them to pursue their habits, and retard the progress of decay, which, in many cases, perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government, & through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits and become an interesting, civilized, and Christian community. These consequences, some of them so certain, and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan sanctioned by Congress at their last session an object of much solicitude.

Toward the aborigines of the country no one can indulge a more friendly feeling than myself, or would go further in attempting to reclaim them from their wandering habits, and make them a happy and prosperous people. I have endeavored to impress upon them my own solemn convictions of the duties and powers of the General Government in relation to the State authorities. For the justice of the laws passed by the States within the scope of their reserved powers, they are not responsible to this Government. As individuals, we may entertain and express our opinions of their acts; but as a Government, we have as little right to control them as we have to prescribe laws to foreign nations.

With a full understanding of the subject, the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes have, with great unanimity determined to avail themselves of the liberal offers presented by the act of Congress, and have agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river. Treaties have been made with them, which, in due season, will be submitted for consideration. In negotiating these treaties, they were made to understand their true condition; and they have preferred maintaining their independence in the western forests to submitting to the laws of the States in which they now reside. These treaties being probably the last which will ever be made with them, are characterized by great liberality on the part of the Government. They give the Indians a liberal sum in consideration of their removal, and comfortable subsistence on their arrival at their new homes. If it be their real interest to maintain a separate existence, they will there be at liberty to do so, without the inconveniences and vexations to which they would unavoidably have been subject in Alabama and Mississippi.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country; and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But its progress has never for a moment been arrested; and one by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth. To follow to the tomb the last of his race, and to tread on the graves of extinct nations, excites melancholy reflections. But true philanthropy reconciles the mind to these vicissitudes, as it does to the extinction of one generation to make room for another. In the monuments & fortresses of an unknown people, spread over the extensive regions of the west, we behold the memorials of a once powerful race, which was exterminated or has disappeared, to make room for the existing savage tribes. Nor is there anything in this, which, upon a comprehensive view of the general interest of the human race, is to be regretted. Philanthropy could not wish to see this continent restored to the condition in which it was found by our forefathers. What good man would prefer a country covered with savages, to our extensive republic, studded with cities, towns, and pro-persus farms; embellished with all the improvements which art can devise, or industry execute; occupied by more than 12 millions of happy people, and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion.

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It is an inducement to the Government to give up the lands possessed by the Indians, and to let them be extinguished. This is the only way to secure the safety of the frontier. The Indians are a numerous and powerful race, and it is difficult to get rid of them. They are averse to the removal of their lands, and are unwilling to give up their hunting grounds. They are averse to the removal of their lands, and are unwilling to give up their hunting grounds. They are averse to the removal of their lands, and are unwilling to give up their hunting grounds.

The power to do this belongs to the Government, and it is the duty of the Government to do it. The Indians are averse to the removal of their lands, and are unwilling to give up their hunting grounds. They are averse to the removal of their lands, and are unwilling to give up their hunting grounds.

Government towards the red man is not only liberal but generous. He is unwilling to admit to the laws of the States, and mingle with the population. To save him from this alternative, or perhaps even annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him a new home, and proposes to pay the whole expense of his removal and settlement.

In the administration of a policy respecting the Indian, and steadily pursued by every administration within the present century, in the States, and so generous to the Indians, the Executive feels it has a right to expect the co-operation of Congress, of all good and disinterested men. The Indians, moreover, have a right to demand it. It was substantially a part of the compact which made them members of our confederacy. With Georgia, there is an express contract with the new States, an implied one, of mutual obligation. Why, in authorizing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, to form constitutions, and become separate States, did Congress include within their limits extensive tracts of Indian lands, and, in some instances, powerful Indian tribes? Was it not understood by both parties that the power of the States was to be exercised with their limits, and that, with convenient despatch, the General Government should extinguish the Indian title, and spare every obstruction to the complete jurisdiction of the State Governments over the soil? Probably not one of those States would have accepted a separate existence—certainly it would never have been granted by Congress—but it had been understood that they were to be confined forever to those small portions of their nominal territory, the Indian title to which at the time had been extinguished.

It is, therefore, a duty which this Government owes to the new States, to extinguish, as soon as possible, the Indian title to all lands which Congress themselves have included within their limits. When this is done, the General Government—in relation to the States and Indians within their limits—are at an end. The Indians may leave the State or not, as they choose. The purchase of their lands does not alter, in the least, their personal relations with the State Government. No act of the General Government has ever been deemed necessary to give the States jurisdiction over the persons of Indians. That they possess, by virtue of their sovereign power within their own limits, has full a manner before as after the purchase of the Indian lands; nor can this Government add to or diminish it.

May we not hope, therefore, that all good citizens, and none more zealously than those who think the Indians oppressed by subjects to the laws of the States, will unite in striving to open the eyes of those children of the forest to their true condition, and, by speedy removal, to relieve them from the real or imaginary, present or prospective, with which they may be supposed to be threatened.

Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, in as much as it proves the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests.

The object of the tariff is objected to by those as unconstitutional; and it is considered almost all as defective in many of its parts.

The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very insignificant reservation relating to their internal laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case: this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress.

In this conclusion, I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people.

The difficulties of a more expedient adjustment of the present tariff, although great, are from being insurmountable. Some are willing to improve any of its parts, because they would destroy the whole; others fear to touch the objectionable parts, lest those they favor should be jeopardized. I am persuaded that the advocates of these conflicting views do injustice to the American people, and to their Representatives. The general interest is the interest of each; and my conscience is entire, that, to ensure the adoption of such modifications of the tariff as the general interest requires, it is only necessary that that interest should be understood.

It is an infirmity of our nature to mingle our interests and prejudices with the operations of our reasoning powers, and attribute to the objects of our likes and dislikes qualities they do not possess, and effects they cannot produce. The effects of the present tariff are doubtless overrated, both in its evils and in its advantages. By one class of receivers, the reduced price of cotton and other agricultural products is ascribed wholly to its

influence, and by another, the reduced price of manufactured articles. No probability is, that neither opinion approaches the truth, and that both are influenced by that influence of interest and prejudice to which I have referred. The decrease of prices extends throughout the commercial world, embracing not only the raw material and the manufactured articles, but provisions and lands. The cause must, therefore, be deeper and more pervading than the tariff of the United States. It may, in a measure, be attributable to the increased value of the precious metals, produced by a diminution of the supply, and an increase in the demands while commerce has rapidly extended itself, and population has augmented. The supply of gold and silver, the general medium of exchange, has been greatly interrupted by civil convulsions in the countries from which they are principally drawn. A part of the effect, too, is doubtless owing to an increase of operatives and improvements in machinery. But, on the whole, it is questionable whether the reduction in the price of lands, produce, and manufactures, has been greater than the appreciation of the standard of value.

While the chief object of duties should be revenue, they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures. In this adjustment, however, it is the duty of the government to be guided by the general good. Objects of national importance alone ought to be protected; of these the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to national defense, occupy the first rank. Whatever other species of domestic industry, having the importance to which I have referred, may be expected, after temporary protection, to compete with foreign labour on equal terms, merit the same attention in a subordinate degree.

The present tariff taxes some of the comforts of life unnecessarily high; it undertakes to protect interests too local and minute to justify a general exception; and it also attempts to force some kinds of manufactures for which the country is not ripe. Much relief will be derived, in some of these respects, from the measures of your last session.

The best, as well as the fairest mode of determining whether, from any just considerations, a particular interest ought to receive protection, would be to submit the question singly for deliberation. If, after due examination of its merits, unconnected with extraneous considerations—such as a desire to sustain a general system, or to purchase support for a different interest—it should enlist in its favour a majority of the representatives of the people, there can be little danger of wrong or injury in adjusting the tariff with reference to its protective effect. If this obviously just principle were honestly adhered to, the branches of industry which deserve protection would be availed from the prejudice excited against them, when that protection forms part of a system by which portions of the country feel, or conceive themselves to be, oppressed. What is more inexcusably important, the vital principle of our system—that principle which requires acquiescence in the will of the majority—would be secure from the discredit and danger to which it is exposed by the acts of majorities, founded, not on identity of conviction, but on combinations of small minorities, entered into for the purpose of mutual assistance, in measures which, resting solely on their own merits, could never be carried.

I am aware that this is a subject of so much delicacy, on account of the extended interests it involves, as to require that it should be touched with the utmost caution; and that, while an abandonment of the policy in which it originated—a policy congenital with our government, and pursued through successive administrations, is neither to be expected or desired, the people have a right to demand, and have demanded, that it be so modified, as to correct abuses and obviate injustice.

That our deliberations on this interesting subject should be uninfluenced by those parties in conflict that are incident to free institutions, is the fervent wish of my heart. To make this great question, which unhappily so much divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short-sighted views of faction, must destroy all hope of settling it satisfactorily to the great body of the people, and for the general interest. I cannot, therefore, on taking leave of the subject, too earnestly for my own feelings or the common good, warn you against the blighting consequences of such a course.

According to the estimates at the Treasury Department, the receipts in the treasury during the present year will amount to twenty-four millions one hundred and sixty-one thousand and eighteen dollars, which will exceed by about three hundred thousand dollars the estimate presented in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total expenditure during the year, exclusive of public debt, is estimated at thirteen millions seven hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and eleven dollars; and the payment on account of public debt for the same period will have been eleven millions three hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and thirty dollars; leaving a balance in the treasury, on the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, of four millions eight hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars.

In connexion with the condition of the finances, it affords me pleasure to remark that judicious and efficient arrangements have been made by the Treasury Department for securing the pecuniary responsibility of the public officers, and the more punctual payment of the public dues. The revenue cutter service has been organized, and placed on a good footing, and aided by an increase of inspectors at exposed points, and the regulations adopted under the act of May, 1830, for the inspection and appraisement of merchandise, have produced much improvement in the execution of the laws, and more security against the commission of frauds upon the revenue. Abuses in the allowances for fishing bounties

have also been corrected, and a general saving in that branch of the service thereby effected. In addition to these improvements, the system of expenditure for sick seamen belonging in the merchant service has been revised; and, by being rendered uniform and economical, the benefits of the fund applicable to this object have been usefully extended.

The prosperity of our country is also furthered by the increased revenue arising from the sale of public lands, as will appear from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the documents accompanying it, which are herewith transmitted. I beg leave to draw your attention to this report, and to the propriety of making early appropriations for the objects which it specifies.

Your attention is again invited to the subjects connected with that portion of the public interests entrusted to the War Department. Some of them were referred to in my former message; and they are presented in detail in the report of the Secretary of War, herewith submitted. I refer you, also, to the report of that officer for a knowledge of the state of the Army, fortifications, arsenals, and Indian affairs; all of which, it will be received, have been guarded with zealous attention and care. It is worthy of your consideration whether the armaments necessary for the fortifications on our maritime frontier, which are now, or shortly will be, completed, should not be in readiness sooner than the customary appropriations will enable the Department to provide them. The precaution seems to be due to the general system of fortification which has been sanctioned by Congress, and is recommended by that maxim of wisdom which tells us in peace to prepare for war.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a highly satisfactory account of the manner in which the concerns of that Department have been conducted during the present year. Our position in relation to the most powerful nations of the earth, and the present condition of Europe, admonish us to cherish this arm of our national defence with peculiar care. Separated by wide seas from all those Governments whose power we might have reason to dread, we have nothing to apprehend from attempts at conquest. It is chiefly attacks upon our commerce, and harassing irruptions upon our coast, against which we have to guard. A naval force adequate to the protection of our commerce, always alert, with an accumulation of the means to give it a rapid extension in case of need, furnishes the power by which all such aggressions may be prevented or repelled. The attention of the Government has, therefore, been recently directed more to preserving the public vessels already built, and providing materials to be placed in depot for future use, than to increasing their number. With the aid of Congress, in a few years, the Government will be prepared, in case of emergency, to put at least a powerful Navy of new ships almost as soon as old ones could be repaired.

The modifications in this part of the service suggested in my last annual message, which are noticed more in detail in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, are again recommended to your serious attention.

The report of the Postmaster General, in like manner, exhibits a satisfactory view of the important branch of the Government under his charge. In addition to the benefits already secured by the operations of the Post Office Department, considerable improvements within the present year have been made by an increase in the accommodation afforded by stage coaches, and in the frequency and celerity of the mail between some of the most important points of the Union.

Under the late contracts, improvements have been provided for the southern section of the country, and, at the same time, an annual saving made of upwards of seventy-two thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the excess of expenditure beyond the current receipts for a few years past, necessarily incurred in the fulfillment of existing contracts, and in the additional expenses, between the periods of contracting, to meet the demands created by the rapid growth and extension of our flourishing country; yet the satisfactory assurance is given, that the future revenue of the Department will be sufficient to meet its extensive engagements. The system recently introduced, that subjects its receipts and disbursements to strict regulation, has entirely fulfilled its design. It gives full assurance of the punctual transmission, as well as the security of the funds of the department. The efficiency and industry of its officers, and the ability and energy of contractors, justify an increased confidence in its continued prosperity.

The attention of Congress was called, on a former occasion, to the necessity of such a modification of the office of Attorney General of the United States as would render it more adequate to the wants of the public service. This resulted in the establishment of the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; and the earliest measures were taken to give effect to the provisions of the law which authorised the appointment of that officer, and defined his duties. But it is not believed that this provision, however useful in itself, is calculated to supersede the necessity of extending the duties and powers of the Attorney General's office. On the contrary, I am convinced that the public interest would be greatly promoted by giving to that officer the general superintendence of the various law agents of the government, and of all law proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which the United States may be interested, allowing to him, at the same time, such a compensation as would enable him to devote his undivided attention to the public business. I think such a provision is alike due to the public and to the officer.

Occasions of reference from the different Executive Departments to the Attorney General are of frequent occurrence; and the prompt decision of the questions so referred,

tends much to facilitate the business of business in those departments. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereto appended, shows that a branch of the public service not specifically entrusted to any one, which may be advantageously committed to the Attorney General.

But, independently of those considerations, this office is now one of daily duty. It was originally organized, and its compensation fixed, with a view to occasional service, leaving to the incumbent time for the exercise of his profession in private practice. The state of things which warranted such an organization no longer exists. The frequent claims upon the services of this officer would render his absence from the seat of Government, in professional attendance upon the courts, injurious to the public service, and the interests of the government could not fail to be promoted by charging him with the general superintendence of all its legal concerns.

Under a strong conviction of the justness of these suggestions, I recommend it to Congress to make the necessary provisions for giving effect to them, and to place the Attorney General, in regard to compensation, on the same footing with the heads of the several Executive Departments. To this officer might also be intrusted a cognizance of the cases of insolvency in public debtors, especially if the views which I submitted on this subject last year should meet the approbation of Congress—to which I again solicit your attention.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the situation of the District of Columbia. Placed by the Constitution, under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of Congress, this District is certainly entitled to a much greater share of its consideration than it has yet received. There is a want of uniformity in its laws, particularly in those of a penal character, which increases the expense of their administration, and subjects the people to all the inconveniences which result from the operation of different codes in so small a territory. On different sides of the Potowmack, the same offence is punishable in unequal degrees; and the peculiarities of many of the early laws of Maryland and Virginia remain in force, notwithstanding their repugnance, in some cases, to the improvements which have superseded them in those States.

Besides attorney for these evils, which is loudly called for, it is respectfully submitted whether a provision authorizing the election of a Delegate to represent the election of the citizens of this District on the floor of Congress, is not due to them, and to the character of our Government. No portion of our citizens should be without a practical enjoyment of the principles of freedom; and there is none more important than that which cultivates a proper relation between the governors and the governed. Imperfect as this may be in this case, yet it is believed that it will be greatly improved by a representative in Congress, with the same privileges that are allowed to that of the other Territories of the United States.

The penitentiary is ready for the reception of convicts, and only awaits the necessary legislation to put it into operation; an object of which, I beg leave to recall to your attention on the propriety of providing suitable compensation for the officers charged with its inspection.

The importance of the principles involved in the inquiry, whether it will be proper to recharter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to the subject. Nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at present organized. In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes me to inquire whether it is not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections.

It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as branch of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual depositories, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the Government, and the expenses of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium. Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders, debtors, or property, and but few officers, it would not be obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present bank; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes that bank formidable. The States would be strengthened by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their own banks; while the Bank of the United States, though issuing no paper, would check the issues of the State banks, by taking their notes in deposit, and for exchange, only so long as they continue to be redeemed with specie. In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provisions.

These suggestions are made, not so much as a recommendation, as with a view of calling the attention of Congress to the possible modifications of a system which cannot continue to exist in its present form without occasional collisions with the local authorities, and perpetual apprehensions and discontent on the part of the States and the people.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, allow me to invoke, in behalf of your deliberations, that spirit of conciliation and disinterestedness which is the gift of patriotism. Under an overruling and merciful Providence, the agency of this spirit has thus far been signalized in the prosperity and glory of our beloved country. May its influence be eternal.

ANDREW JACKSON.

## Cumberland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS Wednesday, December 28.

### HYMENEAL.

MARRIED on Tuesday evening the 26th ult. at Brookfield, in Prince George's County, by the Rev. Mr. Gray, Thomas S. Alexander, Esq. of this City, to Miss Priscilla, only daughter of the late Dr. Ghislain.

In this day's paper will be found the President's Message to the two Houses of Congress. Being desirous of giving it entire in one paper, we have anticipated our regular day of publication. Its great length has excluded from our columns, nearly every article prepared.

THOMAS JAMES BULLITT, Esq. has been appointed President of the Branch Bank at Easton, vice Nicholas Hammond, Esq. deceased. "The character Mr. Bullitt has obtained for talents, assiduity to business, and correct deportment, insures to the Stockholders, and to the community, an able successor to the gentleman who has so long and so faithfully presided over this Institution."

### DANIEL HART,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of GOODS in his line, on the most reasonable terms to suit. A general assortment of

### GROCERIES, WINES, &c.

Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Superior Black, Hyson Skin.

### TEAS,

China, Cut and Plain Glass, Liverpool & Queensware, Tin & Stone Ware.

An assortment of

### HARDWARE CUTLERY. CASTINGS

Wrought and Cut Nails, Brass Rings, Almonds, Fresh Crackers, Sheep and Tallow Candles, Sheep Oil, Bacon, Pork and Lard.

### BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

### PALM'S OILS, &c.

CIDER

In Barrels and Drums, and in Bottles.

### GROUND PLASTER

Of superior quality. Being agent for the Messrs. Sauerwein's Mill, has in hand, and intends to keep, a general supply. He will sell at the Baltimore Prices, adding the freight.

### OVERSEER WANTED.

The Subs. paper wishes to engage an Overseer for the ensuing year, a single man, who is well acquainted with Farming and Planting, and the management of Negroes. To such an overseer a liberal allowance will be made. He must produce recommendations of his ability, industry, and capability.

### GEORGE BARBER.

Near Annapolis.

Dec. 8.

### UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

#### FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

In conformity with the recent organization of the Collegiate Department in the University, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences beg leave to inform the public that the classes will commence on MONDAY, the 1<sup>st</sup> of January next, before which day it is required that all those who are desirous of entering as Students in this branch of the University will register their names with the President or Secretary of the Faculty.

The College rules require that candidates for the Freshman class, should undergo an examination by the Faculty, in Caesar's Commentaries, Ovid, Statius, and the Eneid of Virgil; the Greek Testament, Lucian's Dialogues, Anacreon, and the four books of the Cyropaedia, or the Anabasis, Muir's Introduction to Greek Exercises, Adam's Latin and Virgil's Greek Grammar, including Greek and Latin Prose, and so much of the Heathen Mythology, Adam's Roman and Potter's Grecian Antiquities, as are absolutely necessary for elucidating the above course. Also in English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, the fundamental rules of Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Doctrine of Roots and Powers, and Arithmetical and Geometrical progression.

The Examination of the Candidates will take place in the first week in January, and as often thereafter as candidates may be presented. The Students upon each examination will be distributed into the classes for which they may be found qualified.

The College Course occupies four years; each year is divided into three terms.

The first commencing on the 2d Monday of Sept.

## BOOKS JUST RECEIVED From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press; AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The Family Visitor, 1830. 25.  
Mr. Waterhouse, on Regeneration & Justification, 25.  
Archbishop King, on the Invention of Men in the  
Worship of God, 25.  
Jones' Easy on the Church, 1830. 25.  
Dr. Barrow's Doctrine of the Sacraments, 125.  
Taylor's Answer to the Question, Why are you a  
Christian, 125.  
Strong's Candid Examination of the Episcopal  
Church, 125.  
Conversations on the Liturgy, by Rev. E. Davys, 125.  
The Last Day of the Week, 1830. 25.  
The First Day of the Week, 1830. 25.  
The Week Completed, 1830. 25.  
The Pink Tippet, in IV Paris, by Mrs. Cameron, 125.  
The Little Beggar, by Mrs. Sherwood, 65.  
The McEllan Family, 65.  
Processionals, by Mrs. Sherwood, 65.  
Sunday School Tracts, Vol. I, and II, 50.  
The Miller's Daughter, 6.  
The Faithful Little Girl, 6.  
The Anniversary Book, or a story about William  
Howard and Charles Curran, 6.  
Punctuality in attending Public Worship, 2.  
Harvest Home, 6.  
The Two Mothers or Memoirs of the last century,  
Tales for Youth, (Frank & George, & Christmas  
Day,) 37.  
Private Devotion, 25.  
Susan and Esther Hall, by Mrs. Cameron, 25.  
Gilpin's Monument of Parental Affection, 25.  
The Sailor Boy, 25.  
Re-captured Negro, by Mrs. Sherwood, 25.  
The Labrador Missionaries, 25.  
Duffi's Sermons for Children, 25.  
Mary and Jane, a Dialogue, by Mrs. Cameron, 25.  
A Family in Eternity, 25.  
The Baptism, 25.  
A Farmer's Narrative of his Conversion, 25.  
Rock's Prayer Book, written by itself, 25.  
Life of Moses, 31.  
History of Robert Jones, 25.

