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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Christian Watchman.

THE VISION OF GOD.

Where am I now!—Before the eternal throne!
And in the immediate presence of that God,
All whose concentred glories round me burn,
Like a consuming fire. The cerements
Of earth are gone. Mortality dissolves,
And leaves me spiritual, immortal, lone,
Before the Infinite Presence.

The fate of cherub and of seraphim,
Fade in this awful brightness. Every sound
Of voice and harp is hushed, that lately rung
Around me in mid heaven, as I passed through
Their endless ranks, to be alone with God!—
Now the dread veil is passed. I am all eye,
All ear, all intellect, all consciousness,
Nor can I close the eyelids of the soul
One moment, to shut out the dazzling blaze
Of this excessive glory.—

Earth! earth! earth!
Thou never gavest me aught resembling this,
In all thy lighted fanes and lustered halls;
Nor ever glowed in all thy gorgeous suns
Light so condensed, glory that may be felt!—
I see, indeed, no shape, nor human form,
But my whole soul intuitive perceives
The awe inspiring presence of my Judge.
I see no countenance, and yet I feel
As if a countenance of majesty,
Too awful for my gaze, upon me beams
Intense, where'er I turn. I see no eye,
And yet a piercing, heart exploring eye,
An eye of dread omniscient purity,
Each glance of which goes through my very soul,
As sinks the lightning flash into the oak,
Seems to be fixed on me from every point
Of the surrounding space. O God! I feel,
In this most solemn moment before Thee,
As if enveloped in an atmosphere,
Or plunged into an ocean of existence,
Where all but individuality,
The immortal essence of the soul itself,
Is lost.—

Unseen, yet seen! Incomprehensible,
Yet glorious One! now I conceive of Thee,
Not as with mortal senses, when I heard
Of thee but with the hearing of the ear,
For now mine eye beholds Thee, and thy hand
Engraves the deep impression on my soul,
Of thine august existence. Round me roll,
In living glory all thine attributes,
Swayed by the spirit of eternal love,
Whose softest breath to ecstacies of joy
Wakes all the chords of Heaven. Eternity
Is but the shadow of thy blessed life!—
There is no searching of thine understanding,
Where the ideas of all things, present, past,
Distant and future, intricate and clear,
All natural, moral, human and divine,
Sublime and beautiful, profound and vast,
In the deep scheme of infinite Providence,
And the yet deeper mysteries of grace,
Revolve serene in holy harmony.

Blessed and only Potentate! All things,
After the counsel of thy perfect will,
With infinite ease Thou workest. To create,
Adorn, uphold, direct, destroy or save,
Thou hast but to decide, and it is done!
On Thee all nature hangs. Thou sowest worlds,
And suns and systems through the fields of space,
As doth the husbandman the showering seed.

Great Ocean, Fount of Life! From Thee has flowed
The innumerable streams of intellect,
Being and beauty, holiness and joy;
Thyself all beauty, joy and holiness!
Essential love! essential purity!
Guilt's stern avenger! Virtue's steadfast friend!—
Holy alike Heaven, on earth, in hell,
Darkness and strain hath not a place in Thee!

O Thou my Judge! omnipotent and just,—
Thou whose eye kindliest universal day
Throughout the regions of the universe!
In the dread light of this thy countenance,
In which I stand enveloped, Thou hast set
My secret sins.—Oh spare me!—I repent.—
Oh sprinkle me with the atoning blood
Of the great Sacrifice!—*I see them now*
As they appear to Thee, unerrished, dark,
Defiling, damning!—But, oh! do not say,
Unpurged, unexpiated, unforgiven!

From Blackwood's Magazine for September.

AN AWFU' LEEIN'-LIKE STORY.

BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

"Gude forgi'e us, Mr. Sholto, is this you? Sic a fright as I got! What for are ye gaun staumrin' amang the dead fo'k's graves, at this time o' night?"

'Hark ye Andrew, you are an honest man.'

"Thank ye, Sir."

"I think I can trust you with a hint, for, if I cannot trust you, I know of no other on whom I can depend. I was thinking of opening a grave to-morrow night."

"If I war you, I wadna do that, Mr. Sholto. Ay, ay! An' has your desperate fortune driven you to be a doctor, an' ye'r gaun to study the muscles?"

'What is your opinion, Andrew, about my uncle's will—do you believe that he executed one in my favour?"

"Eh? What has that ado wi' howking up the dead? I ken he made a will in your favour, an' carried it very muckle in his pouch, the warst place that it could be deposited in; for you ware wild, an' he was auld and cross, an' I fear he has burnt it, an' ye'll never be a pluck the better o' a' his riches. Your cousin Lord Archibald, has got it, and he'll keep it. But I——— sauf us! What are ye gaun to hawk up the dead for?"

"Why, Andrew, you may perhaps account it a foolish fancy; but a desperate man is often driven to desperate expedients. What would you think if my uncle had taken that will to the grave wi' him?"

"I wadna wonder a bit. But then there's this to consider.—How was he to get it to the grave wi' him? The coffin was na made till after he was dead; an' wad it no rather pinch him to get hand o' the will, after that?"

"I have very powerful reasons for suspecting that my uncle's will has been deposited in his coffin by some interested person, or bribed person; else, what has become of it?—It could scarcely have been burnt at this season, because there were no fires in the house, save that in the kitchen, where there would have been too many witnesses. But if his will was in his pocket, and his clothes in the room, it was an easy matter to slip the deed into the coffin. Now, Andrew, will you assist me in making the search?"

"The deil a bit, Sir, I daurna; an' troth, I think your powerful reasons nae reasons at a','

"I have other reasons than these, Andrew, which I am not at liberty to tell."

"Then, if ye winna tell them, ye shall howk the dead out o' his grave yourself, for me. The truth is, that I hae a particular aversion at dead fo'k; but I wad venture gayen far for a secret like that.'

'What was your opinion of my father, Andrew?'

'He was a very honest, good natured simple man; but he had a fault—an' an unco bad ane, too.'

'A fault? What do you mean, Andrew—what was it?'

'O, it was an ill fault, sir. He was useless. He never had the power to do a good turn either to himself, or any other body.'

'Do you think my father will be in Heaven, Andrew?'

Eh!—Hem! I cou'dna say. It is rather a kittle question, Mr. Sholto, I hope he is, however; but wadna say ower far. Good night, sir. I wadna open the grave, an I war you. It will may be bring the law down on your head.'

"Stop, stop, Andrew, I cannot do without your assistance, so I must tell you every thing. You know my father was an honest and a truthful man while on earth, and would not have told a lie, with his knowledge. Now, my father has appeared to me, and told me in plain and direct terms, that my rights are lying in that grave."

"Mr. Sholto, I'm feared that your misfortunes have disarranged your mind—that's putten you a wee daft, as it war; or else you're telling me a fib, to induce me to assist you in an unlawful deed. Ye surely dinna pretend to say that your dead father really appeared to you in his bodily shape, and gae you this piece o' intelligence?"

"Again, and again in his bodily shape has he appeared to me, and told me this. I saw him as plainly as I see you, and heard his words as distinctly as I hear yours."

"Alas! I fear the mind has been wandering; but even suppose it has. I can hardly blame you for making the attempt, for even an ideal hint frae a parent beyond the grave, has an impression wi't. But they said your uncle was buried in an iron chest."

"So he was, but I have the keys of it; for though not the lineal heir, I was the nearest-of-kin, and the burial place is mine. So now, good Andrew, pray assist me; and if I succeed in procuring the rights to my uncle's property and riches, which you know should all have been mine, your reward shall be liberal."

"We'll do it in open day, then, an' I will assist you. The burial-ground is your ain, an' I dinna see how any body can hinder you to delve in it as muckle as you like; but as to assisting you in the howe o' the night, I fear my conscience wadna stand it."

"We will not be suffered to do it by day. The church officers would have us taken up for violating the sepulchres of the dead.—And, moreover, I want to have it done most secretly for fear of disappointment, for I have no doubt but that lord Archibald knows very well where the deed is deposited. And now I have all the mattocks prepared, so, dear Andrew, let us proceed."

After much hesitation, and bargaining for an yearly salary, Andrew consented, and the two fell to work about nine o'clock, on an October night. There was a tall iron railing round the cemetery, with pikes on the top as sharp as needles, and of this, Sholto had the key, which likewise opened the iron chest in which the coffin was deposited; for Sholto's mother was sister to the deceased, and retained her right in that, without being able to realize any thing beside. The two adventurers, therefore, weened themselves quite safe from any surprise; and Andrew, being well accustomed to work with pick and spade, wrought away strenuously and successfully, whilst Sholto could make him but little help. But during all the time, Andrew stipulated that Sholto himself was to search the coffin, for he said, that into contact with a dead man, at the howe o' the night, for the saul o' him he durst not come.