J. T. keeps FOR SALE,

## BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, EPISCOPAL CATECHISMS, and SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

He receives Subscriptions for the CHIL-  
DRENS MAGAZINE, and the FAMILY  
VISITER also for STANDARD WORKS  
of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the First  
Volume of which is received.

JOHN THOMPSON.

October 14, 1830.

## JUST RECEIVED

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press

### THE LIFE OF

### BISHOP HEBER.

BY HIS WIFE.

In Two Volumes.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Oct. 14.

## FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS

### GEORGE MCNEIR.

MERCHANT TAILOR  
Has just returned from Philadelphia  
and Baltimore, with a

### LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest

### Patent Finished Cloth

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of

### CASSIMERES & VESTINGS

so fine in the season in which he is most

likely to be wanted, to call and examine:

All of which he will make up at the shortest

notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Low for CASH, or in punctual men only.

6w.

WILLIAM BRYAN,  
MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just received a large and very  
handsome assortment of

### CLOTHS,

### Cassimeres and Vestings.

Of Various Qualities and Colours,  
which he invites his friends and the public to  
call and examine for their satisfaction; he will  
make up at the shortest notice and most

attractive style to suit all customers.

ff

ANN KARNEY  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of

Annapolis, and its vicinity, that she has on

hand, a fine assortment of

### RIBBONS,

AND ALSO A SELECTION OF

### Dunstable Leghorn and

### Solid Straw Bonnets,

which she will dispose of on the most moderate

terms.

She has likewise a quantity of Leghorn, for

the purpose of altering Leghorn Bonnets into

the present fashion. She returns her thanks

to the public in general, for their former par-

tnance, and respectfully asks a continuation

of it.

ff

WILLIAM BRYAN,  
MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just received a large and very  
handsome assortment of

### CLOTHS,

### Cassimeres and Vestings.

Of Various Qualities and Colours,  
which he invites his friends and the public to  
call and examine for their satisfaction; he will

make up at the shortest notice and most

attractive style to suit all customers.

ff

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

### 100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25

years of age, bold hands—

bold mechanics—

Persons wishing to sell, will do well

to give us a call, as we are determined to give

HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any

purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this

market. Any communication in writing will

be promptly attended to. We can at all times

be found at Williams' Hotel, Annapolis,

LEO G. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 14th.

## IN CHANCERY,

18th November, 1830.

Henry March, Michael March, and others,

vs.

Louis Wicky, and others.

THIS object of the bill filed in this cause, is

to obtain the appointment of a receiver,

and for a decree to compel the defendant to

deliver to the complainants the household pro-

perty, and the monies and moveable property

hereafter mentioned.

The bill states, that Michael March depart-

ed this life, leaving a will, which was duly

proved and admitted to record, leaving a wi-

dow, Philippina March, and five children,

namely, Henry March, Michael March, George

March, and John March, and a daughter, Do-

rothea March, who departed this life intestate,

and without issue. That Michael Kraft took

upon himself the execution of his said will, his

co-executor having removed and declined to

act, and that said Kraft returned an inventory

of all the personal estate that came to his sight

and knowledge, and discharged all claims a-

gainst the said testator, and agreeably to the

directions of said will, delivered to Philippina

March, the widow aforesaid, all the personal

estate of said testator, embraced in said inven-

tory, and rendered to the orphan court his fi-

nal account. That said testator died posses-

ed of no other chattels real, than those speci-

fied in said inventory, and died seized of no free-

hold or real estate whatsoever. That said testa-

tator died possessed of a much larger personal

estate of at least thirteen hundred dollars in

money, over and above the monies, and other

personal estate, included in said inventory, and

that said Philippina secretly appropriated to

her self, on the death of said testator, the said

sum of \$1500, and never informed said execu-

tor of said additional personal estate, or caused

or allowed the same to be returned or ac-

counted for. That if said \$1500 and the

a sum of money and of moveable property con-

sidered as said, shall be accounted, and delivered to

and Philippina, be considered as his reci-

ved more than one third of the estate of said testa-

tator. That after receiving the property aforesaid,

the said Philippina intermarried with the de-

fendant, Louis Wicky, and after id.

That neither said Philippina, nor said Louis

Wicky ever restored or delivered to complainants

any part of the personal estate aforesaid. That

said Philippina having departed this life, com-

plainants are entitled to the possession of all

the personal estate aforesaid, and real estate, if

any, but that, at least they are entitled to two

thirds part of said personal estate; and that the

money and moveable property received as a

foresaid, exceeding in amount and value to

one third part, and not being in existence, but

used by said Wicky and Philippina, the com-

plainants are entitled to the immediate posse-

sion of all the leasehold property specified in

the said property, being the only property of

the testator's estate now specifically remaining.

That complainants have demanded of said

Louis Wicky the delivery of said leasehold

property, but said Wicky has possession of the

same, and refuses to let complainants possess

the same, or enjoy any part of the rents or

profits thereof, and that said Wicky refuses

to deliver over to the complainants any part of

the monies or moveable property before men-

tioned. The bill also states, that the said Louis

Wicky resides out of the State of Maryland.

It is hereupon adjudged and ordered, that

the complainants, by causing a copy of this or-

der to be inserted once in each of three su-

cessive weeks, in some one newspaper, before

the 18th day of December next, give notice to

the absent defendant of the substance and ob-

ject of the bill, that he may be warned to appear

in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or

before the 18th day of April next, to shew

cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not

pass as prayed.

True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Nov. 25

3

JAMES MURRAY.

Nov. 18

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JOHN GREEN,  
Church Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*From the Kentucky Reporter.*  
Let no one mourn when I am dead;  
My weary wanderings o'er  
For then, at least, my aching head  
Will throb and think no more.  
Let no one weep when I am dead,  
For then my tears shall cease;  
Reposing on a restless bed,  
I'll find a lasting peace.  
Let me one grieve when I am dead,  
Oh then, my grief how calm!  
No more my heart, by anguish led,  
Shall seek for friendship's balm.  
Let them but say, 'Her heart was kind,  
Her spirit high and pure—'  
That's on the calm and patient mind  
Not always can endure.'

Let them but say—'Her weary feet,  
At last, have ceased to roam;  
Taught with unrest, in Heaven she'll seek,  
What earth denied—a home.'

AUTUMNAL EMBLEMS.

By William Howitt.

THE THISTLE DOWN.

Lightly goes the thistle down;  
Lightly doth it float;  
Lightly seeds of care are sown—  
Little do we note.  
Lightly floats the thistle down;  
Far and wide it flies;  
By the faintest zephyr blown  
Through the shining skies.  
Watch life's thistles bud and blow;  
Oh! 'tis pleasant folly!  
But when all our paths they sow,  
Then comes melancholy.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

In travelling through the Western States, I have heard and seen a few things which I have deemed worth recording. In another journal of this city, I have published some of them; the following if you think proper, I will thank you to insert in the Chronicle.

The individual whose story is given below, I met in the State of Indiana, and learned by mere accident, that his life had been somewhat peculiar. He at first refused to give me his history; and I had to use some address to overcome his obstinacy. It was with manifest repugnance that he entered upon the relation, pleaded hasty, and finally left me unsatisfied as to some parts. Gentleman present assured me that I had been particularly fortunate—that they had never known him so communicative on these subjects before, but that I might, in their opinion, place implicit reliance in his statements to his character, for veracity was fair. I will endeavour to give his narrative, as nearly as his own words, assisted by a few hasty notes, will enable me.

STORY OF GEORGE ASH.

My father, John Ash, was one of the earliest emigrants to Kentucky, and settled near Bardstown, Nelson county, many miles from any other white settlement. In the month of March 1790, when I was about ten years old, we were attacked by the Shawnee Indians, a part of the family were killed, the rest taken prisoners. We were separated from each other, and excepting a younger sister, who was taken by the same party that had me in possession, I saw none of my family for seventeen years. My sister was small; they carried her two or three days, but she cried and gave them trouble, and they tomahawked and scalped her, and left her lying on the ground. I was after this transferred from one family to another, several times, and treated harshly, and callously; till at length I was domesticated in a family, and considered a member of it. After this, my treatment was like that of other children of the tribe. The Shawnees, at this time, lived on the Big Miami, about twenty miles above Dayton. Here we continued until Gen. Clark came out and attacked us, and burnt our town. We then removed to St. Mary's and continued there some years. While here, Gen. St. Clair came out against us. Eight hundred and fifty warriors went out to meet him; and on their way, were joined by fifty Kickapoos. The two armies met about two hours before sunset. When the Indians were within about half a mile of St. Clair, the spies came running back to inform us, and we stopped. We concluded to encamp; it was too late, however, to begin the march. They would defer the sport till the next day. Gen. Blue Jacket was our commander. After dark he called all the chiefs around him, to listen to what he had to say. Our father, said he, used to do as we now do—our tribe used to fight other tribes—they could trust to their own strength and their numbers, but in this

conflict we have no such reliance—our power and our numbers bear no comparison to those of our enemies, and we can do nothing, unless assisted by our Great Father above. I pray now," continued Blue Jacket, raising his eyes to heaven, "that he will be with us to-night, and (it was now snowing) that tomorrow he will cause the sun to shine out clear upon us, and we will take it as a token of good; and we shall conquer."

Blue Jacket appears to have been a priest as well as a warrior. Upon this point I intended to make some inquiries but had not an opportunity.

About an hour before day, orders were given for every man to be ready to march. On examination, it was found that three fires, or camps, consisting of fifty Potowatamies, had deserted. We marched till we got within sight of the fires of St. Clair. Then Gen. Blue Jacket began to talk and sing a hymn, as Indians sing hymns. (Here the narrator mentioned some ceremony that I did not well understand.) The fight commenced, and continued for an hour or more, when the Indians retreated. As they were leaving the ground, a Chief, by the name of Black Fish, ran in among them, and in a voice of thunder, asked them what they were doing, where they were going, and who had given them orders to retreat? This caused a halt, and he proceeded in a strain of the most impassioned eloquence to exhort them to courage and to deeds of daring; and concluded by saying, what the determinations of others might be, he knew not but for himself, his determination was to conquer or die. 'You who are like-minded, follow me,' and they raised the war whoop, which is 'We conquer or die.'—The attack was most impetuous, and the carnage, for a few moments shocking. Many of the Indians threw away their guns, leaping among the Americans, and did the butchery with the tomahawk.—In a few moments the Americans gave way; the Indians took possession of the camp and artillery, spiked the guns, and parties of Indians followed the retreating army many miles. Eleven hundred Americans were left dead on the field. The number of Indians killed, together with those who afterwards died of their wounds, amounted to only thirty-five. In this battle, a ball passed through the back of Ash's neck, and left a scar, which he showed me. He fell, and says his recollection returned while an Indian was carrying him away on his back. Many years after, he ascertained that he had a brother in St. Clair's army, who was killed in this battle. Who can say that he did not direct the ball that did the fatal work? for all who have seen Ash, will allow that he was not a man to be idle in battle.

After this battle, I started with eight others, on an embassy to the Creek nation. Our object was to renew the friendly relations between that nation and our own tribe; and two of our number were regularly accredited ambassadors for that purpose. We made a visit of a year, and were successful in the objects of our mission. The nations north of the Ohio were desirous of strengthening themselves against the whites, by foreign alliances. After this battle, I started with eight others, on an embassy to the Creek nation. Our object was to renew the friendly relations between that nation and our own tribe; and two of our number were regularly accredited ambassadors for that purpose. We made a visit of a year, and were successful in the objects of our mission. The nations north of the Ohio were desirous of strengthening themselves against the whites, by foreign alliances.

While we were absent, our tribe had a battle with the whites near fort Hamilton. The American army was commanded, I think, by Gen. Bradley. After our return, Wayne came out against us with 800 men. We sent runners to all nations to collect together warriors, and soon an army of 1500 men were on the field. We marched to meet Wayne who then lay at fort Recovery. We took one of Wayne's spies in our march, a Chickasaw. He was taken to the Indian army, that he might give us some account of Wayne's movements, but the Indians were enraged at him for his treachery, that they fell upon him in his narrative and killed him; our army was then in great want of provisions.—The Chippeway Indians cut him up, roasted, and ate him. Near fort Recovery, we met a part of the American army, and fought them without much success, and returned home. Wayne marched on the towns, and only 300 warriors could be mustered to meet him.—We went out; however, and fought him in two battles, within three days of each other. The Indians were in effect conquered, and the war ended. Gen. Blue Jacket, that winter, hoisted the flag of truce, and marched into Greenville, to treat with Wayne.

We are all familiarly acquainted with the history of these Indian wars, of the gallant and unfortunate St. Clair, and of the chivalrous and successful Wayne. This, for ought I know, is the first Indian account of these transactions that has appeared; and if it is correct, and I have abundant reason to think it is, it must go at least to diminish our assurance of St. Clair, if it does not detract from the credit of Wayne. St. Clair suffered himself to be surprised by the Indians in their own territory, a fault which Washington thought admitted of no excuse; besides, his army exceeded the enemy's in numbers. But when we take into consideration his ignorance of Indian warfare, and that he had to fight them in their own wilds, we must acknowledge the disparity was not very great. By their own shewing, likewise, their ar-

my consisted of nearly a thousand men, and such men as are not easily conquered by any force, for their own motto was, 'we conquer or die.'

Ash had now been with the Indians seventeen years; he had long since identified himself with them, spoke their language perfectly, and had almost forgotten his own—and had adopted their dress and their modes of life. His right ear is fixed in a peculiar manner for the purpose of wearing jewels. The edge of the ear, about a third of an inch deep, is cut off, except where the ear joins the head. This rim hangs down on the face, and serves as a kind of loop. The parting gristle of the nose is perforated; there is, likewise, a hole in his left ear. I made some enquiry as to his painting. He said he painted, and wore about a hundred dollars worth of silver in ornaments, when he visited the ladies! In his nose he wore three silver crosses, and seven hall moons, valued from five to six dollars each. And as he proceeded to describe his decorations for excursions of gallantry, and the reception he met with, I could not but reflect upon the effect which ornaments have with the fair in all ages, and among all nations.

'After peace,' he proceeded, 'I told the Indians I wished to go to the white settlements, and see if any of my family were living.—They at first made objections, but finally consented, and in full dress, with a good horse, a good gun, and a good hunting dog, I started for Fort Pitt. After travelling alone fourteen days in the wilderness, I arrived at my place of destination. I there found a brother, and learned that my father was still living in Kentucky. After staying some time at Fort Pitt, I was employed by a gentleman as a guide through the wilderness to Detroit.—When we arrived in the neighbourhood of Detroit, I told my employer he might go on, and that I would spend the winter among the Indians with my wife, for I had taken a wife before I left them. He called for me in the Spring, and we returned to Fort Pitt together. I here sold my horse, and proceeded down the Ohio river, in a boat, with the intention of visiting my father. I arrived at his house in the night, called him up and requested entertainment for the night. He said he denied such a request to no man, who ever he might be, but evidently was not much pleased with my appearance, for I was still in my Indian dress, and could speak but a few words of English. He paid me but little attention, gave me some orders about my lodgings, and was about retiring to bed, when I drew him into conversation by asking him some questions about his family. I asked him if he had not a son George (many years before) taken by the Indians? He replied that he had, that he learned he was in St. Clair's defeat, and that he was killed. I assured him that the report was incorrect, and that I knew something of his son. He asked with eagerness where he was. I replied, he now stands before you. He looked at me with searching scrutiny for a few moments, and commenced passing the room. He walked up and down the room for two hours before he uttered a syllable. 'Would you know your brother Henry,' said he at last, 'if you should see him?' I told him no, for he was a mere infant when I went away. He thought I should, and though late in the night, rode several miles to bring him.'

In this part of the narration, I perceived that Ash's eyes grew moist, and that his voice was husky. He rose to depart, but by some entreaty he was induced to return and conclude his tale.

'My father,' said he had become wealthy, possessing negroes and fine horses in abundance, but my mother was dead, and my father had married a second wife, who was not backward in letting me know that was no place for me. I started again for the Indian country, crossed the Ohio, and pitched my camp on the spot where my house now stands, on the bank of the Ohio, exactly opposite the mouth of the Kentucky. After hunting for some time I determined to make another visit to my red brethren, and a friend gave me a horse to ride. I found them preparing a deputation for their great father, the President, and nothing would do but that I should make one of the party. With a number of chiefs, I set out for Philadelphia, and after visiting the President and all the great people there, and by them no doubt thought a very good Indian, I returned to my old camp where I now live. As a compensation for my services in this mission, the Indians granted me a tract of land opposite the mouth of the Kentucky, four miles in length on the river, and one mile back. When the territory was ceded to the United States, the Indians neglected to reserve my grant. I had cultivated some parts of my land, and it was worth more than the government price. It was offered for sale, and I petitioned Congress to secure to me what was in fact my own. They denied me the request, but permitted me to purchase as much as I could at the government price. I had considered myself rich in lands, but poor in cash, and my domain was reduced to about two hundred acres. On this I have lived ever since—

and this completes the history of George Ash.'

Ash is about six feet in height, of light complexion, with a fine blue eye, and in the days of his prime, might have exhibited all the symmetry and proportions of a well-made Indian. He is neatly dressed, and still cherishes a strong prejudice in favour of Indian character and manners. Till the last fifteen years he generally wore his jewels and Indian ornaments. This perhaps contributed to the prejudices and suspicions which existed against him, during the late war, and before that time. Suspicions were entertained that he was in some way concerned with the Indians at the massacre of the Pigeon Roost; About that time a woman passed through the settlements, who had been scalped; and report said that Ash, in his Indian days, had done the deed. His neighbours, however informed me, that these prejudices and suspicions have died away. Ash has long supported a fair character, is a member of the Methodist church, and considered a good christian. If the reader of this narrative finds as much satisfaction in the perusal, as I did in hearing it, I shall be amply compensated for my trouble.

LIMING LAND.

From the Village Record.

SHIPPENSBURG, Sep. 8. 1830.

Messrs. A. & G. Miner—

Gentlemen—I own a small farm near this place, and for many years back there has been used on the same a ton or a ton and a half of Plaster of Paris yearly, and in my opinion for the last few years the plaster has done but little good to the crops. I have been informed that in Chester county the farmers have in a great measure given up the use of plaster and have taken to Liming their lands, and that they have found it their interest to continue the Liming. Liming has not been practised in this vicinity that I know of; and this fall or summer I proposed to my farmer to burn a kiln on the farm and try it on two or three fields, to which he agreed; but after enquiring amongst his neighbours, who told him he would thereby ruin our land and get not more than half crops, we gave it up for the present. Now, Gentlemen, as you live in the neighborhood of those who I suppose do put lime on their lands, and have a good opportunity of knowing the effects—I take the liberty of asking you to favour me with a line on the subject, and if you please, mention the usual quantity put on an acre, and at what time it is put out, spring or fall, or both—with any hints on the subject that may be useful to one who knows nothing about it—or if you would take the trouble to publish a piece in your paper on the subject of liming land, I would endeavour to have it published in the Franklin Repository, which has a considerable circulation in our neighbourhood. If liming is useful at all, it might then become a public benefit to our farmers here, as they are generally well supplied with a great plenty of limestone and timber to burn it with. Yours attention will confer a favour on your most obedient servant.

DAVID MCCLURE, Esq.

P. M. SHIPPENSBURG, Pa.

SIR.—To your letter, wishing information in respect to the use of LIME, as a manure, by the Farmers of Chester county, I reply with pleasure; happy to impart any information that may be useful to any portion of my fellow citizens. Lime is used as a manure, extensively, in every part of Chester county, where it can be obtained. It is estimated that from five to eight hundred thousand bushels, are consumed, for that purpose yearly; and the beneficial effects of its free application, to all our soils is demonstrated, after an experience of more than thirty years in the four-fold increased productivity of the land, and by the fact, the best and most prudent farmers, continue its use and in increased quantities.

A proper dressing of Lime per acre, is about forty bushels—a strong clay soil may receive double that quantity with advantage; the lighter loamy soils will be benefitted by thirty bushels to an acre. My neighbour, Asen Hooper, one of the best farmers in this vicinity, put last year on two fields, 80 bushels to an acre. Within the Borough, I purchased, 6 years ago, 38 acres of land, 26 of which are arable; on the 26 acres, following the example and advice of experienced farmers, I put immediately 1300 bushels of Lime. This at the kiln, in the Valley, about six miles from home, cost 124 cents per bushel, the price of hauling added brought it to 172 cents. The effects have been perfectly satisfactory.

On the subject of the mode of application, it may be proper to say, that the Lime, as taken from the kiln, is placed in a heap convenient at once to the field and water, for the purpose of slacking, after which it is dropped on the land at suitable distances in heaps of about a bushel each, and then spread like manure. Experienced hands who can judge sufficiently well the quantity they distribute often spread it from the tail of the cart.

On what crops, or in what state the land

should be when lime can best be applied, there is less diversity of opinion than formerly. More and more, opinion is turning down, to that expressed by Mr. John Green, an excellent farmer on the Brandywine. 'It is of less consequence what state your land is in than the main chance—that is—*put on the lime proper*.' As a top-dressing for grass its salutary effects are admitted—but the most usual mode, and that which I should recommend; will be found in the custom here, connected with the most approved manner of farming, which I subjoin.

A farm of 100 acres of cleared land is divided into seven or eight fields, for the purpose of pursuing a judicious rotation of crops, which is deemed indispensable. A field of clover sod is carefully turned down in the spring, as early as the frost will admit. On this field the dressing of lime is spread and well-harrowed. Corn is then planted, taking care in laying out the furrows not to break the sod beneath. In preference to the plough, a hot harrow is here in general use, for dressing the corn, and the sod not broken at all, or not until the last dressing. As soon as the crop is ripe, the stalks are cut close to the ground and put up in shocks in the field to be husked at leisure; the stalks are hauled to the barn, and fed during the winter, to the cattle; much will be eaten, but the chief benefit I imagine is derived from their being trodden into the barn yard, absorbing juices which otherwise evaporate or wash away, and thus contributing to produce a large quantity of manure; the first object of every good farmer.

The next spring, while another clover field is managed in the same manner, the ground on which corn had grown, is put in either oats or barley. When this crop is harvested, the ground is ploughed, and the chief manure of the barn yard drawn upon it. Twenty cart loads, for two horses is deemed a good dressing; and this quantity, you must be aware is only to be obtained by the best management. Spreading manure, ploughing a second time, sowing the wheat and applying six quarts of Timothy seed to the acre, and in the following March 6 quarts of Clover seed, are properly understood by you as well as by us. I may however, remark that nearly double the quantity of grass seed formerly used—is now sown, and with manifest advantage. Supposing eight fields on the farm, you will see that one will be in Corn; one in oats or Barley, one in Wheat, and five in grass, enabling the farmer to feed cattle for the market or to keep a dairy as may best suit his taste. The number of cattle kept, however, by increasing the quantity of manure, rapidly to enrich his land while at the same time it increases its products and consequent profits.

As a caution, permit me to say; expect no magical effects from lime; it will not operate suddenly like Plaster of Paris; but he assured it will give body and strength and fertility to your lands; and a few years experience will convince you that lime is a manure, is in the highest degree valuable.

CHARLES MINER.

LORENZO DOW.—This anecdote is related of him as a well authenticated fact:—At the close of a religious meeting, he observed that he was inclined to Matrimony. If any lady of his congregation had similar inclinations she was requested to rise. A lady a little advanced in life, gave the required intimation. Lorenzo visited her—she became his wife, and shared her fortune with him.

TENDERNESS.—An elderly lady, residing at Margate, went into the market a few days ago, having made up her mind to buy a goose. There were but two in the market, both in the custody of a little cherry-cheeked lass from Birchington, who, to the surprise of her customer, positively refused to sell one without the other. Recollecting that a neighbour had also expressed a wish for one, the lady was without much difficulty, prevailed on to take both. When the bargain was concluded however, she thought proper to inquire of the vendor why she had so promptly declined selling them separate.

'If you please my lady,' was the naive answer, 'my mother said as how the geese had lived together fifteen years, and it would be cruel to part them.'

CODMORR TUCKER.—I remember well hearing this venerable man relate his receiving the first commission in our navy. He was at Marblehead, soon after his return from England, and at the time Washington was at Cambridge. Tucker, then a young man, was cutting wood before his master's door, when a gaily dressed officer rode down the street. It was in the dark of the evening, and the officer seeing Tucker thus employed, rode up to him and asked him if he could inform him where the honourable Samuel Tucker resided. Tucker, astonished, answered him in the negative, saying there is no such man lives here; there is no other Sam. Tucker in this town but myself. Immediately on hearing this, the officer raised his beaver, bowing low, presented him his commission in the navy.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Mond<sup>ay</sup>, December 6, 1830.

This day, at twelve o'clock, the roll having been called over by the Secretary of the Senate, (Walter Lowrie) the following members appeared in their seats:

From Maine—Mr. Holmes and Mr. Sprague.

From New Hampshire—Mr. Bell and Mr. Woodbury.

From Vermont—Mr. Seymour.

From Massachusetts—Mr. Silsbee.

From Rhode Island—Mr. Knight and Mr. Robbins.

From Connecticut—Mr. Foot and Mr. Willey.

From New York—Mr. Dudley.

From New Jersey—Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Frelinghuysen.

From Pennsylvania—Mr. Marks.

From Delaware—Mr. Naudain.

From Maryland—Mr. Chambers and Mr. Smith.

From Virginia—Mr. Tyler.

From North Carolina—Mr. Iredell and Mr. Brown.

From Georgia—Mr. Troup.

From Ohio—Mr. Burnet and Mr. Ruggles.

From Tennessee—Mr. Grundy and Mr. White.

From Indiana—Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Neely.

From Louisiana—Mr. Johnston.

From Illinois—Mr. Baker and Mr. Kane.

From Alabama—Mr. King.

From Missouri—Mr. Barton and Mr. Benton.

From Mississippi—Mr. Ellis and Mr. Poincexter.

A quorum being present, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, took the chair, and called the Senate to order, precisely at twelve o'clock.

The credentials of Mr. Baker of Illinois & Mr. Poincexter of Mississippi, appointed Members of the Senate by the Governors of their respective States, to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of Mr. McLean and Mr. Adams, were presented and read.

The credentials of Mr. Forsyth, elected by the Legislature of Georgia to the Senate, for six years from the 3d of March, 1831, were also presented and read.

On motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, it was

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

The Secretary returned and informed the Senate that the other House had adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, the Secretary was directed to supply the members with newspapers for the session, not exceeding in price three daily papers to each member.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, December 7.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that a quorum of that House had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury, of New Hampshire, the thirty-fourth rule of the Senate was so far suspended, as to authorize this House, in the absence of the Vice President, to appoint, by ballot, a chairman of the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. White, that part of the President's message which related to Indian Affairs, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Griswold, that portion of the message which relates to the Post Office Department, was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. Barton, that part of the message which relates to the public lands, together with the documents of the General Land Office, were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. White, that portion of the message which relates to the Navy, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury, that part of the message which relates to the subject of commerce, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, that part of the message which relates to manufactures, was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for a Chairman of that Committee, and Mr. Smith, of Maryland, was declared to be duly elected.

The following Standing Committees were then announced from the Chair:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Tazewell, Saund, Whipple, Bell, King.

On Finance—Messrs. Smith, of Maryland, Smith, of S. Carolina, Silsbee, King, Johnson.

On Commerce—Messrs. Woodbury, Johnstone, Silsbee, Sanford, Forsyth.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Knight, Seymour, Bibb.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Marks, Willey, Noble, Brown, Seymour.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Barber, J. Thorpe, Naudain, Iredell.

On the Militia—Messrs. Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Noble, Bibb.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Livingston, Webster.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Barton, McKinley, Kane, Ellis, Sprague.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Kane, Burnett, Poindexter, Grundy, Naudain.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. White, Troup, Hendricks, Dudley, Benton.

On Claims—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Chase, Foot, Brown.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Rowan, McKinley, Webster, Hayne, Frelinghuysen.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Grundy, Burnet, Forsyth, Ellis, Seymour.

On Pensions—Messrs. Foot, Holmes, Marks, Chase, Chambers.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, Sprague.

On the Contingent Fund—Messrs. Iredell, Baker, Knight.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Marks, Willey, Baker.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Hendricks, Tyler, Ruggles, Dudley, Poindexter.

A communication having been received from the House of Representatives, announcing the adoption by that House of a resolution for the appointment of a committee, on their part, to wait on the President of the United States, in conjunction with a committee on the part of the Senate, and to inform him that both Houses had organized, and were ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make to them, the Senate on motion of Mr. Griswold, of Connecticut, con-

curred in the resolution; and Mr. Griswold and Mr. Wm. D. C. were appointed the committee on their part for that purpose.

Mr. Griswold, from the joint committee, subsequently reported, that they had performed their duty, and had received for answer from the President, that he would, this evening, at half past one o'clock, make a communication in writing, to both Houses of Congress.

In a few minutes the annual Message was received from the President, by A. J. Dowson, Esq., his private Secretary.

From Maine—Mr. Holmes and Mr. Sprague.

From New Hampshire—Mr. Bell and Mr. Woodbury.

From Vermont—Mr. Seymour.

From Massachusetts—Mr. Silsbee.

From Rhode Island—Mr. Knight and Mr. Robbins.

From Connecticut—Mr. Foot and Mr. Willey.

From New York—Mr. Dudley.

From New Jersey—Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Frelinghuysen.

From Pennsylvania—Mr. Marks.

From Delaware—Mr. Naudain.

From Maryland—Mr. Chambers and Mr. Smith.

From Virginia—Mr. Tyler.

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On the Judiciary—Messrs. Rowan, McKinley, Webster, Hayne, Frelinghuysen.

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From Tennessee—Mr. Grundy and Mr. White.

From Indiana—Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Neely.

From Louisiana—Mr. Johnston.

## Maryland Gazette.

ANAPOLIS: Thursday, December 16, 1830.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

December Term, 1830.

TUESDAY, 14th December.—The Court met and organized, present Buchanan, Ch. J. and Jersey and Martin, Justices.

McCormick vs Gibson, et al. No. 124, was argued by Scott, and Taney (Attorney General) for the Appellant. No counsel appeared for the Appellee.

Wednesday, 8th December—Judges Stebbins and Earle appeared.

The motion to dismiss the appeal in Owings vs Owings, No. 113, was argued by Mason and Gwynn, against the motion. No counsel appeared for the Appellee.

Glen vs Smith Admr. D. B. Non of Hassell, No. 121, was argued by Johnson and Tandy (Attorney General) for the Appellant. There was no Counsel for the Appellee.

The motion to reinstate the Case of Horn's Lanes vs. Lythe, No. 126, was overruled.

Thursday, Dec. 9th.—John Wells vs. Walter H. Miller, No. 118. The argument of this case was commenced by Brewer & the appellant, and Magruder and Boyle is the appellee.

Friday, Dec. 10th.—The argument of No. 118, was concluded by Magruder, for the appellee, and Brewer for the appellant in reply. Application J. Mason Campbell, Esq., Baltimore, was admitted as an Attorney of the Court.

No. 124—Thos. Owens by Wm. Owens, next friend. The argument of this case was commenced by Alexander for the appellee.

Saturday, Dec. 11th.—The argument in No. 124—Owens vs. Collinson, was concluded by Alexander for the appellant, and Brewster for the appellee.

Monday, 13th December—Jacob Caples, et al. vs. David Carlisle, No. 123. This case was argued by Gill for the appellants, and Johnson for the appellee.

No. 105, 106. Mathew McLaughlin, vs. Michael De Young, these cases were argued by Gill for the appellee.

The court affirmed the Judgments in No. 119, 120, Thomas Ayres and others, vs. Edwd Kain, Speed for appellants, and Gill for the appellee.

Henry C. Gist et al lessee, and Thomas Gist et al lessee, vs. Robert N. Moore, No. 98, 128. The argument of these cases was commenced by Holt for the appellant.

Tuesday, 14th December—The argument of the above cases was concluded by Holt (Attorney General) for the appellants. Application, John Brewer, Esq., of Montgomery county, was admitted an Attorney of this court.

No. 104, State use of the Levy Court of Baltimore county, vs. John H. Horsey, Nicholas Dorsey, and others. The argument of this case was commenced by Williams, District Atty. U. S. for the appellant.

### PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

For the Cumberland Citizen.

### THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

The question whether Ex-Governor Martin be eligible for re-election at the next session of the General Assembly of Maryland, in the present state of parties in Maryland, caught by some of considerable interest and importance; though I confess I view the subject very differently; for we have many citizens, both on the Eastern and Western shores, at least as competent, if not more so, than the Ex-Governor. And I am one of those, who believe that a considerable portion of the Anti-Jackson party of this State became neutral and lukewarm at the October election, in consequence of their displeasure at the election of the then Executive; and the result of the Election to the House of Delegates, by which a Jacksonian Executive was elected, proceeded entirely from that cause, and not from any change in the people of Maryland, in favour of Jacksonians. I am, therefore, decidedly of the opinion, that the people expect and look for an entire new Executive—whether the Ex-Governor is eligible or not.

The doubt arises upon the 31st article of the Constitution of Maryland, and is as follows:—“That the Governor shall not continue in that office longer than three years successively, nor be eligible as Governor until the expiration of four years after he shall have been out of that office.”

Governor Martin having served as Governor during the year 1829, and having been left

out by the General Assembly, in 1830, is already inhibited from serving again until the expiration of four years after he shall have been out of that office. The Constitution declares, “that the Governor shall not serve longer than three years successively,”—but he may surely serve one year or two years in succession, and if he does not serve the second or third year, he is as completely out of that office as if he had served the three years “successively.”

Again—if Governor Martin were eligible, he certainly would be eligible for three years, as the Constitution grants the privilege of serving “three years successively”—so that he would, by this construction, be capable of serving four years in seven, while the constitution only authorized three in seven. This subject, however, can be best illustrated by examples: Suppose A was to serve two years, then decline—B. then is elected and serves two years in succession, and then declines (if Ex-Governor Martin is eligible). A. would be again eligible, and might serve again two years, and then B. would be again eligible; and this farce might be continued, ad infinitum; so that the four years inhibition might never apply, and the constitutional provision rendered null and void. CHASE.

The following extract is from ‘The Doctrine of Justification,’ by the Rev. Daniel Waiter, D. D.

“2 It is a dangerous and fatal extreme so magnify, or to pretend to magnify grace or faith, as thereby to exclude, sink, or any way lessen the necessity of true and sincere, and (so far as human infirmities permit) universal obedience. There is the greater need of the utmost caution and circumspection in this particular, because corrupt nature is very prone to listen, and fall in with any appearing argument, any pretexts, colours, handles, for relaxation of duty, and for reconciling their hopes and their lusts together. St. Paul was aware that some of ill minds might be apt to pervert his sound doctrine of justification by faith, to the purposes of licentiousness but truth was not to be suppressed for fear somehow abuse it; (for what is there which some or other may not make an ill use of?) neither would it have been right to let one extreme go uncorrected; for such things ought to stagger or surprise a reader of the Scripture: they are all to be expected; these things were our examples; and the church would not be the church of God, if there were none to rise up against it.

different rules why do we not of ourselves, and by our own efforts, without going first to the judgment of others, without consulting any appearance of great authority, have improved from the people? “See” with me, when human doctrine is increased all the knowledge we have gained. If man were now all wisdom, it is a very poor indeed. And who are they that thus reason with me? This very same persons, who depend so loudly on the infallibility of all men and you hold yourselves to be little less than infallible in the choice of their own opinions. Let us rise as high as we can, and let truth sink as low as a wicked world can reduce it; the difference between them is the same as ever; and we shall still find it wiser and better to follow the setting sun, as Columbus did when he discovered the Indies. The mirror of heaven, which blazes and dazzles us awhile with its appearance, will burn out, and leave not a spark behind; while the sun only sets to rise again—such will be the fate of the church, and of the doctrines of truth by which it is supported.

There never was a time from the beginning of the world, when there was not a party against the church and her God; and our Israel must have its enemies, as that church had which came out of Egypt. In the first use of the gospel, the apostle St. Jude spoke experimentally of those whom he then saw, or prophesied, of those whom he should see, that they go in the way of Cain, and run after the error of Balaam, and perish in the Galatianizing of Corals. If the church were as pure as Abel, the envy and jealousy of Cain would hate its offerings and sacrifices. If its order and economy were as perfect as in that church which covered the face of the earth in its passage to Canaan, the self-interested spirit of the mercenary Balaam would endeavour to bring a curse upon it, and blast its greatness. If its governors were as manifestly supported in their commission, as Moses and Aaron, the spiritual pride of Corals would set up the holiness of the congregation against its priesthood. But none of these things ought to stagger or surprise a reader of the Scripture: they are all to be expected; these things were our examples; and the church would not be the church of God, if there were none to rise up against it.

### OBITUARY.

#### (COMMUNICATED.)

Departed this life, on Saturday evening, the 11 instant, after a lingering illness of several months, the Rev. GEORGE WELLS, of the associated Methodist Churches, in the 35th year of his age, a native of England, but for many years a respectable and industrious inhabitant of this city. Early in life, he united himself with the Methodists; and became experimentally acquainted with the truth as it is in Jesus. His conversion was sound, his knowledge of the pardoning love of God was clear and distinct. Soon after he began his christian course, the spirit itself bore witness that he was a child of God; and he earnestly panted after a full conformity to the Divine Image. In his family was an altar to the Lord. He regularly performed those acts of domestic worship, which are characteristic of the Christian character, which will be recollect as long as his disconsolate widow survives, or filial affection remains. I have no doubt that the reward of this domestic toil will meet him above, that God will grant him that last of parental wishes, to find his children in Heaven, and to present them to a holy God. “Behold here I am, and the children thou hast given me.” But he is gone. The man whom we loved, whom we revered, is no more “among the dwellers upon earth.” Our eyes were upon him, but now he is not.” He who is rich in sovereign mercy, that called him into the Kingdom of his grace, has called him into the kingdom of his glory. He continued in the work of his God, and the labours of his holiness.

“Till pitying nature signed the last release, And bid afflicted worto retire to peace.”

“Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace.” \*\*\*

DIED on Monday evening last, at his residence near Upper-Marlborough, Prince George's county, JOHN REED MAGRUDER, Esq.

Died in this country, on Monday the 30th ult. MRS. MARY BOYD, wife of Mr. Dennis Boyd, in the 63d year of her age.

DIED, at Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, the 9th inst. Mrs. REBECCA CALDECLEUGH, wife of Robert A. Caldeleigh, in the 48th year of her age.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

#### (CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Our market continues with out the slightest change in any of the staple articles. Flour and grain sold readily at quotations, and in all things there is an active business doing. Howard street flour from wagons, \$1.50—Pork and ham remain without change—the demand for both being a little better.

Tobacco—Seconds, as in quality, 3—5—1 do.

ground leaf, 5—9—Crown, common, 4.00 a 4.30

brown and red, 4.50 a 6.00 fine red, 5.50 a 7.00

wrapping, suitable for cigars, 6—10—yellow

and red, 8.00 a 14.00 yellow 14.00 a 16.00 fine yellow, 16.00 a 20.00—Virginia, 4.00 a 5.00—Rappahannock, 3.00 a 4.00—Kentucky, 4.00 a 5.00—Cumberland, 3.00 a 23.0—St. Domingo, 11.00 a 17.00. The inspections of the week are 251 bushels. Maryland and 9 bushls. Ohio 2 bushls. Virginia total 262 bushls.

Flour—best white wheat family, \$3.25 a 5.75

super. Howard street 5.00 a 5.12½ City Mills, 4.75

a 4.87½ Susquehanna, Conn. Meats, bbl 2.25

Grassfed wheat, 95 a 1.00 white do 1.03 a 1.07

Conn. oil white, .55 a .56 old yellow, 5.6 a 37

new corn, 48 a 30 Rts, 37 a 58—Oats, 39 a 30

beans, 90 a 1.00—Peas, 50 a 60—Clover seeds, 3.5 a 6.00 Timbres, 2.25 a 2.75—Oncard Grass, 1.25 a

62½ Flaxseed 1.8 a 1.20 Cowpeas, Va 95 a 10½—Loun-

11½ a 15½—Alab. 95 a 11—Tenn. 95 a 10—N

Car. 84 a 10—Uppl. 11 a 12½—Wheats, bds, 1st p

a 27½ in bbls 294 a 30—Wool, common, un-

washed, 15 a 16—washed, 18 a 20—crossed,

.20 a 22—quarter, 28 a 30 full do, 30 a .35

accord'g to qual. Hams, Russia, 106, 620 a

Country, dew-nated, 5.0—lb. waterrotted, 6.0—do

Fatt. Shad, Susquehanna, No. 1, bbl 4.23 a 4.37½

Mackerel, No. 1, 6 12½ a 6.25—No. 2, 5 30 a 6.25—No. 3,

3.50 a —Bacon, hams, Salt cured 10c. Feathers,

35 a 37—Plaster, Paris, cargo price, per ton, 42.50

—ground, 1.95 a 1.50 lb—Iron, gray pig for founders, per ton, 25.00 a 28.00—Susquehanna, per ton, 85.00

—Prime Beef on the hoof, 4.00 a 4.75—Pork on the hoof 4.5—Pine Wood by the vessel load, 1.75, 1.50,

3.00 a 3.25—Hickory 4.25 a 5.50. American Farmer

### THE STEAM BOAT

#### (CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

MARYLAND

Will stop in future to land passengers, at CASTLE HAVEN, instead of CEDAR BRIDGE, and leave Annapolis at half past one o'clock for Baltimore. Oct. 2d.

### BOOKS FOR SALE.

#### (CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a small Store in the room adjoining the Post-office, in Church street, where he offers Books on reasonable terms as they can be purchased in Baltimore, among which are the following:

Bay's Political Economy.

Chalmers Works.

Burn's Works.

Deacon's Essays.

Drury's Life.

Douglas' Consolations.

Essays of Kirk White.

Campbell's Poems.

Sterne's Works, in 3 vols.

Bennett's Letters.

American Chesterfield.

Don Quixote, in 4 vols.

Boswell's Life of Johnson, in 5 vols.

Captain Hall's Travels in America,

Galt's Life of Byron.

Nursery Morals.

Cobweb.

Western Songster.

Form Book.

Blair's Sermons in 3 vols.

Christi's Offices.

Companion for the Altar.

Christian's Companion.

Episcopal Manual.

King and Progress.

Lady of the Manor 7 vols.

History of the Reformation.

McEwen on Types.

American Constitution.

Scientific Dialogues 3 vols.

Life of Washington.

Elop's Fables.

Lady's Lexicon.

Gentleman's Lexicon.

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

Walker's Dictionary.

Dec 16.

Alsworth's Latin Dictionary.