It was a laborious task, for the grave was deep, and until once the whole of the earth was cleared away, the lid of the iron chest could not be raised straight up so as to let the coffin out. They at last effected it: the lock was opened, and the lid set straight up, leaning against the side of the grave, and just while both their heads were down, as they were striving to unscrew the coffin lid, the corpse within gave three or four sharp angry taps at the head of the coffin right above the face.

"L——— sauf us! What was that?" cried Andrew.

"Was it not you?" returned the other.

"Na, It was na me,' rejoined the frighted menial, his whole frame and tongue becoming rigid with terror.

"Why, you ridiculous old bumpkin, do you mean to fright me away from the prize, now that it is so nearly attained; do not I know that it was you, and that it could be no one else?"

"As I live and breathe, and look up to Heaven, it was not me," said Andrew.

"Come, come, no more fooling. Begin and work—we shall be at our wit's end in a few seconds.

"I wish I were sure that I warna at mine, already. Come away—come away out o' this place, for the sake of Heaven!"

"Why, fool, how is it possible my uncle can be alive in that chest till now, with all that iron and earth above him? But, say that he were, would we not be the most hard-hearted and inexcusable sinners, were we to go away and not let him out?"

"Let him out! d'ye say? L———, an he war to rise out there even-now, I wad dee i' this spot. Maister Sholto—Maister Sholto! As I live an' breathe, (an' it's a' ane can ken,) I thought I heard him laughlin'!"

"Laughing?"

"Ay—smirkin' a kind o' suppressed laugh at me."

"I cannot comprehend this. On my soul, I believe I heard some living sounds. Fall on and work, I beseech you."

But Andrew had dropped his mattock into the grave, and working was over with him for that night. He, however, began to stoop and grope for his screwdriver, while Sholto fell to the coffin again with eager but unpractised hands. At this juncture, while Andrew's head was down, and Sholto fumbling about the lid, the raps on the coffin-lid were repeated, accompanied by these words, in an angry tone—

"Who's there? What do you want?"

Andrew roared out in bellowings so short, loud, and energetic, that they were enough to awaken the dead, and breasting up from the deep against the loose mould, it gave way with him, and he fell back flat into the grave. Rattle quoth the coffin, and that instant Andrew felt the weight of a giant above him, while a dead cold hand seized him by the throat, and a voice of terror uttered these ominous words close at his ear—

"You———villain, I have caught you!"

Andrew offered no resistance. He cried out as long as he had any voice, and when that failed him, he was passive, every joint of his body becoming as supple as a wet clout, and from thenceforward he was deprived of all sense of feeling, and knew not what the dead man was doing with him, whether he was dragging him into the coffin beside himself, or away to that dreadful place appointed for the habitation of wicked men; but, certes, he had a sort of half feeling that he was being dragged away to some place or other.

Andrew's next appearance must be taken from the description of others. It was in a sort of prison, or watchhouse, in which there was a dim light, and a number of hideous figures stalking to and fro, but to none of them would Andrew utter a word. It was in vain that they asked questions at him, for his mind was not there; and he only stared about him with looks so wild, that he made the motley community bray out in laughter. The first words that he said, and that was long after his admission, were, "Where is he himself;" meaning the devil, as some supposed, but perhaps with more probability the baron whom he had awakened from the dead, for he had supposed all that while that he was in hell.

Sholto was first examined, who stubbornly declined all explanation of his motives, and appeared in the deepest distress imaginable. But when Andrew was brought in before the judge, a most novel and ludicrous scene was enacted.—Andrew was still deranged in his mind, and so completely deprived of judgement, that he seemed to entertain no idea in what place he was, or who he was among. He fixed long and terrific looks on his conductors alternately, and then towards other parts of the chamber, and at last, when he was addressed by the judge's clerk, his looks turned in that direction; but there was no speculation in his eye—they were unstable and glaring, and, though looking with terrible eagerness, they beheld nothing distinctly, while to every question his answer was, "Eh? Aye. Where is he himself!