Cleve's Delphic.

Virgil's Del

**BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.**  
From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press,  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Family Visitor,	12
Dr. Watson's on Regeneration & Justification,	
Archbishop King, on the Invention of Men in the	
Worship of God,	
Jones' Key to the Church,	18
Dr. Barrow's Doctrine of the Sacraments,	12
Taylor's Answer to the Question, Why are you a	
Chirchman,	6
Strong's Candid Examination of the Episcopal	12
Church,	
Conversations on the Liturgy, by Rev. E. Davys,	12
A Letter from a Blacksmith,	23
The Last Day of the Week,	14
The First Day of the Week,	18
The Week Completed,	18
The Pink Slipper, in IV Parts, by Mrs. Cameron,	12
The Little Beggar, by Mrs. Sherwood,	6
The McEffer Family,	6
Protagonist, by Mrs. Sherwood,	2
Sunday School Tracts, Vol. I. and II.	9
The Miller's Daughter,	6
The Faithful Little Girl,	6
The Anniversary Book, or a story about William	
Hazard and Charles Curran,	
Funerality in attending Public Worship,	2
Harvest Home,	6
The Two Mothers or Memoirs of the last century,	37
Tales for Youth, (Frank G. George, & Christmas	
Day.)	
Private Devotion,	
Brown and Esther Hall, by Mrs. Cameron,	25
Giblin's Monument of Parental Affection,	25
The Sailor Boy,	18
Re-captured Negro, by Mrs. Sherwood,	18
The Labrador Missionaries,	6
Dodie's Sermons for Children,	2
Mary and Jane, a Dialogue, by Mrs. Cameron,	2
A Family in Eternity,	6
The Baptism,	6
A Farmer's Narrative of his Conversion,	6
Pocket Prayer Book, written by herself,	25
Life of Moses,	31
History of Robert Jones,	25

J. T. keeps **FOR SALE,**

**BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,**  
**EPISCOPAL CATECHISM,** and  
**SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.**

He receives Subscriptions for the **CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE,** and the **FAMILY VISITER;** also for **ST. VWARD WORKS** of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the First Volume of which is received.

JOHN THOMPSON.

October 14, 1830.

**JUST RECEIVED**

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press

**THE LIFE OF**  
**BISHOP HEBER,**  
BY HIS WIDOW.

In Two Volumes.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**NOTICE.**

The Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum of Annapolis, propose holding their ANNUAL FAIR, for the support of the Institution, in January. Ladies wishing to assist in preparing articles to be disposed of, can be supplied with materials by application to Mrs. J. Green. The Managers deem it unnecessary to make any appeal to the charitable feelings of the ladies, who will no doubt continue that aid which they have so generously given on former occasions. Can there be a more acceptable deed of mercy than to rescue helpless and destitute Female Orphans from want and vice, and place them in a situation where they will be taught to earn a comfortable support, and become respectable members of society.

Nov 11.

**FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.**

**GEORGE M'NEIR,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
Has just returned from Philadelphia  
and Baltimore, with a

**LARGE STOCK OF GOODS**

In his time, consisting of some of the best quality.

**Patent Finished Cloth**  
of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of

**CASSIMERES & VESTINGS**

suitable to the season, which he respectfully invites his friends to call and examine.

All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE, for cash, or to punctual men only.

Sept 23

**WILLIAM BRYAN,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**

Has just received a large and very handsome assortment of

**CLOTHS,**

**Cassimeres and Vestings,**  
Of Various Qualities and Colours,

Which he invites his friends and the public to call and examine for their satisfaction; he will make up all the shorting notice and most approved styles to suit Customers.

Oct 7

**WAD FOR NEGROES.**

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

**100 LIKELY NEGROES,**

Of both sexes, from 12 to 45

years of age,

field hands—

also, mechanics

of every de-

scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchase of which now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing, will be promptly attended to. We can call him to account to

ISAAC HOLLAND.

Oct 14

**ESTATEANCERY.**

18th November, 1830.

Henry March, Michael March, and others,

Louis Wicky, and others,

THE object of the bill filed in this cause, is to obtain the appointment of a receiver, and for a decree to compel the defendant to deliver to the complainants the household property, and the monies and moveable property hereafter mentioned.

The bill states, that Michael March departed this life, leaving a will, which was duly proved and admitted to record, leaving name, Philippina March, and five children, namely, Henry March, Michael March, George March, and John March, and a daughter, Dorothy March, who departed this life intestate, and without issue. That Michael March took upon himself the execution of the said will, his executors having removed and declined to act, and that said March returned an inventory of all the personal estate that came to his sight and knowledge, and discharged all claims against the said testator, and agreedly to the directions of said will, delivered to Philippina March, the widow aforesaid, all the personal estate of said testator, embraced in said inventory, and rendered to the orphan court his final account. That said testator died possessed of no other chattels real, than those specified in said inventory, and died seized of no freehold or real estate whatsoever. That said testator died possessed of a much larger personal estate of at least sixteen hundred dollars in money, over and above the monies and other personal estate, included in said inventory, and that said Philippina secretly appropriated to herself, on the death of said testator, the said sum of \$1500, and never informed said executors of said additional personal estate, or caused or allowed the same to be returned or accounted for. That is said \$1500 and a sum of money of and moveable property contained in said final account, and delivered to said Philippina, by reason of her receiving more than one third of the estate of said testator. That after receiving the property referred to, said Philippina interrupted with the defendant, Louis Wicky, and afterward died. That neither said Philippina, nor said Louis Wicky ever restored or delivered to complainant any part of the personal estate aforesaid. That said Philippina having departed this life, complainants are entitled to the possession of all the personal estate aforesaid, and real estate, if any, but that, at least they are entitled to two thirds parts of said personal estate; and that the money and moveable property received as a fore-mentioned, exceeding in amount and value the one third part, and not being in existence, but used by said Wicky and Philippina, complainants are entitled to the immediate possession of all the freehold property specified in the said property, being the only property left by the testator's estate now specifically remaining. That complainants have demanded of said Louis Wicky the delivery of said freehold property, but said Wicky has possession of it, and refuses to let complainants possess the same, or enjoy any part of the rents or profits of the estate, and that said Wicky refuses to deliver over to the complainants any part of the monies or moveable property before mentioned. The bill also states, that the said Louis Wicky resides out of the State of Maryland.

It is hereupon adjured and ordered, that the complainants, by causing a copy of this or due to be served once to each of them, successive weeks, in some one newspaper, before the 18th day of December next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the 18th day of April next, to show cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS.

Reg. Cor. Can.

Nov 25

**HALF-WAY HOUSE.**

FOR RENT, for the ensuing year, a Half Way House between Annapolis and Baltimore, now occupied by Mrs. Barrett. Attached to this House is a good Garden, Sables, Ice House, and all the conveniences for a country tavern, about twenty or twenty five acres of excellent cleared land, and abundance of firewood. The stage from Annapolis to Baltimore stops here to breakfast. Terms low to a good tenant. Apply to

NOV 18 JAMES MURRAY.

**NOTICE.**

HAVING leased the farm belonging to George Wells, Esq. situated on South River, all persons are hereby forewarned against hunting on the said farm, with either dog or gun, or in any manner trespassing thereon. The strict rigour of the law will be enforced against all such who violate this notice.

ADAM T. ALLEN.

Nov 11

**FOR LEASE OR RENT.**

A very large and commodious BRICK BUILDING, now occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Robinson, a Boarding House, situated near the Episcopal church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs which have contributed much towards the comfort and convenience of the establishment, and presents a desirable situation to any person disposed to engage in that line of business. Possession will be given after the 1st October next. For Terms apply to JOHN N. WATKINS.

Aug 26

**SALE.**

Will be sold at Private Sale the HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by his subscriber on Francis St. Terms made known on application to ISAAC HOLLAND.

Sept 25

**CHEAP GOODS.**

**ADAM & JOHN MILLER.**  
Return their sincere thanks to their friends for the kind and liberal support they have received at their hands, and are happy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HAND-SOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING—

**DRY GOODS.**

Superior Blue and Black Cloths, Blue-Green and Gold-Green do. Brown and Mixt do. Blue, Black and Brown Cassimeres, Cassinets, assorted, Vestings, assorted colours, 4-4 Irish Linens, 4-4 & 5-5 Jaconet Cambricks, 4-4 & 5-5 Cambrie Muslins, Plain and Figured Muslins, Canton and Italian Crapes, Black and Colored Circassians, Kerseys and Lindseys, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets, 3-3, 4-4 & 5 Point Macandau, Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Hose, Madras H'k's, Flag and Bandana H'k's, Merino Shawls, Plain and Figured Silks, Merinos, Assorted Colours,

**GROCERIES.**

China, Glass, Crockery, Stone and Earthen Ware, Madeira Wine, Sherry do. Lisbon do. Champaigne do. Malaga do. Loaf and Brown Sugar, Imperial, Gun Powder, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, And Black, TEAS

**IRONMONGERY.**

Penkives, Drawing do. Rules and Compasses, Plane Irons, Cut Tacks and Sprigs, Cast Iron Andirons, Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens and Pots, Wrought and Cut Nails.

**LUMBER.**

Cedar and Locust Posts, Chestnut Posts and Rails, Laths, Black Walnut, Lime and Bricks, Plaster, at Baltimore Prices, adding freight.

**PLoughs.**

Davis' Patent, all sizes, with extra Shares, Heels and Screws, a constant supply, at Factory prices, freight ad-

**PACKET.**

They have a first rate Schooner, called The JOHN T. BARBER, running as a Packet from Annapolis to Baltimore, under the command of a faithful and experienced Captain, in whom the greatest confidence can be placed. She will take in Grain and Tobacco from any of the Rivers and Creeks contiguous to Annapolis, on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice.

Oct 21, 1830.

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# City Star Journal Gazette

ANNAPOLEIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1830.

NO. 51.

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

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DANIEL HART,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of  
GOODS in his line, on the most reasonable  
terms, to wit: A general assortment of  
GROCERIES,

WINES, &c.

TEAS.

**E** Impartial, Old Henson, Young Henson,  
Superior Black, H. on Skin,  
China, Cut and Plain Glass, Laces,  
Toys & Quaintware, Tin & Stone Ware.

An assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,  
Catings, Wrought and Cut Nails,  
BUNCH RAISINS, ALMONDS,  
Fresh Crackers, Sperm and Tallow  
Candles, Sperm Oil.

BACON, PORK, & LARD.  
BEST FAMILY FLOUR.  
PAINTS, OILS, &c.

CIDER

In Barrels, on Draught, and in Bottles.

GROUND PLAISTER

Superior quality. Being agent for the Messrs.  
Sauvain's Mill, has on hand, and intends  
keeping a general supply. He will sell at  
the Baltimore Prices, adding the freight.

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description made to order. MERCHANTS LEDGERS, JOURNALS, and RECORD BOOKS, suitable for public offices.

BOOK BINDING

Executed in the most approved manner.  
Dec 9

NEW GOODS.

BASIL SHEPHERD,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has received from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, his supply of GOODS,  
adapted to the season, consisting of  
BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN AND  
GREY.

CLOTHES & CASSIMERES,  
With a choice selection of the richest and  
latest importations of

VESTINGS.

He will be glad to make them up in the latest and most approved fashions, or will dispose of them unmade to those who prefer.

ALSO—a neater and more general assortment than before, of  
GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, STOCKS, COLLARS AND  
SUSPENSORS.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Dec 2

3 w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the subscriber, as trustee, will expose to public sale on

Friday the seventh day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises, if fair, if not, the first Tuesday thereafter, (Sunday excepted)

part of the real estate of Thomas Griffith, being all that tract, or part of a tract, or parcel of land, formerly called Bappington's Sweep, since re-named and called 'Griffith's' Purchase,

containing

300 ACRES OF LAND,

More or less lying and being on Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel County, and between eighteen and nineteen miles from the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and within a quarter of a mile from the Washington Turnpike, and about three quarters of a mile from the Savage Factory; this land is situated in one of the best healthy neighbourhoods in the State of Maryland; the improvements are:

A large and comfortable frame dwelling and other out houses, sufficient for a large family, at present occupied by Thomas Marriott. A further description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as those who wish to purchase will view the premises on the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE.

We trust to be paid on the day of sale, or on application thereof by the Chancellor, when the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

SUBROD W. MARRIOTT, Trustee.

Dec. 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

HAVING leased the farm belonging to George Mills, Esq., situated on South River, all persons are hereby forewarned against hunting on the said farm, with either dog or gun, or in any manner respecting thereon. The instant rigor of the law will be enforced against all such, who violate this notice.

ADAMS T. ALLISON.

Nov 18.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

#### SECOND SESSION

Monday, December 13th, 1830.  
IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States by A. J. DONELSON, Esq. his private Secretary.

Mr. KNIGHT, in pursuance of notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill giving an additional compensation of 200 dollars to the salary of the Marshal of the United States, for the District of Rhode Island, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. SWARZON presented the petition of the passed Midshipmen of the Navy, praying an increase of pay; referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KING presented the memorial of Thomas Casey; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SPRAGUE, in pursuance of notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill for the benefit of Simeon C. WHITFIELD, which was read twice, by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CHAMBERS submitted the following resolution, which was read and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Senate will, at half past eleven o'clock, to-morrow, proceed to the election of a Chaplain on their part.

Mr. CHAMBERS presented sundry memorials, praying indemnity for French spoliations; which were referred to a special committee; and on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz: Messrs. Livingston, Chambers, Sanford, Silsbee, and Holmes.

TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

At twelve o'clock, proclamation having been made by the Marshal of the District of Columbia, the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Jas. H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Missouri.

The oath to do impartial justice in the case before the Court, was then administered by the President, (Mr. Smith, of Maryland,) to Messrs. Poindexter, of Mississippi, and Barker, of Illinois, who were not members of the Court at the last session.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury,

The Secretary was directed to give notice to the House of Representatives, that the Senate was in session, as a High Court of Impeachment, were ready to proceed to the trial of Judge Peck, and that seats were provided in the Senate Chamber for the members of that House.

Judge Peck, with his counsel, Messrs. Wirt and Meredith, then entered and took their seats.

A message having been received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Matthew St. Clair Clark, their clerk, that that House had agreed to a replication, on their part, to the plea and answer of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, and had directed their Managers to carry the same to the bar of the Senate.

Messrs. Buchanan, McDuffie, Wickliffe, and Spencer, four of the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, entered and took the seats provided for them. (Mr. Storrs, of New York, the remaining member of the committee of Managers, not having yet arrived in the city.)

Mr. Buchanan said, that the Managers were ready to proceed to the trial, and submitted the following replication, which had been agreed on by the House of Representatives.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 13, 1830.

REPLICATION by the House of Representatives of the United States, to the answer and plea of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, to the article of impeachment exhibited against him by the said House of Representatives:

The House of Representatives of the United States, having considered the answer and plea of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, to the article of impeachment against him by them exhibited, in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States, reply that the said James H. Peck, is guilty in such manner as he stands impeached; and that the House of Representatives will be ready to prove their charges against him, at such convenient time and place as shall be appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Buchanan then, on the part of the Managers, asked that the witnesses for the House of Representatives might be called over; and the Secretary called over the names of the following, several of whom were absent, and did not answer to their names:

Luke Edward Lawless, Arthur L. McGinnies, Henry L. Geyer, John Mullauthy, Edward Charles, Josiah Spalding, Charles Hempstead, Thomas Horrell, and Geo. H. Mulladay.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, the President, having inquired of the Managers if they were ready to proceed with the trial.

Mr. Buchanan said, it was the anxious wish of the Managers to proceed with it that morning but they were prevented from doing so by an unexpected accident. A very material

witness, Mr. Charles S. Hempstead, had unfortunately broken his collar bone by the setting of a stage while travelling in New Jersey; and that was not all, for in the endeavor to remove him, it was again broken. He was now in Philadelphia, and might be expected here in a few days. In addition, he might further observe, that one of the Managers, Mr. Storrs, of New York, had not yet arrived in the city, but might be expected here to-morrow. He believed the House would be ready to go on with the case on Wednesday next; for though it was possible that Mr. Hempstead might not be so far convalescent as to attend on that day, yet he did not see any reason why that would lead to any unnecessary delay.

They might occupy themselves with the preliminary arrangements, and the examination of other witnesses, who had already arrived, which would probably occupy the Court until Mr. Hempstead was able to attend.

At the request of Mr. MEREDITH, one of the counsel for Judge Peck, the witnesses for the respondent were then called over as follows:

several of whom were absent, and did not answer to their names:

John B. C. Lucas, Robert Wash, Edward Bates, Josiah Spalding, Samuel Merry, Daniel Hough, John Bent, John K. Walker, William Primm, John Simonds, Jr., Elias T. Langham, William L. Carr, Jesse G. Lindell, and Marie P. Lewis.

The President of the Court then asked of the counsel for the respondent, whether they had any objection to the delay proposed by the Managers for the House of Representatives.

Mr. MEREDITH, after consulting with his fellow counsel, Mr. Wirt, said, that they had no objection to the postponement proposed by the Managers, although it was their wish to proceed to trial as speedily as possible. Nevertheless, it should be mentioned, that the respondent likewise had a request to make, which he trusted would be acceded to by the Managers.

Three of the witnesses of Judge Peck, had been elected to the Legislature of Missouri, since the last session of Congress

—two of them to the House of Assembly, and one to the Senate of that State. Their testimony was of great importance; but those gentlemen considered their duty, as legislators in Missouri, paramount to any claim of the United States had on them for their attendance here, though the summonses had been regularly served upon them. The respondent then addressed a memorial to the Governor of the State, stating the predicament in which he should be placed, from the want of evidence so material to his case, and prayed that the Governor would, availing himself of his constitutional power, convene the Legislature at an earlier period than usual, in order that those gentlemen might be enabled to perform their double duty as legislators and witnesses, so that the ends of Justice might be fully attained.

To this memorial the respondent received an answer, declining a second memorial to the same effect, and this also failing, he then proceeded to take the required testimony before a Judge of the United States Circuit Court, conforming, as nearly as he could, to the law of the United States on that subject.

Mr. LAWLESS, the accusing witness, was present at the taking of the depositions, and cross-examined the parties; and he (Mr. M.) understood that these depositions were now in the hands of the Secretary of the Senate.

The counsel for the respondent would consent to the postponement, if the Managers, on their part, would consent that those depositions might be read in evidence.

Should they withhold such consent, he might feel it his duty to submit another motion to the Court.

Perhaps he ought to say, he was desired by the respondent to state, that the process for the non-attendance of the three witnesses, he must certainly say, that they appeared to the Managers very unsatisfactory.

They ought to have been present on so important an occasion, and, in his opinion, no excuse should be admitted for their absence. However, as it was not the wish of the Managers to throw any impediment in the way of arriving at a speedy decision of the case, if the counsel for the respondent would furnish them with the depositions of those witnesses, the Managers would confer upon the subject and give in their answer, as to whether they should be read in evidence, or whether the personal attendance of the witnesses, would be required.

Mr. SPENCER, of New York, said, that with respect to the reasons given to account for the non-attendance of the three witnesses, he must certainly say, that they appeared to the Managers very unsatisfactory.

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suspended items in her late husband's account, may be allowed and paid; referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Sanford presented the petition of John Dey, a Canadian, whose property was confiscated by the British, for his attachment to the United States during the late war, and paying indemnity for the same, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Poindexter presented the petition of Messrs. Hawks & Damerin, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, so much of the President's message as relates to the surplus revenue, was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Dickerson, Sanford, Woodbury, Seymour, and Grundy.

Mr. Clayton submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to examine and report the present condition of the Post Office Department; in what manner the laws regulating the department are administered; the distribution of labour; the number of clerks; and the duties assigned to each; the number of agents, where and how employed; the compensation of contractors; and, generally, the entire management of the department, and whether further, and what legal provisions be necessary, to secure the proper administration of its affairs.

Mr. Robbins gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would ask leave to introduce a bill providing for the mode of commencing, prosecuting and deciding controversies between States.

Mr. Benton, in pursuance of notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill, making provision for mounting and equipping a portion of the United States' army, not exceeding ten companies, to be used in such manner as the public service may require; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Woodbury, in pursuance of notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill, further extending the right of debenture to vessels landing at Key West, and extending the limits of that district.

Mr. Irrell presented the petition of L. Fuller and others, praying indemnity for French spoliations; which, with all the other petitions and memorials of a similar character, heretofore presented to the Committee on French Spoliations, and not yet acted on, were again referred to the same committee.

#### ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

In pursuance of a resolution passed yesterday, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain; and when the ballots were counted, it appeared that the Rev. Mr. Johns had a majority of all the votes, and was therefore declared duly elected.

The bill providing an addition of \$300, per annum to the salary of the U. S. Marshal for the district of Rhode Island, was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. King, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On the motion of Mr. Woodbury, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and when the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled at 12 o'clock. The Rev. H. R. Gurley, the Chaplain appointed on the preceding day, appeared and officiated in the performance of the customary devotion previous to the House entering upon the consideration of public business.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Broadhead, of New Hampshire; Gorham and Crowninshield, of Massachusetts; Barber, of Connecticut; Everett, of Vermont; Dickinson, Angel, Spencer, and Taylor, of New York; Condict, of New Jersey; Gilmore Bill, Muhlenburgh, Hemphill, Stephens, Miller, and Coulter, of Pennsylvania; Speight, of North Carolina; Haynes, of Georgia; Yancey, and Letcher, of Kentucky; Desha, Lea, and Polk, of Tennessee; Whittlesey, Shields Levitt, and Thompson, of Ohio; Ourley, and Overton, of Louisiana; Biddle, of Michigan; and White, of Florida.