When they asked who he wanted, he said he wanted no body—he only wished to learn what was become of him.—This, after long winding about, turned out to be the late baron whom he was inquiring after; Andrew being impressed with the firm belief, that the old rascal had banged from the coffin in a great rage and seized him by the throat. When at last they brought Andrew to answer, his narration certainly was the most strange incoherent ever delivered in a court. It appears there had been no impression left on his mind, but the late scene of the grave, and the wonderful fact of the old Baron having been still alive. I shall insert a few of the questions and answers here, *verbatim*, for the amusement of the curious in legal *proceedings*.

"What was your motive for violating the sanctuary of the dead?'

"I had nae motive for't, sir—nan at a.' I gaed because Mr. Sholto ordered me to gang, an' sair, sair against my will."

"Then, of course, he would reveal to you what his motives were?"

"Aye; but let him speak for himself. He certainly had motives o' nae ordinary kind, now, when I think on't."

"Then, as an honest man, declare what these were.'

"There, sir ye hae touched me i' the quick, for an honest man I will be. Why then, sir, an your father's ghost had come back frae the dead, an' tauld you in plain terms that they had buried your brother alive, what would you have done?"

"Misbelieved the ghost, certainly, and left the dead to their repose. Or if I had opened the tomb, I would have done it at noonday, before witnesses."

'There would have been right, sir. Its the very thing I advised."

"But this is the most untangible inference of yours, Andrew; I have nothing from it.—Do you pretend to say and affirm, that Mr. Sholto's father appeared to him, and told him that the Baron was buried alive?"

"That he did! An' tauld him nae mair than the truth either, whilk I fand to my experience."

'Consider what you are saying, sir, and where you are saying it. You are raving, or beside yourself. You do not pretend to say, that you found the old gentleman alive below the earth till now?"

"That I do! We fand him alive wi' a vengeance, an' as mad as a March hare at being disturbit."

Here the court burst into laughter, and the judge said, "I can make nothing of this fellow, who seems quite beside himself. What hold can be laid on such asseverations as these? But as little can I divine for what purpose the tomb was violated.'

"D'ye no believe what I say, sir," cried Andrew, fiercely; "d'ye no believe that we fand the auld gentleman leevin? If ye dinna believe't, I'll swear't. We fand him leevin' an' though he was aye cross an' ill-natured a' his life, I never saw him as mad as he was yesterein. O, a perfect dragon! Rap, rap, on the inside o' the coffin lid! "Wha's there? What d'ye want wi' me d———d rascals? O, a perfect viper! He was an angry man afore, but death has put him clean mad. When he heard that I was trying to make my escape, he dang the coffin lid a' in flinters, bang'd up, an' got hand o' my fit, an' back he gart me come like a clout into the howe o' the grave. Then on aboon me he gets, swearin' like a trooper, an' wi' a hand as cauld as death he grippit me by the throapple, an' soon took the hale power out o' my body. Then he took me on his back an while, an' draggit me by the neck anither, for a hunder miles, till he brought me here; an' if ye dinna believe me, he is here some gate to answer for himself.'

At the incoherence of this story all the people stared at one another, convinced that Andrew was raving; till Lord Archibald requested the clerk to ask Andrew if he heard nothing anent a lost will, that was the cause of the grave having been opened.

"A will!" said Andrew, like one awakening out of a sleep. "What's your will, sir? What was I saying? I rather doubt my wits are gane a grazing the night, an' I wish ye wadna speir ony mair at me, for fear I be nae correct."

The judge acquiesced in the reasonableness of the demand and dismissed him. He and Sholto were remanded to prison, and being confined together, they were miserable comforters to each other. Mr. Sholto was in utter despair at the loss of the will, when, as he said, he was assured it was within his grasp; and as the grave gate and iron chest were all left wide open, and Lord Archibald manifestly knowing the circumstances of the case, his chance was forever lost, and he was left a beggar for life.

'O, dear Mr. Sholto, ye maunna lay it sae sair to heart,' said Andrew. 'It was may be a' delusion the gither. A ghaist's word's nae muckle to trust, for naebody kens whether he has had the information frae a good spirit or an evil ane, an' a' depends on that. Where was it you met the old gentleman?'