Upon the presentation of the petition by Mr. Coulter, which was upon the subject of prohibiting the transportation of the Sunday Mails, and which he moved should be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads,

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said, it was well known that this subject had been acted upon by the members of the two preceding sessions of Congress. The report of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads at the last session of Congress, had been referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view of its being taken up and discussed.—He said, if the petitioners had an advocate on that floor, that committee would doubtless always be willing to hear whatever arguments might be advanced in favor of their proposition, in addition to what had already been said upon the subject. He was free to declare, for his own part, that he conceived it to be a subject which should never have been brought into a legislative hall. He hoped this petition would be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, as the committee of which he had the honor to be chairman, conceived that they had discharged all their duty in relation to the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Coulter said, the position was a devious one, and he conceived it to be proper that it should be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, as that was the committee which had always had charge of the subject. If that committee wished to induce debate upon the subject, their object could doubtless be obtained by the course suggested by their honorable chairman. He had no doubt that gentleman wished to meet the discussion whenever it should come up. He did not, he said, avow himself as the champion of the petitioners. He was not pledged to any course; and he acted simply with reference to his duty, and the relation in which he stood towards the petitioners. But when the question did come up, for instance, if he should consider that his du-

ty led that way, he should not hesitate to meet in the debate, even the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Johnson.)

Mr. Johnson said, but the Speaker suggested, that before the proposition came to the House, the petition was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, by the acquiescence of the speaker.

Mr. Thaynes moved the referred petition to another committee, which was accented to.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Pearce on the preceding day, and laid upon the table, was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to this House the following reports of surveys, made under the authority of the United States, of the ports and harbours thereof, in reference to the establishment of naval depots, to wit: the report of Brigadier Gen. Swift, made August 26th, 1815; of Captain Samuel Evans, made the 26th November, 1815; of Capt. Wm. Bainbridge, made the 18th of October, 1817; and the joint report of General Joseph G. Swift, and Captain Samuel Evans, and O. H. Perry, made the 30th of October, 1817.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. White, of New-York, was taken up:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to this House:

First, a statement of the quantity of sugar, (distinguishing Muscovado from clayed,) imported annually into the United States, from the 30th of September, 1815, and the amount of duty collected upon the same.

Second, a statement of the quantity of sugar exported in each year, and the amount of drawback paid upon the same, specifying the quantity of Muscovado, clayed, and refined sugar exported, and the drawback paid on each description respectively.

Mr. Cambreleng suggested to his colleague the propriety of discriminating between white and brown sugar.

Mr. White, of New-York, assented to the modifications; and the resolution, as modified, was agreed to.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Wickliffe, was also adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War communicate to this House, the report of H. M. Shreve, Superintendent of the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and also a copy of the reports of the officer of the Engineer Corps upon the same subject, recently made to the Department of War.

On motion of Mr. Condict, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to defray the expense of a survey of the river Delaware, with a view to the improvement of its channel from Trenton Falls downward wherever its navigation may be found impeded by shoals or sand bars; also, a further survey from the foot of said falls upward, with a view to render the falls and rapids above them, more safely navigable by locks or other means, for boats and rafts, as far as the river is used for such purpose.

*Resolved*, also, That the same Committee inquire into the expediency of an appropriation for a survey of the river Passaic, with a view to the improvement of its channel, from the city of New Brunswick, to Perth Amboy.

*Resolved*, also, That the said Committee inquire into the expediency of an appropriation for a survey of the river Tashua, with a view to the improvement of its channel, from Newark, to the bay connecting it with the harbor of New-York.

Mr. Mercer submitted the following resolution, which was ordered to lie one day on the table:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House, a detailed statement of the several roads which have, at any time, been constructed by the army of the United States, within any of the States or territories thereof, denoting thereon the termini and extent of the several roads, respectively, the period of their construction, and their cost to the United States.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the amount of the several sums of money which may, at any time, have been allowed to the troops of the United States, on account of fatigue duty, distinguishing the year in which any such allowance may have been made; and, where practicable, the nature of the duty performed.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, it was

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee on the Militia, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill comprising all the acts and provisions now in force, on the subject of the naturalization of aliens.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Jennings, and rejected:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating \$100,000, to the completing the Cumberland Road (not national road) in the limits of the State of Indiana.

Mr. Jennings explained at some length, the motives by which he had been actuated in submitting his resolution.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, inclosing papers and documents called for by a resolution of the House, on the subject of its contingent expenses. It was read and directed to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee of the

House, which was read and referred to the Committee appointed on this subject at the last session of Congress.

Mr. White, of Florida, moved to discharge the committee of the House from the consideration of the bill for the relief of sundry inhabitants of East Florida, and to make it the order of the day for the first of January next.

The motion was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Ramsay,  
The House adjourned.

#### IN SENATE.

Wednesday Dec. 15th.

Mr. Sanford, from the select committee appointed to take into consideration the current census of the U. S., made a report, accompanied by a bill, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Sandford at the request of the committee, moved that the report, together with 1000 additional copies, be printed for the use of the Senate; which was agreed to.

Mr. Ellis presented the credentials of the Hon. George Poindexter, elected on the 13th day of November last by the Legislature of Mississippi, U. S. Senator to serve during the remainder of the term of the Hon. R. H. Adams, deceased.

Mr. Marks, in pursuance of notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill making an appropriation for improving the navigation of the Allegany and Monongahela rivers; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion by Mr. Hendricks, the memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, referred yesterday to the Committee on Roads and Canals, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chambers submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further extending the term of half pay pensions, to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen, and marines, who died after the late war, of wounds received, or diseases contracted, in the public service, and also in private armed vessels.

The following bills then passed through their second reading, and were referred to their appropriate committees.

The bill to authorize the mounting and equipment of a part of the Army of the United States.

The bill to extend further the right of debenture at Key West.

Mr. Woodbury presented the petition of William Barlow, praying a pension in consideration of revolutionary services.

Mr. King, on leave, introduced a bill to reduce the prime barren lands of the United States; read and ordered to a second reading. The Senate then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled at 12 o'clock, and the Speaker took the chair.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, appeared, and took his seat.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the election of the Rev. Mr. Johns as their Chaplain.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Hubbard, and Chandler, of New Hampshire.

Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island.

Messrs. Barber and Storrs, of Connecticut.

Messrs. Cushing, Norton, White, Morell, and Dorst, of New York.

Mr. Swann, of New Jersey.

Messrs. McCrory, Scott, and Sill, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Howard, of Maryland.

Mr. Parboor, of Virginia.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina.

Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina.

Mr. Polk, of Tennessee.

Messrs. Whittlesey and Irvin, of Ohio.

Mr. Overton, of Louisiana.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama.

Mr. Pettis, of Missouri; and,

Mr. Biddle, of Michigan.

Various reports were referred.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Mercer, was considered, and adopted as modified:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House, a detailed statement of the several roads which have, at any time, been constructed by the army of the United States, within any of the States or territories thereof, denoting thereon the termini and extent of the several roads, respectively, the period of their construction, and their cost to the United States.

[At the termination of the 1st paragraph, the following addition was made—and the authority under which the same was incurred.]

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was

*Ordered*, That the Clerk furnish the Members of this house with copies of the indices of the reports of committees, and Executive and Senate papers of the last session of Congress, and that copies of the indices shall hereafter be transmitted to Representatives and Delegates in the same manner as documents.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland,

The Clerk of the House was directed to have the document in relation to Light-houses, printed among the documents of the House. On a division upon this motion, there appeared, ayes 102, nays not counted.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the gradual survey of coasts, inlets, and harbors, of the United States and their Territories.

On motion of Mr. Overton, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation for building one or more Light houses, and placing buoys at the passes of the Mississippi river, with reference to a survey and estimate made by an officer of the Engineer Department.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee of the

House be discharged from the further consideration of the report made in the case of Farrow and Harbin; and that the said report, together with the accompanying documents, be recommended to the Committee on Claims.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Boone, and carried to the end of the table:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House, what process has been made in the construction of the Cumberland Road through the State of Indiana, the amount of money already expended thereto, and the probable sum that will be required to complete the same through said State.

#### IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 16th.

Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, appeared and took his seat.

The ninth census.—A message was received from the President of the U. S. by A. J. Donelson, Esq. his private Secretary, stating that, according to information received at the State Department, the taking of the census will not be completed within the time allowed by law, and recommending the immediate passage of an act extending the time for completion. The message, was on motion of Mr. Webster, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Archer moved that the resolution lie on the table.

On this motion Mr. Richardson called for the Yeas and Nays; they were ordered by the House, and being taken, stood as follows:

Yea, 84—Nays 86.

So the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker also laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; and on motion of Mr. Ramsey, 6000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Haynes in the Chair, and took up the bill to establish certain post roads and to discontinue others.

Several amendments were made to the bill, when, it having been gone through with, the committee rose and reported the amendments, and the House adjourned.

And, Sir, said Mr. Richardson, that the applicants connected with summaries of learning of high order and of strong claims in various parts of this Union, reasonably expect that these applications shall receive the due attention of the appropriate committee, and you have, Sir, a number of agriculturists, manufacturers, &c., &c., &c., and various subjects, not bound by the constitution but which they are entitled to, and several universal in the country. The education of the youth of this Republic is an object of vital importance, and why ought it not to have the fostering care of this government? Indeed,

## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLEIS: Thursday, December 28, 1830.

The Rev. Hector Humphreys, Professor of Ancient Languages in Washington College, Connecticut, has been elected President of St. John's College, in this city, and has accepted the appointment.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

December Term, 1830.

Thursday, 16th Dec.—The argument in the Levy Court of Baltimore county, vs. Jas. H. Dorney, and al. No. 104, was contested by Williams and Gwyne for the Appellants, and by R. W. Gill for the Appellees. The application, William H. Hall, of the city of Annapolis, was admitted as an Attorney for the Court.

No. 117. Samuel Jones of Joshua, et ux. v. Richard G. Stockett and Henry Wayman. This case was argued by Williams, (District Attorney U. S.) for the appellants, and A. Hunter for the appellees.

Friday, 17th Dec.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Gwyne for the Appellant.

The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. Dawson, and the same vs. Barron, surviving partner of Craig, Nos. 129, 130, was argued by Scott for the Appellants.

Saturday, 18th Dec.—Mayor and City Council vs. Dawson, and same vs. Craig, &c. No. 129, 130, were further argued by Scott, for Appellants, and by Mayer for the Appellees.

Monday, Dec. 21st—No. 129, and 133. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. William Dawson, and same vs. John Barron, sur'g part of John Craig use Luke Tieran, Executor of John Craig, were further argued by Mayer and Hoffman for the Appellees.

Tuesday, Dec. 21st—The argument of the foregoing cases was continued by Hoffman for the Appellees, and Taney (Attorney General) for the Appellants.

Wednesday, Dec. 22d.—The argument in No. 129, 130. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. William Dawson, and same vs. John Barron, sur'g part of John Craig use Luke Tieran, Executor of John Craig, was concluded by Taney, (Att'y Gen.) for the Appellants.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated

HARRISBURG, December 16. On the 21st ballot, (just closed) Wm. Wilkins, Esq. has been elected U. S. Senator. His vote stood thus

William Wilkins, 72  
James S. Stevenson, 31  
Hiram Denny, 10  
Richard Coulter, 11  
George M. Dallas, 5  
Scattering, 2

Samuel M. Keen, Esq. by letter directed to the Convention, withdrew his name, and Wm. G. Hawkins, Esq. just before the balloting commenced in the afternoon withdrew his name. You are aware that Mr. Wilkins is a man of splendid talents, and a decided friend of the National and State Administrations.

### MISSOURI SENATOR.

On the 50th ult. Col. ALEXANDER Buckner, was elected to the Senate of the U. S. for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote stood for Col. Buckner 35—Gov. Miller 26. Scattering 2. Both candidates were known as decided friends of the present administration. "Little Red" may now go to seat. His friends did not venture to nominate him. Col. Buckner was one of the candidates proposed in the St. Louis Beacon, some weeks subsequent to the Aug. elections.

Extract of a letter, dated

Jefferson City, 30th Nov. 1830.  
DEAR Sirs: Our Senatorial election is over. The respectable Senator Barton had no military backers. You race was between men of no politics and of the same prelatical rank. It resulted on the first ballot, in favor of Col. Alexander Buckner, whom no one thought where a more uncompromising Republican, nor a more ardent friend of the President and his Administration.

Governor Miller was put in nomination without his consent, after he had formally signed his resignation for the place. You know that Buckner was neither my first nor second choice. This resulted too, you know, from my locality. Buckner both knew, that his integrity, uprightness and incorruption was above suspicion.

CENSUS.—Returns from thirty-three counties of Ohio are published.

Population of these is 400,734. Population 1810, 351,300, increase in ten years 152,434, or about 44 per cent.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The journalists who complain of the length of the President's messages, are taking a method to convince the public of the spirit of severity in which the measure is bestowed, which most of us have, succeed. They are publishing commentaries on the message three, or four times, along as the document itself. So fast follows the torrent of words from the quills of these hard working geniuses, that a single paper is not sufficient to contain all they have to say on the subject, but their animadversions are continued from day to day. The message arrived about a week since—the journalists in question immediately began to talk about it, and are talking about it yet. They first act about obtaining the dimensions of the message—like the critic in Tristram Shandy—ascertained its length and breadth, and calculated the number of square inches it covered in newspaper, and then, like the "excellent critic" aforesaid, declared it "out of all rite," a geometrical absurdity, too long by half. Now, we have no fault to find with the person who likes short messages; if his beau ideal of a perfect message be not to exceed, whatever may be the subject, two or three columns in an ordinary newspaper—let him enjoy his tastes in peace, provided he does not make himself ridiculous by exceeding the length of the message in his declamations against us. We knew a worthy bookseller who thought that the only good books were duodecimos, and who, tho' his harmless whim was smiled at, was never reviled for it. Had he published a quart volume in defense of it, we presume he would not have escaped so easily.

These interminable comments on the message reminds us of Dr. Parr's *Sequel to a Printed Paper* which appeared in the shape of a respectable folio full of all sorts of things which did or did not relate to the subject.—It is related of Soame Jenyns, who had a most unlucky cast of countenance, that one day speaking of a person not remarkably handsome, he said he "wondered how any body could be so ugly." Just so, the long winded genit in question wonder how any body can write such messages as President Jackson.—But the foible of which we speak is an old one, a disposition in the human race satirized long ago by the Greek fabulist in the story of the animals assembled before the throne of Jupiter, to learn whether they had any thing to complain of, in the form and organization given them by nature. Every one was perfectly satisfied with himself—but the bear, the hedgehog awkward and ill-shaped, and the whale declared his opinion that the elephant was too big.

### THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

We have been permitted to copy the following letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of the exploring expedition.

Wash Tel. VALPARAISO, 12th Sept. 1830.

Sir: Three seamen who left the sealing brig Seraph, Capt. Benjamin Pendleton of Stonington, arrived here this morning, from the Island of St. Mary's a little south of Conception, report that the brig Annawan, Captain Palmer, on board of which Mr. Reynolds and other scientific gentlemen were employed on the double object of exploring and skinning, was at the Island they came from, having been obliged to abandon the idea of making any discoveries, in consequence of the difficulty of keeping the crew in order, eight of whom left her near Pisco on the coast of Peru, after she left this in May last. They say Mr. Reynolds landed at Arica on or about the 28th of July, who, with Mr. Hampton Watson of Philadelphia, intended to come by land to this place. Mr. Watson came out as an amateur in the sealing Brig Seraph.

I feel satisfied of their perfect safety, and am of opinion, the world will derive more information from the observations and researches of the sanguine, persevering disposition of Mr. Reynolds, than could be expected, had the project by sea been continued for the time intended to be devoted to it. The Aranacani country is the finest of South America, affording field for the philosopher and philanthropist, superior, perhaps, to any thing that Mr. Reynolds could meet with above ground. In future ages it will be an object of the first importance; its ports and capabilities render it of the utmost value to maritime powers, the flat parts of its surface, like that of the Austrian Netherlands, its climate more mild in winter, with a greater degree of heat in summer, which is longer.

The failure of the Annawan is proof that merchant vessels are totally unfit for exploring ships of war only are calculated for service, requiring discipline and good order. Those seas will soon swarm with runaway seamen, who, for support, must become pirates; upon which subject, I will on another occasion, take the liberty of offering you an opinion founded upon some experience. Having now the honour to assure you of the greatest respect, of, sir, your most faithful and obedient servant,

MICHAEL HOGAN.

To the Hon. JOHN BRANCH,  
Secretary of the Navy.

—  
From the United States Gazette.

In relation to Watering and Feeding Horses.

To prevent all inflammatory disorders arising from the too prevalent practice on the part of the inexperienced, in the use and application of the necessary and proper quantity of both food and water, to the comfort and preservation of their health and consequent usefulness. I subjoin the following unerring rule and directions, to secure and insure the health, vigor, and consequent utility of this most valuable and indispensable animal to man.

When the horse is heated from any cause, great care should be taken while in that state, to allow him to take but a very small quantity of cold water at a time—say not more than a quarter, which may be repeated at intervals during his meals, which should also be limited. Hay and corn should always be rejected when pure hay and oats can be obtained, as natural and certain tendency to the introduction of either hay or grass

hay, and Indian corn (in too great quantities) into the stomach of a horse, is to produce masses in that organ, and consequently the derangement of his whole system; the animal is rendered therefore worse than useless for service and frequently further remedies are vainly sought for, because it too often happens, that from the ignorance of the operator, he adds to the malady, instead of removing it.

Give your horse, (after, and while he is heated) one quart of oats or dried corn, with a sprig of salt, after his first draught of water, of two quarts. These portions of eat and drink, may be repeated at intervals during the reasonable but necessary time, the rest of the animal, and you may then be certain and safe, to pursue your journey any distance and time.

Receipt.—When the above directions are omitted, and the bad effects are apparent, give the animal the following:

Tincture of Benzoin, one ounce; Spirits of Ammonia, one dot; Aromatic Confection, half an ounce; Ginger one ounce. To be mixed in one quart of water. When a horse is overheated, this application will relieve him—and it may also be given with success, in cases where a horse is affected with colic or gripes, flatulency in the stomach or intestines, mixed with a pint of warm oil—to be repeated every three hours, until relieved.

WM. COOKE, Veterinary Surgeon.

Extract from Law's Letters to Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor.

SINCERITY.

"I hope, my lord, there is mercy in store for all sort of people, however erroneous in their way of worshipping God; but cannot believe that to be sincere Christian, is to be no more in favour of God, than to be a sincere Deist, or sincere destroyer of Christians. It will be allowed, that sincerity is a necessary principle of true religion; and that without it, all the most specious appearances of virtue are nothing worth; but still, neither common sense, nor plain scripture, will suffer me to think, that when our Saviour was on earth, they were as much in the favour of God who sincerely refused to be his disciples, and sincerely called for his crucifixion, as those who sincerely left all and followed him. If they were, my lord, where is that blessedness of believing so often mentioned in the scripture? Or, where is the happiness of the gospel revelation, if they are as well who refuse it sincerely, as those who embrace it with integrity?

Our Saviour declared, that those who believed should be saved; but those who believed not should be damned. Will your lordship say, that all unbelievers were insincere; or that though they were damned, they were yet in the same favour with God as those who were saved? The apostle assures us, that "there is no other name under heaven given unto men, whereby they can be saved," but Jesus Christ. But your lordship hath found out an atonement, more universal than that of his blood, and which will even make those blessed and happy, who count it an unholy thing. For seeing it is sincerity, as such, that alone recommends us to the favour of God, they who sincerely persecute this name, are in as good a way as those that sincerely believe it. Has God declared this to be the only way to salvation? How can your lordship tell the world that sincerity will save them, be they in what way they will? Is this all the necessity of Christ's satisfaction? Is this all the advantage of the gospel covenant, that those who sincerely contemn it, are in as good a state without it as those that embrace it?

My lord, here is no aggravation of your meaning. If sincerity, as such, be the only thing that recommends us to God, and every equal degree of it procures an equal degree of favour, it is a demonstration, that sincerity against Christ is as pleasing to God, as sincerity for him. My lord, this is a doctrine which no words can enough deerve. So I shall leave it, to consider what opinion St. Paul had of this kind of sincerity. He did not think, when he persecuted the church, though he did it ignorantly, and in unbelief, and out of zeal towards God, that he was as much in the favour of God as when he suffered for Christ. "I am the least," saith he, "of the apostles, not fit to be called an apostle, because I persecuted the church of Christ." The apostle does not scruple to charge himself with guilt, notwithstanding his sincerity.

A little knowledge of human nature will teach us, that our sincerity may be often charged with guilt; not as if we were guilty because we are sincere, but because it may be our fault that we are hearty and sincere in such or such ill-grounded opinions. It may have been from some ill conduct of our own, some irregularities, or abuse of our faculties, that we conceive things as we do, and are fixed in such or such tenets. And can we think so much owing to a sincerity in opinions, contracted by ill habits and guilty behaviour?

There are several faulty ways, by which people may cloud and prejudice their understandings, and throw themselves into a very odd way of thinking for some cause or other. "God may send them a strong delusion that they should believe a lie." And will your lordship say, that those who are thus sunk into errors, it may be, through their own ill conduct, or as a judgement of God upon them are as much in his favour as those that love and adhere to the truth? This, my lord, is a shocking opinion, and has given numbers of Christians great offence, as contradicting common sense and plain scripture in setting all religion upon the level as to the favour of God.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County letters of administration on the personal estate of James Shaw, late of said county deceased, till persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

BOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Adm'r.