"I thought it was on the green at St. Andrew's and his look was so fraught with"———

"Ye thought it was on the green at St. Andrew's? And was it no there, then?'

"It was in a night vision that I saw and spoke with him, old fool."

"A night vision? Whew! I wadna gie a doit for't, man. Od, if I had kend it had been naething but a dream, ye should hae cuttit out my twa lugs ere I had engaged in it. If I war to tell you sic dreams as I hae had! A mere delusion and a whim of an excitated mind. An' then, for ought I ken, we'll baith be hanged for it."

"Hung for it! We have committed no delinquency whatever, and they cannot touch a hair of our heads, or a penny of our purses.—The whole is Lord Archibald's doing, whatchers and all, which might well convince you of the truth of my information."

"The hale of it is beyond my comprehension; but, maist of a' how the auld rascal should s'e I hae been leevin!' What think you o' that, Mr. Sholto? He maun surely hae been a deevil, for nae earthly creature could hae subsistit five minutes in sic circumstances.

"I cannot yet fathom the noises from the grave, but am convinced they could have been nothing supernatural. I was seized by three strong men outside the iron gate.

"Aye, but I was seized by the old baron himself. He split the coffin lid up through the middle, an' banged up in sic a rage, that I was nae mair in his hands than a rabbit atween the jaws of a fox."

This being a new piece of intelligence to Sholto, he listened with admiration, but at the same time laughed till the tears ran over his cheeks at the ludicrous conviction and seriousness of Andrew; so we shall leave them to reason out this important matter, and proceed to the other incidents of this eventful night.

Our shepherd has often lee'd terribly to us, but nothing to this." It is, nevertheless, beloved reader, literally true, and happened on this wise.

Lord Archibald knew that the late baron had made a will in favour of his sister's profligate son; but he knew also that will was not registered, and there was nothing but the bare deed itself that stood between him and the whole of the baron's disposable property. He had, therefore, studied every mean to get possession of that deed, and had brought things to a train by which he hoped to succeed, when all at once the baron was cut off suddenly by one of those paralytic shocks so common of late years, and died in the sixty fourth year of his age.

Lord Archibald had then no other resource than to send a female dependant of his, on Miss Aymers, on whose knavish acuteness he had full reliance—having experienced it to his cost—with a grand recommendation as a fit person for laying out and decorating the dead. Her services were readily accepted and the baron having died in his elbow chair; and Miss Aymers gotten her cue, she instantly got hold of the will and concealed it in her bosom. But Mr. Sholto's mother arriving with an official person, they locked the door, put seals on the bureau and drawers, and to read a warrant for searching every person present before one of them left the room. Thus circumstanced, Miss Aymer had no other shift than to slip the deed into the coffin, among the wood shavings with which it was filled. She hardly hoped to succeed, but so quick was her motion, and so natural and simple her demeanor, that no eye beheld her. The old lady being particularly jealous of her, as suspecting whence she came, stripped her naked, and searched her with her own hands, but found nothing.

Miss Aymers returned to her protector with the news of her success, but he lay on a bed of nettles till the funeral was over; and even then, though no will was found, and he fell heir to all the heritable property, he felt ill at ease, and set a private watch over the burial-place night and day, on pretence of some fears that his old relative's body might be exhumed.

A considerable time elapsed; and there having been no appearance of any person meddling with the tomb, Lord Archibald had given his watcher orders to discontinue his attendance on such a day; but before that day came, he was astonished on hearing that Sholto had been seen prying narrowly about the tomb, opening the iron door, surveying the grave, and then looking all about as if to discover some place of concealment; and finally, that he had conveyed mattocks by night and concealed them artfully within the iron railing.

Lord Archibald was then sure that all was not as it should be, and took his mistress severely to task for betraying his secret. She denied it, first with tears, and afterwards with rage, and they parted in the worst of terms; for he naturally supposed that no other could have divulged the secret but herself; and her infidelity cut him to the heart, and in particular, her having betrayed his guilt to such a low blackguard as he accounted his cousin Sholto to be.