Dec 25 / R

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suspended items in her late husband's account may be allowed and paid; referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Sandford presented the petition of John Daly, a Canadian refugee whose property was confiscated by the English, for his attachment to the United States during the late war, and praying indemnity for the same, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Poindexter presented the petition of Messrs. Hays & Dameron, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, as much of the President's message as relates to the surplus revenue, was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Dickerson, Sanford, Woodbury, Seymour, and Grundy.

Mr. Clayton submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to examine and report the present condition of the Post Office Department, in what manner the laws regulating the department are administered; the distribution of labour, the number of clerks and the duties assigned to each; the number of agents, where and how employed; the compensation of contractors; and, generally, the entire management of the department, and whether further, and what legal provisions be necessary, to secure the proper administration of its affairs.

Mr. Robbins gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would ask leave to introduce a bill providing for the mode of commencing, prosecuting and deciding controversies between States.

Mr. Benton, in pursuance of notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill, making provision for mounting and equipping a portion of the United States' army, not exceeding ten companies, to be used in such manner as the public service may require; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Woodbury, in pursuance of notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill, further extending the right of debenture to vessels landing at Key West, and extending the limits of that district.

Mr. Iradell presented the petition of L. Fuller and others, praying indemnity for French spoliations; which, with all the other petitions and memorials of a similar character, heretofore presented to the Committee on French Spoliations, and not yet acted on, were again referred to the same committee.

#### ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

In pursuance of a resolution passed yesterday, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Chaplain; and when the ballots were counted, it appeared that the Rev. Mr. Johns had a majority of all the votes, and was thereupon, declared duly elected.

The bill providing an addition of \$200, per annum to the salary of the U. S. Marshal for the district of Rhode Island, was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. King, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On the motion of Mr. Woodbury, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and when the doors were opened, the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled at 12 o'clock.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, the Chaplain appointed on the preceding day, appeared and officiated in the performance of the customary devotion previous to the House entering upon the consideration of public business.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Broadhead, of New Hampshire; Gorham and Crowninshield, of Massachusetts; Birder, of Connecticut; Everett, of Vermont; Dickinson, Aigel, Spencer, and Taylor, of New York; Condict, of New Jersey; Gilmore, Bell, Mauleburgh, Hemphill, Stephens, Miller, and Coulter, of Pennsylvania; Speight, of North Carolina; Haynes, of Georgia; Yancy, and Letcher, of Kentucky; Desha, Lea, and Polk, of Tennessee; Whittlesey, Shields, Levitt, and Thompson, of Ohio; Gurley, and Overton, of Louisiana; Buddie, of Michigan; and White, of Florida.

Upon the presentation of the petition by Mr. Coulter, which was upon the subject of prohibiting the transportation of the Sunday Mail, and which he moved should be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads,

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said, it was well known that this subject had been acted upon by the members of the two preceding sessions of Congress. The report of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, at the last session of Congress, had been referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view of being taken up and discussed.—He said, if the petitioners had an advocate on that floor, that committee would doubtless always be willing to hear whatever arguments might be advanced in favor of their proposition, in addition to what had already been said upon the subject. He was free to declare, for his own part, that he conceived it to be a subject which should never have been brought into a legislative hall. He hoped this petition would be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, as the committee of which he had the honour to be chairman, conceived that they had discharged all their duty in relation to the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Coulter said, the petition was a dangerous one, and he conceived it to be proper that it should be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, as that was the committee which had always had charge of the subject. If that committee wished to induce debate upon the subject, their object could doubtless be obtained by the course suggested by their honorable chairman. He had no doubt that gentleman wished to meet the discussion whenever it should come up. He did not, however, avow himself as the champion of the petitioners. He was not pledged to any course; and he acted simply with reference to his duty, and the relation in which he stood towards the petitioners. But when the question did come up for discussion, if he should consider that his de-

uty led that way, he should not hesitate to meet in the debate, even the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Johnson.)

Mr. Johnson said yes, but the Speaker suggested that there was no proposition before the House, the petition was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, by the acquiescence of the mover.

Mr. Thaynes moved the reference of a petition to another committee, which was agreed to.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Pearce on the preceding day, and laid upon the table, was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to this House the following reports of surveys, made under the authority of the United States, of the ports and harbours thereof, in reference to the establishment of naval depots, to wit: the report of Brigadier Gen. Swift, made August 26th, 1815; of Captain Samuel Evans, made the 26th November, 1815; of Capt. Wm. Bainbridge, made the 18th of October, 1817; and the joint report of General Joseph G. Swift, and Captain Samuel Evans, and O. H. Perry, made the 30th of October, 1817.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. White, of New-York, was taken up.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to this House:

First, a statement of the quantity of sugar, (distinguishing Muscovado from clayed,) imported annually into the United States, from the 30th of September, 1815, and the amount of duty collected upon the same.

Second, a statement of the quantity of sugar exported in each year, and the amount of drawback paid upon the same, specifying the quantity of Muscovado, clayed, and refined sugar exported, and the drawback paid on each description respectively.

Mr. Cambray suggested to his colleague the propriety of discriminating between white and brown sugar.

Mr. White, of New-York, assented to the modification; and the resolution, as modified, was agreed to.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Wickliffe, was also adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War communicate to this House, the report of H. M. Shreve, Superintendent of the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and also a copy of the reports of the officer of the Engineer Corps upon the same subject, recently made to the Department of War.

On motion of Mr. Condict, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to defray the expense of a survey of the river Delaware, with a view to the improvement of its channel from Trenton Falls downward wherever its navigation may be found impeded by shoals or sand bars; also, a further survey from the foot of said falls upward, with a view to render the falls and rapids above them, more safely navigable by locks or other means, for boats and rafts, as far as the river is used for such purposes.

*Resolved*, also, That the same Committee inquire into the expediency of an appropriation for a survey of the river Raritan, with a view to the improvement of its channel, from the city of New Brunswick, to Perth Amboy.

*Resolved*, also, That the said Committee inquire into the expediency of an appropriation for a survey of the river Passaic, with a view to the improvement of its channel, from Newark, to the bay connecting it with the harbor of New-York.

Mr. Mercer submitted the following resolution, which was ordered to lie one day on the table:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House, a detailed statement of the several roads which have, at any time, been constructed by the army of the United States, within any of the States or territories thereof, denoting thereon the termini and extent of the several roads, respectively, the period of their construction, and their cost to the United States.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the amount of the several sums of money which may, at any time, have been allowed to the troops of the United States, on account of fatigue duty, distinguishing the year in which any such allowance may have been made; and, where practicable, the nature of the duty performed.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, it was

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee on the Militia, be appointed to take into consideration all matters appertaining to the Militia of the United States, which may be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Levitt, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of proposing a bill comprising all the acts and provisions now in force, on the subject of the naturalization of aliens.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Jennings, and rejected:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating \$100,000, to the completing the Cumberland Road (not national road) in the limits of the State of Indiana.

Mr. Jennings explained at some length, the motives by which he had been actuated in submitting his resolution.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, inclosing papers and documents called for by a resolution of the House, on the subject of its contingent expenses. It was read and directed to be printed.

The Speaker, also, laid before the House a letter from James Monroe, late President of the U. S. on the subject of his claims against

the government, which was read and referred to the Committee appointed on this subject at the last session of Congress.

Mr. White, of Florida, moved to discharge the committee of the House from the consideration of the bill for the relief of sundry inhabitants of East Florida, and to make it the order of the day for the first of January next.

The motion was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Ramsay,

The House adjourned.

#### IN SENATE.

Wednesday Dec. 13th.

Mr. Sauford, from the select committee appointed to take into consideration the current state of the U. S., made a report, accompanied by a bill, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Sandford at the request of the committee, moved that the report, together with 1000 additional copies, be printed for the use of the Senate; which was agreed to.

Mr. Ellis presented the credentials of the Hon. George Poindexter, elected on the 13th day of November last by the Legislature of Mississippi, U. S. Senator to serve during the remainder of the term of the Hon. H. Adams, deceased.

Mr. Marks, in pursuance of notice given, asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill making an appropriation for improving the navigation of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, the memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, referred yesterday to the Committee on Roads and Canals, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chambers submitted the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further extending the term of half pay pensions, to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen, and marines, who died after the late war, or wounds received, or diseases contracted, in the public service, and also in private armed vessels.

The following bills then passed through their second reading, and were referred to their appropriate committees.

The bill to authorize the mounting and equipment of a part of the Army of the United States.

The bill to extend further the right of debenture at Key West.

Mr. Woodbury presented the petition of William Barlow, praying pension in consideration of revolutionary services.

Mr. King, on leave, introduced a bill to reduce the pine barrens lands of the United States; read and ordered to a second reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled at 12 o'clock, and the Speaker took the chair.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, appeared, and took his seat.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the election of the Rev. Mr. Johns as their Chaplain.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. Hubbard, and Chandler, of New Hampshire.

Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island.

Messrs. Barber and Storrs, of Connecticut; Messrs. Canong, Norton, White, Morell, and Durst, of New York.

Mr. Swann, of New Jersey.

Messrs. McCleery, Scott, and Sill, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Howard, of Maryland.

Mr. Parbour, of Virginia.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina.

Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina.

Mr. Polk, of Tennessee.

Messrs. Whittlesey and Irvin, of Ohio.

Mr. Overton, of Louisiana.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama.

Mr. Pettis, of Missouri; and

Mr. Biddle, of Michigan.

Various reports were referred.

The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Mercer, was considered, and adopted as modified:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House, a detailed statement of the several roads which have, at any time, been constructed by the army of the United States, within any of the States or territories thereof, denoting thereon the termini and extent of the several roads, respectively, the period of their construction, and their cost to the United States.

[At the termination of the 1st paragraph, the following addition was made—and the authority under which the same was incurred.]

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was

*Ordered*, That the Clerk furnish the Members of this house with copies of the indices of the reports of committees, and Executive and Senate papers of the last session of Congress, and that copies of the indices shall hereafter be transmitted to Representatives and Delegates in the same manner as documents.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland,

The Clerk of the House was directed to have the document in relation to Light-houses, printed among the documents of the House. On a division upon this motion, there appeared, aye 102, noes not counted.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the gradual survey of coasts, inlets, and harbors, of the United States and their Territories.

On motion of Mr. Overton, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation for building one or more Light houses, and placing buoys at the passes of the Mississippi river, with reference to a survey and estimate made by an officer of the Engineers Department.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee of the

consideration of the report made in the case of Farrow and Harris; and that the said report, together with the accompanying documents, be recommended to the Committee on Claims.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Boone, and directed to lie one day on the table:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House, what process has been made in the construction of the Cumberland Road through the State of Indiana, the amount of money already expended thereto, and the probable sum that will be required to complete the same through said State.

#### IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 16th.

Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, appeared and took his seat.

The fifth census.—A message was received from the President of the U. S. by A. J. Donelson, Esq. his private Secretary, stating that, according to information received at the State Department, the taking of the census will not be completed within the time allowed by law, and recommending the immediate passage of an act extending the time for its completion. The message, was on motion of Mr. Webster, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received.

On motion by Mr. Gilibee, the reading of the report was dispensed with, and 1500 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

EXPLANATION.—Mr. Noble said, that he had understood, that in the report of his remarks yesterday on the resolution respecting the Post Office Department, which had appeared in the Telegraph, he had used language that had been offensive to some of his friends. He had been reported as having represented Col. Richard M. Johnson as an agent to that department. He had no recollection that he had made such remark. A different report of his speech had been made in the National Intelligencer. He had made allusion to some of the friends of that gentleman as having contracts with that Department. This he could not disguise. But it would have been wrong and unjust to represent Col. Johnson as an agent of the Post Office, because he was a member of Congress, and was prohibited by law from accepting any office of that kind. He did not consider that it would be honourable in him to do injustice to his fellow men, whether in that house, in the other house, or out of the house; whether



## Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS  
Thursday, December 23, 1830.

The Rev. Hector Humphreys, Professor of Ancient Languages in Washington College, Connecticut, has been elected President of St. John's College, in this city, and has accepted the appointment.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

December Term, 1830.  
Thursday, 16th Dec.—The argument in this, the Levy Court of Baltimore county, vs. Joe H. Dorney, and al. No. 104, was concluded by Williams and Gwynn for the Appellants and by R. W. Gill for the Appellees. One application, William H. Hall, of the city of Annapolis, was admitted as an Attorney of this Court.

No. 117. Samuel Jones of Joshua, et ux. to Richard G. Stockett and Harry Wayman. This case was argued by Williams, (District Attorney U. S.) for the appellants, and A. Hunter for the appellees.

Friday, 17th Dec.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Gwynn for the Appellant.

The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. Dawson, and the same vs. Barron, surviving partner of Craig, Nos. 129, 130, was argued by Scott for the Appellees.

Saturday, 18th Dec.—Mayor and City Councils. Dawson, and same vs. Craig, &c. No. 129, 130, were further argued by Scott, for Appellants, and by Mayer for the Appellees.

Monday, Dec. 20th—No. 129, and 133. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. William Dawson, and same vs. John Barron, sur'g part. of John Craig use Luke Tieran, Executor of John Craig, were further argued by Mayer and Hoffman for the Appellees.

Tuesday, Dec. 21st.—The argument of the foregoing cases was continued by Hoffman for the Appellees, and Taney (Attorney General) for the Appellants.

Wednesday, Dec. 22d.—The argument in No. 129, 130. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore vs. William Dawson, and same vs. John Barron, sur'g part. of John Craig use Luke Tieran, Executor of John Craig, was concluded by Taney, (Att'y Gen.) for the Appellants.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated HARRISBURG, December 16.  
On the 21st ballot, (just closed) Wm. Wilkins, Esq. has been elected U. S. Senator. He voted thus:

William Wilkins,	72
James S. Stevenson,	31
Hiram Denny,	10
Richard Coulter,	11
George M. Dallas,	5
Scattering,	2-131.

Samuel McLean, Esq. by letter directed to the Convention withdrew his name, and Wm. G. Hawkins, Esq. just before the balloting commenced in the afternoon withdrew his name. You are aware that Mr. Wilkins is a man of splendid talents, and a decided friend of the National and State Administrations.

MISSOURI SENATOR.  
On the 30th ult. Col. ALEXANDER BUCKNER, was elected to the Senate of the U. S. for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote stood for Col. Buckner 35—Gov. Miller 26. Scattering 2. Both candidates were known as decided friends of the present administration. "Little Red" may now go to rest. His friends did not venture to nominate him. Col. Buckner was one of the candidates proposed in the St. Louis Beacon, some weeks subsequent to the Aug. elections.

Extract of a letter dated JEFFERSON CITY, 30th Nov. 1830.

DEAR SIR Our Senatorial election is over. The redoubtable Senator Barton had a military backer. The race was between men of no politics and of the same profession.

It resulted on the first ballot, in favor of Col. Alexander Buckner, than whom we have seen a more uncompromising Republican, nor a more ardent friend of the President and his Administration.

Governor Miller was put in nomination without his consent, after he had formally signed his willingness for the place.

You know that Buckner was neither my first nor second choice. This resulted too, we know, from my locality. But we both know, that his integrity, uprightness and incorruption is above suspicion.

CENSUS.—Returns from this valuable country of Dule are published. The population is 150,000, increase in ten years, 100,000, or about 66 per cent.

From the New-York Evening Post.  
The journalists who complain of the length of the President's messages, are taking a method to convince the public of the spirit of sincerity in which the censure is bestowed, which must, we are sure, succeed. They are publishing commentaries on the message three or four times, among the document itself. So fast comes the torrent of words from the quills of these hard working gentry, that a single paper is not sufficient to contain all they have to say on the subject, but their animadversions are continued from day to day. The message arrived about a week since—the journalists in question immediately began to talk about it, and are talking about it yet. They first set about obtaining the dimensions of the message—like the critic in Tristram Shandy—ascertained its length and breadth, and calculated the number of square inches it covered in a newspaper, and then, like the 'excellent critic' aforesaid, declared it 'out of all rite,' a geometrical absurdity, too long by half.

Now, we have no fault to find with the person who likes short messages; if his beau ideal of a perfect message be not to exceed, whatever may be the subject, two or three columns in an ordinary newspaper—let him enjoy his tastes in peace, provided he does not make himself ridiculous by exceeding the length of the message in his declamations against us. We knew a worthy bookseller who thought that the only good books were duodecimos, and who, tho' his harmless whim was smiled at, was never reviled for it. Had he published a quarto volume in defence of it, we presume he would not have escaped so easily.

These interminable comments on the message reminds us of Dr. Parr's *Sequel to a Printed Paper* which appeared in the shape of a respectable folio full of all sorts of things which did or did not relate to the subject—it is related of Soame Jenyns, who had a most unlucky cast of countenance, that one day speaking of a person not remarkably handsome, he said he "wondered how any body could be so ugly." Just so, the long winded gentry in question wonder how any body can write such messages as President Jackson.

But the foible of which we speak is an old one, a disposition in the human race satirized long ago by the Greek fabulist in the story of the animals assembled before the throne of Jupiter, to learn whether they had any thing to complain of, in the form and organization given them by nature. Every one was perfectly satisfied with himself—but the bear, the hedgehog awkward and ill-shaped, and the whale declared his opinion that the elephant was too big.

### THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

We have been permitted to copy the following letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of the exploring expedition.

Wash Tel. VALPARAISO, 12th Sept. 1830.

Sir: Three seamen who left the sealing brig Seraph, Capt. Benjamin Pendleton of Stonington, arrived here this morning, from the Island of St. Helena's a little south of Conception, report that the brig Annawan, Captain Palmer, on board of which Mr. Reynolds and other scientific gentlemen were employed on the double object of exploring and skinning, was at the Island they came from, having been obliged to abandon the idea of making any discoveries, in consequence of the difficulty of keeping the crew in order, eight of whom left her near Pisco on the coast of Peru, after she left this in May last. They say Mr. Reynolds landed at Arica on or about the 25th of July, wh. with Mr. Hampton Watson of Philadelphia, intended to come by land to this place. Mr. Watson came out as an amateur in the sealing Brig Seraph.

I feel satisfied of their perfect safety, and am of opinion, the world will derive more information from the observations and researches of the sanguine, persevering disposition of Mr. Reynolds, than could be expected, had the project by sea been continued for the time intended to be devoted to it. The Aranacanian country is the finest of South America, affording field for the philosopher and philanthropist, superior, perhaps, to any thing that Mr. Reynolds could meet with above ground. In future ages it will be an object of the first importance; its ports and capabilities render it of the utmost value to maritime powers, the flat parts of its surface, like that of the Austrian Netherlands, its climate more mild in winter, with a greater degree of heat in summer, which is longer.

The failure of the Annawan is proof that merchant vessels are totally unfit for exploring ships of war only are calculated for service, requiring discipline and good order. Those seas will soon swarm with runaway seamen, who, for support, must become pirates; upon which subject, I will on another occasion, take the liberty of offering you an opinion founded upon some experience. Having now the honour to assure you of the greatest respect, of, sir, your most faithful and obedient servant.

MICHAEL HOGAN.  
To the Hon. JOHN BRANCH,  
Secretary of the Navy.

From the United States Gazette.  
In relation to Watering and Feeding Horses.

To prevent all inflammatory disorders arising from the too prevalent practice on the part of the in-experienced, in the use and application of the necessary and proper quantity of both food and water, to the comfort and preservation of their health and consequent usefulness. I subjoin the following unerring rule and directions, to secure and insure the health, vigor, and consequent utility of this most valuable and indispensable animal, to man.

When the horse is heated from any cause, great care should be taken while in that state, to allow him to take but a very small quantity of cold water at a time—say not more than a quart, which may be repeated at intervals during his meals which should also be limited. New hay and corn should always be retained, when pure hay and oats can be obtained, the natural and certain tendency of the introduction of either hay or grass

into the stomach of a horse, is to produce disease in that organ, and consequently the derangement of his whole system; the animal is rendered therefore worse than useless for days and frequently surface remedies are vainly sought for because it too often happens, that from the ignorance of the operator, he adds to the malady, instead of removing it.

Give your horse, (after, and while he is heated) one quart of oats or dried corn, with a sprinkle of salt, after his first draught of water, of two quarts. These portions of water and food, may be repeated at discrete intervals during the reasonable but necessary time.

Receipt.—When the above directions are omitted, and the bad effects are apparent, give the animal the following:

Tincture of Benzoin, one ounce; Spirits of Ammonia, one doz. Aromatic Confection, half an ounce; Ginger one ounce. To be mixed in one quart of water. When a horse is over heated, this application will relieve him—and it may also be given with success, in cases where a horse is affected with colic or gripes, flatulence in the stomach or intestines, mixed with a pint of warm oil—to be repeated every three hours, until relieved.

WM. COOKE, Veterinary Surgeon.

Extract from Law's Letters to Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor.

### SINCERITY.

"I hope, my lord, there is mercy in store for all sort of people, however erroneous in their way of worshipping God; but cannot believe that to be a sincere Christian, is to be no more in favour of God, than to be a sincere Deist, or sincere destroyer of Christians. It will be allowed, that sincerity is a necessary principle of true religion; and that without it, all the most specious appearances of virtue are nothing worth; but still, neither common sense, nor plain scripture, will suffer me to think, that when our Saviour was on earth, they were as much in the favour of God who sincerely refused to be his disciples, and sincerely called for his crucifixion, as those who sincerely left all and followed him. If they were, my lord, where is that blessedness of believing so often mentioned in the scripture? Or, where is the happiness of the gospel revelation, if they are as well who refuse it sincerely, as those who embrace it with integrity?

Our Saviour declared, that those who believed should be saved; but those who believed not should be damned. Will your lordship say, that all unbelievers were insincere; or that though they were damned, they were yet in the same favour with God as those who were saved? The apostle assures us, that "there is no other name under heaven given unto men, whereby they can be saved," but Jesus Christ. But your lordship hath found out an atonement, more universal than that of his blood, and which will even make those blessed and happy, who count it an unholiness. For seeing it is sincerity, as such, that alone recommends us to the favour of God; they who sincerely persecute this name, are in as good a way as those that sincerely worship it. Has God declared this to be the only way to salvation? How can your lordship tell the world that sincerity will save them, be they in what way they will? Is this all the necessity of Christ's satisfaction? Is this all the advantage of the gospel covenant, that those who sincerely contemn it, are in as good a state without it as those that embrace it?

My lord, here is no aggravation of your meaning. If sincerity, as such, be the only thing that recommends us to God, and every equal degree of it procures an equal degree of favour, it is a demonstration, that sincerity against Christ is as pleasing to God, as sincerity for him. My lord, this is a doctrine which no words can enough deify. So I shall leave it, to consider what opinion St. Paul had of this kind of sincerity. He did not think, when he persecuted the church, though he did it ignorantly, and in unbelief, and out of zeal towards God, that he was as much in the favour of God as when he suffered for Christ. "I am the least," saith he, "of the apostles, not fit to be called an apostle, because I persecuted the church of Christ." The apostle does not scruple to charge himself with guilt, notwithstanding his sincerity.

A little knowledge of human nature will teach us, that our sincerity may be often charged with guilt; not as if we were guilty because we are sincere, but because it may be our fault that we are hearty, and sincere in such or such ill-grounded opinions. It may have been from some ill conduct of our own, some irregularities, or abuse of our faculties, that we conceive things as we do, and are fixed in such or such tenets. And can we think so much owing to a sincerity in opinions, contracted by ill habits and guilty behaviour?

There are several faulty ways, by which people may cloud and prejudice their understandings, and throw themselves into a very odd way of thinking, for some cause or other. "God may send them a strong delusion that they should believe a lie." And will your lordship say, that those who are thus sunk into errors, it may be, through their own ill conduct, or as a judgement of God upon them are as much in his favour as those that love and adhere to the truth? This, my lord, is a shocking opinion, and has given numbers of Christians great offence, as contradicting common sense and plain scripture; as setting all religion upon the level as to the favour of God.

The failure of the Annawan is proof that merchant vessels are totally unfit for exploring ships of war only are calculated for service, requiring discipline and good order. Those seas will soon swarm with runaway seamen, who, for support, must become pirates; upon which subject, I will on another occasion, take the liberty of offering you an opinion founded upon some experience. Having now the honour to assure you of the greatest respect, of, sir, your most faithful and obedient servant.

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## BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Family Visitor,	186
Dr. Waterland, on Repentance & Justification	
Archbishop Usher, on the Invention of Men in	
Worship—God,	
Jones' Key to the Church,	186
Dr. Garrett's Doctrine of the Sacraments,	124
Taylor's Answer to the Question, Why are you a	
Chapman,	124
Strong's Candid Examination of the Episcopal	
Church,	124
Conversations on the Liturgy, by Rev. E. Davys,	125
A Letter from a Blacksmith,	125
The Last Day of the Week,	125
The First Day of the Week,	125
The Week Completed,	125
The Pink Tipper, in IV parts, by Mrs. Cameron,	125
The Little Beggar, by Mrs. Sherwood,	64
The Wellon Family,	64
Participation, by Mrs. Sherwood,	64
Sunday School Tracts, Vol. I, and II,	64
Mr. Miller's Daughter,	64
The Faithful Little Girl,	64
The Anniversary Book, or a story about William	64
Howard and Charles Curran,	64
Practise in Singing Public Worship,	64
Hymns at Home,	64
The Two Mothers or Memoirs of the last century,	64
Tales for Youth, (Frank & George, & Christmas	64
Day.)	64
Private Devotion,	25
Susan and Esther Hall, by Mrs. Cameron,	25
Ogden's Monument of Parental Affection,	182
The Sailor Boy,	182
Re-captured Negro, by Mrs. Sherwood,	182
The Labrador Missionaries,	6
Douglas' Sermons for Children,	6
Mary and Jane's Dialogue, by Mrs. Cameron,	2
A Family in Eternity,	6
The Banquet,	6
A Farmer's Narrative of his Conversion,	6
Poet's Prayer Book, written by himself,	234
Life of Moses,	31
History of Robert Jones,	23

J. T. keeps FOR SALE,

## BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, EPISCOPAL CATECHISMS, and SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

He receives Subscriptions for the CHILD  
DEVOTER'S MAGAZINE, and the FAMILY  
VISITER; also for STANDARD WORKS  
of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the First  
Volume of which is received.

JOHN THOMPSON.

October 14, 1830.

## JUST RECEIVED

From the N. York Protestant Episcopal Press

### THE LIFE OF

### BISHOP HEBER,

BY HIS WIDOW.

In Two Volumes.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Oct. 14.

### NOTICE.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Asylum of Annapolis, propose holding their ANNUAL FAIR, for the support of the Institution, in January. Ladies wishing to assist in preparing articles to be disposed of, can be supplied with materials by application to Mrs. J. GREEN. The Managers deem it unnecessary to make any appeal to the charitable feelings of the ladies, who will no doubt continue that aid which they have so generously given on former occasions. Can there be a more acceptable deed of mercy than to rescue helpless and destitute Female Orphans from want and vice, and place them in a situation where they will be taught to earn a comfortable support, and become respectable members of society.

Nov. 11.

## FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

### GEORGE M'NEIR.

### MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just returned from Philadelphia  
and Baltimore, with a

### LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

In his line, consisting of goods of the handsomest

### Patent Finished Cloth

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of

### CASSIMERES & VESTINGS

Send to the subscriber, who respectively will supply his friends to call and examine.

All of which he will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable style, upon cash, or to punctual merchants.

Sept 23

6w

WILLIAM BRYAN.

### MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just received a large and very  
handsome assortment of

### CLOTHS.

### Cassimeres and Vestings.

Of various Qualities and Colours,

Which invites his friends and the public to call and examine for their satisfaction; he will make them up at the shortest notice, and most approved style, to suit Customers.

Oct. 2

6w

CAH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

### 100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25

years of age,

both hands—

lau, mechanics

of every de-

scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give

HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any

business man is now or may be hereafter in this

market. Any communication in writing, will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williams' Hotel, Annapolis.

LEWIS & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 18

## UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.  
In conformity with the recent arrangement of the Collegiate Department in this University, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences have apprised the public that the class for entrance on MONDAY, the 2d of JANUARY next, before which day it is required that all those who are desirous to enter at the University will register their names with the President or Secretary of the Faculty.

The College rules require that candidates for the Freshman class, should undergo examination by the Faculty, in Cæsarian, mentia, Ovid, Sallust, and the like; Virgil, the Greek Testament, Lucian's Dialogues, Anacreon, and the four books of the Cypriana, or the Anabasis; Mair's introduction, Nossion's Greek Exercises, Adam's Latin and Valpy's Greek Grammar, including Greek and Latin Prosody, and so much of the Heathen Mythology, Adam's Roman and Peter's Grecian Antiquities, as are absolutely necessary for elucidating the above course. As so in English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, the fundamental rules of Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Doctrine of Roots and Powers, and Arithmetical and Geometrical progression.

The Examination of the Candidates will take place in the first week in January, and as often thereafter as candidates may be presented. The Students upon each examination will be admitted into the classes for which they may be found qualified.

The College Course occupies four years; each year is divided into three terms.

The first commencing on the 2d Monday of Sept.

The second on the 2d day of January.

The third on the Wednesday after Easter day.

Students entering after the commencement of a term are chargeable with the whole term.

The Faculty will commence their lectures upon as the classes are formed.

The Charges of the College for instruction, including the lectures and all other expenses, are one hundred dollars per annum.

Those who desire further information in regard to the collegiate Department, the studies pursued, and the ordinances of the Faculty may obtain it by reference to any of the Presidents of the University, or to the gentlemen composing the Faculty of the Arts and Sciences.

Students from a distance may be registered by addressing a letter to the President or Secretary.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, D. D.  
Prof. Ancient Languages & Pres.

JULIUS T. DUCAL.

Prof. of Chemistry applied to the Arts, Secy. P. S. The National Intelligencer, Annapolis Gazette, Easton Star, and Winchester (Va.) publican, are requested to insert this advertisement twice a week in their papers on the 1st of February, and send their accounts to the Executive Committee of the University of Maryland, Baltimore.

Dec. 9.

## Anne-Arundel county court,

October 14, 1830.

An application to Anne-Arundel county court, by petition, in writing, of Francis Sumner, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed November session, 1825, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his said petition, and that said Francis Sumner having satisfied the said court, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding the time of his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond, with security, for his appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, on the third Monday in April next, to answer such legations as his creditors may propose to him, and having also executed in his trust, by the said court appointed, a good and sufficient deed, for all his property, real, personal and mixed, the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of himself and family excepted, and delivered the same to the said trustee, and the said trustee having also executed a bond for the faithful discharge of his trust, and certified the delivery into his hands of all the property of the said petitioner mentioned in his schedule. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said Francis Sumner be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of said county, and that the said petitioner, by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Annapolis, for three months successively, before the said third Monday of April next; to give notice to his creditors to be and appear on that day, before said court, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Francis Sumner should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly and the supplement thereto, as prayed.

Anne-Arundel county court,

October 21, 1830.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favours, informs her friends and the public in general, that she has removed to that well known stand nearly fronting the State House, formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Dudley, and Mrs. Gambrill, where she is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others, with gentle boarding and lodgings on the most reasonable terms.

## CHEAP GOODS.

### ADAM & JOHN MILLER

Return their sincere thanks to their friends for the kind and liberal support they have received at their hands, and are happy to have in their power to offer them A LARGE AND HAND-SOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING—

### DRY GOODS.

Superior Blue and Black Cloths,  
Green and Gold-Green do.  
Two and Mixt do.  
Black and Brown Cassimeres,  
Cassimets, assorted,  
Vestings, assorted colours,  
4-4 Irish Linens,  
5-4 Irish Sheetings,  
4-4 & 5-4 Jacquot Cambricks;  
4-4 & 5-4 Cambrie Muslins,  
Plain and Figured Muslins,  
Canton and Italian Crepes,

Black and Coloured Circassians,  
Kerseys and Lindsays,  
8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets,  
3-4, 4-4 & 5 Point do.  
Macandal do.  
Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,  
Worsted and Cotton Hose,  
Madras H'k's.  
Flag and Bandana H'k's.  
Merino Shawls,  
Plain and Figured Silks,  
Merinos, Assorted Colours.

### GROCERIES.

China, Glass, Crockery, Stone and Earthen

Ware,  
Madeira Wine,  
Sherry do.  
Lisbon do.  
Champagne do.  
Malaga do.  
Loaf and Brown Sugar,  
Imperial,  
Gun Powder,  
Old Hyson,  
Young Hyson,  
And Black,

### TEAS.

Stock Locks,  
Pad do.  
Shovels and Tongs,  
Spades and Shovels,  
Pod and Screw Augurs,  
Round and Flat Bolts,  
Knives and Forks,  
Wood Screws,

Penknives,  
Drawing do.  
Rules and Compasses,  
Plane Irons,  
Cut Tacks and Springs,  
Cast Iron Andirons,  
Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens and Pots,  
Wrought and Cut Nails.

### IRONMONGERY.

Cedar and Locust Posts,

Chestnut Posts and Rails,

Laths,  
Black Walnut,  
Lime and Bricks.

Plaster, at Baltimore Prices, adding freight.

### LUMBER.

14, 6-4, & 8-4 White Pine Plank,

12, 5-4, 8-4 Yellow Pine do.

1 by 4, 4-4, 4-5, 3-6, 3-9, 3-12 Studding

and Joists,

3 by 4, 3-5 Rafters,

Cypress Plank and Scantling,

Bunch Shingles,

### PLoughs.

Davis' Patent, all sizes, with extra Shares, Heels and Screws, a constant supply, at Factory prices, freight ad-

### PACKET.

They have a first rate Schooner, called The J. JIN T. BARBER, running as a Packet from Annapolis to Baltimore, under the command of a faithful and experienced Captain, in whom the greatest confidence can be placed. She will take in Grain and Tobacco from any of the Rivers and Creeks contiguous to Annapolis, on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice.

October 21, 1830.

### UNION HOUSE,

Francis-Street, Annapolis.

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N. B. Transient visitors accommodated with dinners, &c. on the shortest notice.

M. ROBINSON.

Annapolis, Oct. 21, 1830.

The editors of the Frederick Citizen, Cumberland Advocate, and Easton Gazette will publish the above 4 times, and forward their accounts for collection.

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

# ONE STAR PAPER

VOL. I.

ANNAPOULS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1830.

NO. 52.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JOHN GREEN,  
Church Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DANIEL HART,

OFFERS for sale a general assortment of  
GOODS in his line, on the most reasonable  
terms, to wit: A general assortment of

GROCERIES,

WINES, &c.

TEAS.

Imperial, Old Hyson, Young Hyson,  
Superfine Black, Hy-on Skin.

China, Cut and Plain Glass, Liver-  
pool & Queensware, Tin & Stone Ware.

An assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,  
Casting, Wrought and Cut Nails,  
BUNCH RAISINS, ALMONDS.

Fresh Crackers, Sperm and Tallow  
Candles, Sperm Oil.

BACON, PORK, & LARD.  
BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

CIDER

In Barrels, on Draught, and in Bottles.

GROUND PLAISTER

Of superior quality. Being agent for the Messrs.  
Sauerwein's Mill, has on hand, and intends  
keeping a general supply. He will sell at  
the Baltimore Price, adding the freight.

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description made to order. MER-  
CHANTS, DRUGGISTS, JOURNALS, and  
RECORDS, &c., suitable for public offices.

BOOK BINDING

Executed in the most approved manner.  
Dec. 9

NEW GOODS.

BASIL SHEPHERD,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has received from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, his supply of GOODS,

adapted to the season, consisting of

BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, BROWN AND

GRAY.

CLOTHES & CASSIMERES,

With a choice selection of the richest and  
latest importations of

VESTINGS.

He will be glad to make them up in the lat-  
est and most approved fashions, or will dispose  
of them unmade to those who prefer.

ALSO—neater and more general assort-  
ment than before, of

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, STOCKS, COLLARS AND  
SUSPENDERS.

The public are respectfully invited to  
call and examine them.  
Dec. 2

JUST RECEIVED  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
LAW'S TWO LETTERS

To Dr. Hoadley, Bishop of Bangor.

Price Twenty-five Cents.

THE CHURCHMAN'S

ALMANAC,

For 1831—Price 61 Cents.

Dec. 23.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chan-

cery of the state of Maryland, the sub-

scribers are invited, will expose to public sale on

Friday the seventh day of January next, at

10 o'clock, M. on the premises, if fair, if not,

the first fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted)

part of the real estate of Thomas Griffith, be-

ing all that tract, or part of a tract, or parcel of land, formerly called "Baltimore's Sweep,"

since so named and called "Griffith's Pur-

chase," containing

300 ACRES OF LAND,

More or less, being one-half Ridge-

town, Annapolis County, and between eighteen

and nineteen miles from the cities of Baltimore

and Washington, and within a quarter of a

mile from the Washington Turnpike, and a

short three-quarters of a mile from the Savage

Factory. This land is situated in one of the

most healthy neighborhoods in the State of

Maryland. Many of the improvements are:

a large and comfortable frame

dwelling and other out buildings, suf-

icient for a large family, at present occupied

by Thomas Griffith. A full description

of the property is given in the paper, as those

who wish to inspect it may do so by apply-

ing to the subscriber.

THE CHURCHMAN'S

ALMANAC,

For 1831—Price 61 Cents.

Dec. 16, 1830.

## BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

J. THOMPSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends  
and the public generally, that he has  
opened a Book Store in the room adjoining  
the Post Office, in Church street, where he  
offers Books on as reasonable terms as they  
can be purchased in Baltimore, among which  
are the following:

Say's Political Economy  
Chalmers's Works  
Burton's Works  
Carey's Miscellany Essays  
Mrs Carey's Letters  
Arts of Life  
Day's Consolations  
Beauties of Kirk White  
Campbell's Poems  
Sterne's Works, in 5 vols.  
Bennett's Letters  
American Chesterfield  
Don Quixote, in 4 vols.  
Bowditch's Life of Johnson  
in 5 vols.  
Captain Hall's Travels in  
America  
Galt's Life of Byron  
Norway's Morals  
Cobwebis  
Western Songster  
Paro Brook  
Blair's Sermons, in 2 vols.  
Christian Officers  
Companion for the Altar  
Christian's Companion  
Pilgrim's Progress  
Principals Manual  
Rise and Progress  
Lady of the Manor 7 vols.  
History of the Reformation  
History of the Reformation  
McEwen on Types  
American Constitution  
Scientific Dialogues 3 vols.  
Life of Washington  
Esope's Fables  
Lady's Lexicon  
Gentlemen's Lexicon  
Buck's Theological Dic-  
tionary  
Walker's Dictionary

Ainsworth's Latin Diction-  
ary  
Cicerone Delphini  
Virgil Delphini  
Ovid Delphini  
Horace Delphini  
Salust Delphini  
Greek Minora  
Greek Majors, in 2 vols.  
Smart's Cicero  
Maire Syntaxis  
Clarke's Homer  
Days Algebra  
Playfair's Geometry  
Simpson's Algebra  
Leibnitz's Trigonometry  
Greek Testament  
Valp's Greek Grammar  
Shair's Lectures  
Shair's Book-keeping  
Flint's Surveying  
Whelpley's Compendium  
Mintre's on the globes  
Tonke's Pantheon  
Goldsmith's Rome  
Goldsmith's Greece  
Grimshaw's England  
Grimshaw's Rome  
Tyle's History  
Murra's & Reuel  
Murra's Reader  
Scott's Lessons  
Lady's Preceptor  
Morse's Geography & Atlan-  
tis  
Adam's Geography & Atlan-  
tis  
Smiley's Geography and  
Atlas  
Smiley's Arithmetic  
Pike's Arithmetic  
Stoughton's Church Music

## THE LIFE OF BISHOP HEBER,

BY HIS WIDOW.

In Two Volumes.

Dec. 16

## ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, TO WIT.

An application to me, one of the justices of the  
Orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, by petition in writing, of SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, of said  
county, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled,  
An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed  
at November session 1830, and the several supplications  
thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list  
of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain them, on  
his being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied  
that the said petitioner hath resided in the  
State of Maryland for two years next preceding the  
date of the said petition, and being also satisfied by  
the certificate of the sheriff of Anne Arundel county  
that the said Somerville Pinkney is now in his custody  
for debt, and for no other cause; and the said petitioner  
having executed a bond for the faithful performance of his trust, and certified  
the delivery into bond with security for his appearance in  
Anne Arundel county court, on the third Monday of April next, to answer such allegations as may be pro-  
posed to him by his creditors, and having also ex-  
ecuted to William H. Tuck, the trustee appointed by  
me, a good and sufficient deed for all his property  
real, personal and mixed—the conveyance and hand-  
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Other publications have been made, and having published its opinion in the Missouri Republican, in the case of England's before against the United States, sometime after the adjournment of his court, he did, evidently, arbitrarily, and unmercifully, commit his power to the Attorney in his court, to prison for nearly four months, and suspend him from practice, in the same court, for eighteen months, for an alleged contempt in publishing, in the St. Louis Enquirer, at exposition of certain errors of doctrine and fact charged to have been set forth in the opinion of the Judge.]

The House of Representatives, preceded by their managers, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. M'Duffe, Judge Spencer, Mr. Storrs, and Mr. Wickliffe came into the Senate Chamber in a body, and having taken the seats prepared for them.

Mr. Buchanan rose and said, that the managers on the part of the House of Representatives were now prepared to proceed to trial.

Mr. Meredithe one of the counsel for the respondent, desired that the witnesses summoned in his behalf might be called.

The Marshals accordingly called over their names. Some of them did not answer,

Mr. Meredithe observed, that three of the material witnesses for the respondent were not present. We are, said he, notwithstanding, ready to go to trial.

Mr. M'Duffe rose to open the case for the prosecution. He maintained that Judge Peck had been guilty of an illegal and tyrannical usurpation of power; that no contempt had been committed by Mr. Lawless; that the common law of England, as such, under which the Judge had punished him, was unknown to the judicial tribunals of the United States, except as rules of proceeding and action; that no punishment could be inflicted for contempt committed anywhere but in the face of the court, or in the immediate and direct obstruction of the regular and fair administration of justice; that according to the law of England, as laid down by her elementary writers, a judicial opinion is a fair subject of discussion and animadversion; that the power to punish for contempt even in cases of necessity, was a despotic power, anomalous in our Government, dangerous, founded upon the tyrant's plea, and utterly incompatible with liberty; that it should never be exercised but under the pressure of necessity; to prevent the interference in the administration of justice; and that the act of Judge Peck was the very illustration of despoticism. He made the law, fixed the punishment, and carried it into effect, at the same time, Mr. M'Duffe, continued to address the court until three o'clock. Before he concluded his speech—the court, on motion of Mr. Holmes, adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow.

## FOREIGN.

### IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

**Bombardment and Capture of Antwerp.** The Packet ship DeRham, at New-York from Havre, sailed on the 5th ult. and brings Paris papers to the 3d inclusive. For the interesting intelligence which follows, we are indebted to the New-York afternoon papers, and the second editions of the Journal of Commerce and Daily Advertiser.