The night following the discovery of the mattocks, Lord Archibald placed a watch of four men, all at equal distances around the tomb, with long speaking trumpets, with which they could whisper to one another; and the men had orders, if any attempt was made to exhume the body, that they were to suffer them to proceed until they came to the inner bear, or wooden coffin, but by no means to suffer the aggressors to open that, but to seize them and convey them to prison. The men executed their orders to a tittle; but not being able to see from behind the railing, the precise moment they came to the inner coffin, one of them crept in at the door, and round behind the heap of mould, where, setting by his head quite unperceived, he watched all their motions, and heard every word that passed. Then when they began to unscrew the coffin lid, from some waggish impulse he gave a sharp rap with his trumpet on the coffin; and afterwards as they were again beginning to proceed, he thrust the mouth of his trumpet as deep down into the grave at the head of the coffin as he could, and speaking from amongst the mould, he demanded, "Who's there? What do you want?"

This was too much even for the bold and determined heart of Sholto to stand, he sprang from the grave, and was instantly seized by three strong men, pinioned and conveyed to prison. Honest Andrew was seized lying in the depths of the grave as described, and knew nothing about Mr. Sholto's seizure, nor indeed about any thing save that he had been seized by the dead man, his old master, who had with a supernatural strength dragged him away to prison.

No sooner were the aggressors safely lodged in the jail, than Lord Archibald dispatched two watches to keep sigh to the open grave

till day, but neither to touch aught themselves or suffer the least intrusion. The men went well armed; but strange to say, at their very first entrance within the churchyard, they perceived something approaching them. The morning was excessively dark, but straight from the open grave there ascended a tall, pale, ghost like figure, covered with pale light, and from which issued a smell of Brimstone perfectly suffocating. The men's senses were totally benumbed. In language quite inarticulate, they challenged it, charging it to stop and speak, but it came gliding on towards them. They fired a pistol at it, but it came gliding on. They could stand it no longer, but turning, they fled with precipitation—the ghost pursuing them till they took refuge in a tavern. After fortifying their hearts well with spirits, and loading their pistols anew, they sallied forth once more before the break of day, but saw nothing; and before the sunrising, great numbers of the citizens had arrived, the word having spread overnight from the council-chamber, or rather the watch-house. But the two guards suffered no person to come within the iron railings, until the arrival of Lord Archibald with the church officers, and other official people; when, to the utter consternation of all who had heard Andrew's extraordinary narrative before the judge of the night, it was found that the lid of the coffin was splintered in two, lying loose above, and the corpse up and away, grave clothes and altogether. There was nothing left but the wood shavings, and a part of them were lying in the line from the grave to the gate, which the dead man had shaken from him in his struggle with Andrew. So the multitude said and so they thought, for what else could they think, as the watchman who deceived Andrew, and seized him in the grave, thought proper to keep his experiment a secret in order to frighten and astonish the people the more. Indeed, there was none that made a greater stir about it than himself. In consequence of all this, the bruit got abroad that Mr. Sholto Douglas and his humble friend, Andrew Cranston, had gone forth by night to take the body of the late baron from the tomb, in order to ask him some questions about a will, they having had intimation that he was buried alive; but that, on their opening up his snug iron chest, he got into such a rage that he cursed and swore at them; and when they would not desist, he split the coffin with his fist, sprung out and seized Andrew by the throat, gruffling him in the grave. That he then took him away, and pushed him into the watchhouse, where he left him to justice, and ran off and hid himself, for fear that they might bury him alive again.

Andrew made oath to the truth of this, so it could not be contradicted. Philosophers winked and shook their heads; tradesmen, at first hearing it, scratched their elbows, hotched and laughed; but, by degrees, as the facts came out, one by one, the pupils of their eyes were enlarged, and they generally exclaimed that the like of it was never heard of in any land. Such was the story that got abroad, and has continued as a traditionary story to this day; and it is so good a story, and so perfectly ridiculous, that it is a pity to either add to or diminish it. But we story-tellers, in our eagerness to trace the real course of natural events, often spoil the story, both to ourselves and others. And as I know more about it, I am obliged to tell the truth.

In the mean time, Lord Archibald was chagrined, beyond measure, at the loss of the will, not doubting that it was fallen into the hands of his opponent; for though it was manifest that he and Andrew had not got it, yet who else could have removed it, as well as the body, save some one in his interest? He soon began to suspect Miss Aymers, the only person alive possessed of the secret; and grievously did he repent his accusation of her, and the parting with her on such bad terms, knowing that the revenge of an insulted mistress was beyond calculation. The first thing, therefore, that he did, was to go and implore her forgiveness, and a renewal of their former confidence; but she spurned him from her in the highest disdain, refusing all intercourse with him forever.