In the Netherlands, terrible scenes had occurred.—Antwerp was cannonaded by the Dutch troops, whom the inhabitants had driven into the citadel. The particulars are given below. Don Juan Van Halem was under arrest, on suspicion of treasonable correspondence with the King of Holland and the Prince of Orange.

### AFFAIRS IN BE GRUM.

(From the Courier & Pay as.)

**BRUSSELS, Oct. 28.**—The Prince of Orange left Antwerp for Lontoon on the 25th, on board an English vessel. Our volunteers, after having harassed the enemy for three days by incessant skirmishes, at length made themselves masters of Bercenon and Bergenhout at the end of most minute and bloody contests. Thus they arrived under the walls of Antwerp, within which the enemy had retired. On the 26th, in the morning, the population of Antwerp rose in mass, and began by disarming several of the soldiers they fell in with. About 2 o'clock, 50 armed Burghers proceeded to the Grade Place, where they found 300 Dutchmen with a detachment of the Communal Guards. They attacked the soldiers, who immediately formed themselves into a square. The Communal Guard remained neuter, and returned to the front of the Hotel de Ville.—After firing about half an hour, the citizens remained masters of the place, having killed the commanding officer of the post, and taken 5 subaltern officers and 98 men prisoners. The conquerors, accosted by a great number of auxiliaries, armed with the muskets and ammunition of the vanquished, and continued fighting with the utmost determination until night, but with no other result than the loss of a great many men on both sides, killed and wounded.

On the 27th, before day break, the battle recommenced with increased fury, and about 7 in the morning the citizens were masters of the Porte Rouda and the Porte de Borgerhout. The soldiers fled to the Porte St. George. Our volunteers then entered by the gates which had been taken from the Dutch. They hastened to the Grande Place, where they were received with the utmost enthusiasm. During this the citizens proceeded to the Porte St. George, of which they obtained possession, after an obstinate resistance from the Dutch troops. A fresh body of volunteers entered by this gate, and among them were the Chasseurs of Chasteler. The whole of the Dutch troops retired into the citadel, hotly pursued by the Burghers, in whose hands the whole town then remained.

Towards night, a deputation of citizens was sent to the citadel, who obtained a provisional suspension of hostilities. The following order was published the next day:

Order, which I have given to the Army, to the effect that the Army, in the name of the King, will make up at the shortest notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYL, for cash, or to punctual men only.

Dec 30

FRESH WINTER GOODS.

**GEORGE M'NEIL,**

**MERCHANT TAILOR**

**Has just returned from Philadelphia**

**and Baltimore, with a**

**LARGE STOCK OF GOODS**

**In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest**

**Patent Finished Cloth**

**of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of**

**CASIMERES & VESTINGS**

**suited to the season, which he respectfully invites his friends to call and examine.**

All of which will make up at the shortest

notice, and in the most FASHIONABLE STYL,

**for cash, or to punctual men only.**

Dec 30

Mr. Kennedy offered the following message, which was read and assented to.

By the Senate, December 28, 1830.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The Senate have formed a quorum, and are ready to proceed with the business of the session. We have chosen the Honourable William H. Marriott, President, and Louis Gassaway, Chief Clerk, and propose to sit for the dispatch of public business, from ten o'clock in the morning, until three in the afternoon.

By order, Louis Gassaway, Clk.

On motion of Mr. Whiteley, it was

Ordered, That the chief clerk of the senate procure for the use of each member, such newspaper as he may direct, equal to the price of one daily paper.

Mr. Heath presented the petition of Thom

s Maund and Metta H. Maund, praying the

passage of a law to authorise and empower

them to grant leases of the real estate in

mentioned, which was read and referred to

Messrs. Heath, Forrest and Smith.

On motion of Mr. Smith, it was

Ordered, That the following standing com-

mittees be appointed by the president, to wit:

A Committee on Ways and Means, to con-

sist of five members.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, to con-

sist of five members.

On motion of Mr. Whiteley, it was

Ordered, That Messrs. Whiteley, Forrest,

and Sewell, be a committee to report rules

for the government of the Senate at its pre-

sent session.

On motion of Mr. Herbert, it was

Ordered, That the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, be

appointed Chaplain to the Senate, and that

Messrs. Herbert and Spence, be a committee

to inform him of his appointment, and request

his attendance every morning at the hour of

meeting, to perform Divine Service.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow

morning 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, December 29, 1830.

The Senate met. Present the same mem-

bers as on yesterday. The proceedings of

Monday and Tuesday were read.

The message adopted yesterday informing

the house of delegates of the senate being

prepared to proceed with the business of the

session, was sent to the house of delegates.

The clerk of the house of delegates deliv-

ered the following message, which was read:

By the House of Delegates, Dec. 28, 1830.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have been politely favoured with the

New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 27th

from which we have extracted some important

foreign intelligence, to the exclusion of a va-

riety of matter prepared for our paper of to-

day.

NEW POST-OFFICE.

A Post-Office has been established at the

Cross Roads on the Annapolis and Baltimore

Road, and called "Brotherton," Henry W.

Woodward, Esq. Post-Master.

— — — — —

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

SENATE.

Maryland, Sc.

At a Sessing of the General Assembly of

Maryland, begun and held at the city of An-

napolis, on the last Monday of December, be-

ing the 27th day of the month, in the year of

our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

thirty, there appeared in the Senate Chamber,

Messrs. Upton S. Heath, William H. Mar-

riott, Thomas Kennedy, Charles S. Sewell,

Irving Spence, John Spear Smith, and Wil-

liam Whiteley.

A quorum not being present, the members

present adjourned until to-morrow morn-

ing 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, December 28, 1830.

The same members appeared as on yester-

day. Messrs. Forrest, Harrison, Herbert,

Rees and Thomas, appeared in the senate.

On motion of Mr. Herbert, the senate pro-

ceeded to the election of a President. The

ballot box being prepared, the billots de-

posited therein, and on examination there-

of, it appeared that the Honourable William H. Marriott, had eleven votes, being the

whole number of votes given. He was there-

fore declared to be unanimously elected Presi-

dent of the Senate, and he accordingly took

the chair.

On motion of Mr. Herbert, the following

order was read and adopted. Ordered, That

Isaac Gassaway be appointed Chief Clerk,

Joseph H. Nicholson, Assistant Clerk, Au-

drew Slicer, Messenger, and Samuel Peace,

Door-Keeper, of the Senate, for the present

session; who severally qualified as such.

On motion of Mr. Herbert, it was, Ordered,

That Solomon Scott-be, and he is hereby ap-

pointed a Committee Clerk to the Senate, for

the present session; who qualified as such.

On motion of Mr. Heath, leave was given

to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to au-

thorise John D. Daniels, of the city of Balti-

more, to lease certain property therein men-

tioned. Ordered, That Messrs. Heath, Smith

and Thomas, be a committee to prepare and

report the same.

By order, G. G. Brewer, Clk.

Mr. Herbert offered the following message;

which was read, assented to, and sent to the

house of delegates.

By the Senate, Dec. 29, 1830.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We propose with the concurrence of your

honourable body to appoint a committee to

consist of five members of this house, con-

jointly with such gentlemen as may be ap-

pointed by the senate on their part, to man-

age the public printing. We have named

as members, John Spear, Nicholas Chapman, and Stephen Watters, Esquires.

From the County of Anne Arundel.—Jacob

Harrison, Daniel Jenifer, John G. Chapman, and

Thomas Rogerson, Esquires.

the people of the  
being compelled  
to the smokers  
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thereby.

In Paris a de-  
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#### THE LATER PART OF THE REPORT FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the time of the return of the last sailing packet  
which was sailed on the 18th Nov., we had received  
our regular files of London papers to the 17th. Liver-  
pool, together with Lloyd's and shipping lists and  
one Liverpool Correspondent's letter to the latest  
date. The intelligence, which was so unex-  
pected, and which to all, is important, is

#### A CHANGE ON THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

In the house of Commons on the 12th of Nov., upon  
the motion for the appointment of a select commit-  
tee to take into consideration the accounts presented  
by order of his Majesty, relating to the civil lists. The  
vote stood, for the Ministers 206, against them 233,  
showing a majority against the cabinet of 27. The  
opposition papers state that all the regular & staunch  
supporters of the Treasury were in their places, while  
many of the neutrals were absent. In consequence  
of this strong opposition to the Ministry, Lord Wel-  
lington, in the House of Lords, and Sir Robert Peel,  
in the House of Commons, the next day, (13th Nov.), announced  
that his Majesty's Ministers had resigned, and that  
their resignation was accepted by the King, that  
therefore he wrote a letter begging the minister  
to be upon his guard, and to use such precautions as  
would avert the danger feared.

This intimation so much alarmed Wellington—who  
still continued to meet with indignities from the po-  
wers, going and returning from the House—that he  
induced the King and Queen to decline the invitation  
for the Lord Mayor's Day—and in consequence of his  
Peel, under date of 7th Nov., sent a letter to the Lord  
Mayor, signifying the King's refusal.

Lord Wellington brought the whole subject before  
Parliament on the 8th Nov. In the House of Lords,  
he read the letter from the Lord Mayor, and added,  
that the King's refusal to the rete, had no reference  
to the question of his Majesty's popularity, for  
there was no doubt of the affection and attachment of  
his subjects; but the Premier said that he could not  
think himself justified in braving and undergoing the  
risk of exciting a confusion and tumult in a process-  
ion in which his majesty was to appear, and where it  
might be necessary for my (Wellington's) protection  
to resort to civil and military force. Sir Robert Peel  
addressed the Commons on the same subject, and informed  
them of the King's determination.

When these things were known in the city, a great  
alarm took place; the public stocks declined to £1.  
Tower was strengthened with men and munitions—the  
Bank of England was shut for all business, and was guarded  
by an additional number of soldiers—the streets were  
crowded with the idle, the curious and the idlers. The  
Lord Mayor's ret, went from Guildhall to West-  
minster to be sworn in, in a private carriage, and re-  
turned, followed by a great mob, shouting and singing  
the preparations made for an illumination were taken  
down, and every precaution used to prevent a riot  
during the evening and night, which was in full fear.

The day dawned, however, without any serious  
occurrence, and the fears which agitated the public  
mind subsided, though the city was in a bustle, and crowded  
with an immense concourse of citizens.

The Duke of Wellington is certainly unpopu-  
lar, but the fears of the Mayor's ret, which caused all  
the peace and communion, by reason of writing the let-  
ter, was disapproved and disowned by the Court of  
Aldermen on the 8th Nov.

Paris, dated 14th Nov., state, that according to  
letters from Algeciras of 6th ult., the Cabinet of Lon-  
don is supposed to have an intention of causing the  
Regency of Tripoli to be occupied by English troops.

This news was not agreeable, and it is said that the  
English Cabinet had been publicly insulted.

It is stated that that agent and some of his colleagues of  
other nations were preparing to make the acquisition  
of important property.

#### WEST INDIA TRADE.

The George Canning, from this port, which carried  
out the President's proclamation for opening our  
West India trade, arrived at Liverpool about the 2d  
Nov., and the British Government immediately re-  
pealed their Order in Council which prohibited that

trade. This repeal was published at London on the  
6th. It will be found in our columns this morning.

Supplement of the London Gazette of Friday Nov. 5.

Saturday, November 5.

At the Court of St. James' the 5th day of November,

1830.

Present the King's Most Excellent Council.

Whereas by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the  
6th year of the reign of his late Majesty King  
George the IV, entitled, 'An act to regulate the Brit-  
ish possessions abroad,' after enacting that 'by the  
law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to in-

port into any of the British possessions situated in  
the countries to which they belong, goods, the pro-  
ducts of those countries, and to export goods from  
such possessions to be carried to any foreign country  
whatever, and that it is expedient that such per-  
mission should be subject to certain conditions,' it is  
therefore enacted, 'that the privileges thereby grant-  
ed to foreign ships shall be limited to the ships of  
those countries which, having colonial posse-  
ssions, shall grant the like privilege of trading with those  
possessions to British ships, or which, not having  
colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and  
navigation of this country, and of its possessions, a  
broad, upon the footing of the most favourable terms,  
unless his Majesty, by his Order in Council, shall in  
any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any  
of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country,  
although the conditions aforesaid not in all re-  
spect be fulfilled by such foreign country.'

And whereas by a certain Order of his said late Majes-  
ty in Council, bearing date the 27th day of July,  
1826, after reciting that the condition mentioned and  
referred to in the said Act of Parliament had not in  
all respects been fulfilled by the government of the  
United States of America, in that, therefore, the pri-  
vileges so granted as aforesaid by the law of naviga-  
tion to foreign ships, could not be lawfully exercised  
or enjoyed by the ships of the United States aforesaid,  
unless his Majesty, by his Order in Council, should

grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships  
of the United States, aforesaid, his said late Majesty  
did in pursuance of the power in him vested by  
the said act grant the privileges aforesaid, to the ships of  
the United States, but did thereby provide and de-  
clare, that such privileges should be duly con-  
sidered in his Majesty's possessions to the West-  
Indies and South America, and to certain others of  
his Majesty's possessions abroad, upon and from cer-  
tain days in the said Order for that purpose appointed  
and which are long since past.

And whereas by a certain other order of his said late Majesty in Council, bearing date the  
16th July, 1827, the said last mentioned

order was confirmed; and whereas, in pursuance of the  
Acts of Parliament to that effect,

the present Ministers were not in possession of the  
confidence of the country, and other individuals placed in  
their stations must rescue the country from danger.

He firmly believed that all the Protestant part of the  
community had no confidence in the present adminis-  
tration, and could only place confidence in such men

as the Noble Duke, (Richmond, we believe,) and the  
Noble Earl (Grey), who had always acted

consistently, and had never betrayed their principles.

The confidence of other men, in a manner unpar-  
alleled in the history of the country. Such men  
had restored and increased the confidence of the great

body of the country. He implored their Lordships

to consider the situation of the country, and place be-  
fore his Majesty, in such respectful terms, their

want of confidence in his Majesty's advisers, and  
point out to his Majesty the necessity of placing the

government in the hands of men of more political  
experience than those now in office.

He further advised that the present Ministers, and  
not those who had preceded them, were responsible

for the present state of the country, and that the  
present Ministers were not fit to govern it.

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He further advised that the present Ministers, and  
not those who had preceded them, were responsible</p

## ADAM & JOHN

Return their sincere thanks to their friends for the kind and liberal support they have received at their hands, and are happy in being in their power to offer them A DRY GOOD TRADE.

### SOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS WHICH THEY WILL SELL ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

### AMONGST MANY OTHERS ARE THE FOLLOWING—

#### DRY GOODS.

Superior Blue and Black Cloths,	Black and Coloured Circassians,
Olive-Green and Gold Green do.	Kerseys and Lindsays,
Brown and Mixt do.	8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, & 12-4 Rose Blankets,
Blue, Black and Brown Cambrics;	3-4, 4-4 & 5 Point
Cambricks, assorted,	Macassans
Vestings, assorted colours,	do.
4-4 Irish Linens,	Ladies and Gentlemen's Gloves,
5-4 Irish Sheetings,	Worsted and Cotton-Hose,
4-4 & 6-4 Jacquet Cambricks,	Madras H'kis,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambrie Muslins,	Flag and Bandana H'kis,
Plain and Figured Muslins,	Merino Shawls,
Canton and Italian Crepes,	Plain and Figured Silks,
	Merinos, Assorted Colours,

#### GROCERIES.

Family Flour,	China, Glass, Crockery, Stone and Earthen Ware,
Old Cognac, Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
" Jamaica Spirit,	Sherry do.
" Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
" Rye Whiskey,	Champagne do.
" Peche Brandy,	Malaga do.
Common Whiskey,	Loaf and Brown Sugar,
N. E. Rum,	Imperial,
Bunch Raisins,	Gun Powder,
Jamison Crackers,	Old Hyson,
Sperm, and Tallow Candles,	Young Hyson,
Bacon, Pork and Lard,	And Black,

#### TEAS.

#### IRONMONGERY.

Stock Locks,	Ponknives,
Pad do.	Drawing do.
Shovels and Tonga,	Rules and Compasses,
Spades and Shovels,	Plane Irons,
Pod and Screw Augurs,	Cut Tacks and Sprigs,
Round and Flat Bolts,	Cast Iron Andirons,
Knives and Forks,	Tea Kettles, Dutch Ovens and Pots,
Wood Screws,	Wrought and Cut Nails.

#### LUMBER.

4-4, 6-4, & 8-4 White Pine Plank,	Cedar and Locust Posts,
1-2, 5-4, 8-4 Yellow Pine do.	Chesnut Posts and Rails,
3 by 4, 4-4, 4-5, 3-6, 3-8, 3-12 Studding	Laths,
and Joists,	Black Walnut,
3 by 4, 3-5 Rafters,	Lime and Bricks,
Poplar Plank and Scantling,	Plaster, at Baltimore Prices, adding freight.
Bunch Shingles,	

#### PLoughs.

Davis' Patent, all sizes, with extra Shares, Heels and Screws, a constant supply, at Factory prices, freight ad-ded.

#### PACKET.

They have a first rate Schooner, called The JOHN T. BARBER, running as a packet from Annapolis to Baltimore, under the command of a faithful and experienced Captain, in whom the greatest confidence can be placed. She will take in Grain and Tobacco from any of the Rivers and Creeks contiguous to Annapolis, on reasonable terms, at the shortest notice.

October 21, 1830.

#### UNION HOUSE,

Francis-Street, Annapolis.

The subscriber, grateful for past favours, informs her friends and the public in general, that she has removed to that well known stand nearly fronting the State House, formerly occupied by Capt. Thomas, and since by Mr. Daley, and Mrs. Gamblin, where she is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others, with genteel boarding and lodging on the most reasonable terms.



Her house being in a central situation to the arrival of the Steamboats and Stages, and near the State House, persons visiting the city, will find it a convenient and pleasant place of residence during their stay.

Having a good Stable, well provided with Timothy Hay, good Oats, &c. gentlemen may rely on having their Horses well attended to by a good Hostler.

Boarders taken by the DAY, WEEK, MONTH or YEAR, and Horses taken at livery on med-rate terms.

N. B. Transient visitors accommodated with dinners, &c. on the shortest notice.

M. ROBINSON.

Annapolis, Oct. 21, 1830.

The editors of the Frederick Citizen, Cumberland Advocate, and Eastern Gazette, will publish the above 4 times, and forward their account to collection.

#### FOR LEASE OR RENT,

A large and commodious BRICK BUILDING, now occupied by Gideon Pearce, Esq. and lately by Mrs. Robinson, as a Boarding House, situated near the Epiphany church, and in the vicinity of the State House. This property has lately undergone considerable repairs which have contributed much towards the comfort and convenience of the establishment, and presents a desirable situation to any person disposed to engage in that line of business. Possession will be given after the 1st October next. For Terms apply to

JOHN N. WATKINS.

Aug. 26.

#### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us on bond, note, or open account, are respectfully requested to call and settle the same as it is impossible to give further indulgence.

ADAM & JOHN MILLER.

Oct. 12.

#### READ'S PATENT

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.  
In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking.

From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded, when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or town, \$500. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post-paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, for three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose Susquehanna Co., Pa.

12th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. READ, Esq. the patentee above named, is a Gentleman of responsibility, and established character for honesty and probity. We have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, Esq.

ASA DIMOCK, Jr. Clerk.

DAVIS DIMOCK, Jr. Treasurer.

July 8.

PRINTING

of every description, heating etc.

Issued at this Office

1830.

No. 42

DR. HALL'S TRUSSES.

FROM the writer and other Friends of life. This Surgical instrument is now well known in the Medical profession, & extensively used by unfortunate sufferers living under the disease of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction & surgical effects is thought necessary. The submitted remarks from Physicians & Surgeons of high respectability in our case are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Work Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hall's exclusively entitled to the credit of first applying the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in a state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the patients never recover their natural tone, whatever be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackery, M. D. in his excellent edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary, on the head of Truss, after enumerating the resulting from the use of the defective truss formerly worn, says "This evil was not only remedied until Dr. Adam G. Hall, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, by his improvement in the construction of the truss, has rendered it certain that all ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people and of standing, may, in many cases, also be relieved. The pad of Dr. Hall's Truss is concave and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia."

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician Surgeon to the Baltimore General Hospital, in a communication to Doctor Hall, says "I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your truss have been radically cured; and some of them were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. His son, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, in lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the subscriber the full powers and excellencies of the instrument. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general.

Baltimore, January, 1830.

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subordination to an accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles."

The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening." It is of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America."

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hall's Truss to the exclusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, Fayette street, east of Montgomery Square, Baltimore.

March 14

#### THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

Has commenced the season, and will pass her routes in the following manner:Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be passengers on board for that place, and then to Easton, or directly to Gaithersburg, if no passengers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, for Chestertown, via the river, and return to Baltimore Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be passengers on board for that place, and then to Easton, or directly to Gaithersburg, if no passengers for Cambridge.

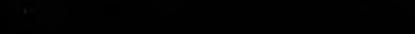
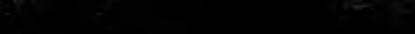
Arrangements and charges to be of the usual rates of the river.

For further information apply to

GEORGE BARBER near Annapolis.

Dec. 8.

#### THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

Will stop in future to carry passengers, at CASTLE HAVEN, instead of CEMBRIDGE, and leave Annapolis at half past six o'clock for Baltimore.

Oct. 21

#### CALEDON'S NEW YORK

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, bold hands, 100 mechanics of every de-

scription. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

BOGG & WILLIAMS.

Oct. 14th.

#### THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence the season, and will pass

her routes in the following manner:

Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday

mor