This being the last blow to Lord Archibald's hopes of retaining either the estate or his reputation, he waited on Mr. Sholto, and astonished him by a proposal to halve his uncle's estate with him, stating that his conscience had checked him for keeping possession of the whole, being convinced that his late uncle had intended leaving him a part. Sholto expressed the utmost gratitude for his relation's generous resolve, saying he never thought to be so much beholden to man. But Sholto was still more astonished when he insisted on the transfer being made immediately, and the residue being secured to himself, by the signature of Sholto, the nearest blood relation of the deceased.

Sholto could not understand this, but made no objections to the arrangement. However, men of business could not be had on the instant, and the transaction was postponed to a future day. The estate was parted by arbiters, and every thing was arranged for the final transaction to the satisfaction of all parties; when one morning, just as Sholto was setting out for the ratification of the treaty, a modest sly looking man called, and requested to speak with Mr. Sholto before he went away. "Well, what is it sir? A message from Mr. Maringer, I suppose?"

"No, sir, it is a message from a very different personage. Pray, do you know what has become of your uncle, the Baron?"

"What do you mean by such a question? Why, that he died and was buried, and that his body was nefariously and most unaccountably taken from the tomb."

"Are you sure of that, sir?"

"As sure as ocular demonstration and reason can make me."

"Well, sir, I have only to tell you, that you are mistaken. Is it not possible, that the dead can live again?"

"I am at the resurrection, but not till then. I know that the souls of the dead live in unknown and unexplored regions, but the body of my uncle saw corruption, and cannot live again till the last day."

"Well, sir, I understand there is something that you should have had of him, and of which you have been deprived, not through any intention of his. What will you give me, and I will instantly bring you to the speech of him?"

"Stranger, you are either mocking me, or you are mad. I would not go to the speech of him to be King of the realm. Would you make another Saul of me, and take me to speak to dæmons in human shape?"

"I am quite serious Mr. Sholto, for a proper remuneration I will take you to the speech of him; and, moreover, I will ensure to you the document from his own hand, that will ensure your right and title to the whole of his estate, heritable and personal."

"No, no, I will have nothing to do with either you or him. I will venture upon no experiment so revolting. Bring me the document yourself, and your reward shall be liberal. Then I shall believe you, but at present your proposal is to me incomprehensible."

"I again assure you, that I am perfectly serious. And as no man alive can procure you that document save myself, give me a bond on his estate for five thousand pounds, and the will shall be yours. Only you are to come or send, and receive it from his hand, and see him once more face to face. Some word may accompany it, which is unmeet for me to hear. I pray you go. It is requisite you should. Only I must have a bond of you for five thousand pounds, and the property is yours."

"Why that I would not grude, for I have this day to sign away five times that sum to secure the rest. Take my man with you. Bring me the will, and your request shall be granted." He rang the bell, and Andrew entered. "Andrew, this gentleman knows, it appears, where my dead uncle is lying concealed. He wants to send the will, and some particular word to me. Will you be so good as to go with the man and fetch both?"

"Gang yourself, Mr. Sholto; for me, I wadna gang for the hale warld. The moment that he clappit his een on me, he wad flee at my thrapple, an' doun wi'me, an' than take me by the neck ower his shouther, an' aff to the watch house prison wi'me; I kend aye he was up an leevin. But his noun surely be an unearthly unnatural kink of life. Where is the auld villiem?"

"Where God will. Go with me, and you shall see him, and receive the deed signed and sealed from his own hand. It is a pity to throw away such a fortune through mere cowardice."

"It is that. Shall I meet him in fair daylight, and in company?"

"I shall go with you, if you desire it; no other way."

"Aye, ye maun hae another ane, for he has mair nor the strength o' twa men sin' he dee'd. Let me ha two stout fellows wi' me, an' I'll venture, for my master's sake an' my ain. I never was frightit in the open daylight yet."

Away went Andrew on his perilous expedition, while Sholto kept out of the way, and did not go to ratify the grievous bargain with Lord Archibald, until he saw what would be the issue of this mad adventure. One messenger arrived after another for him, and he was nowhere to be found. And although he suspected the stranger's message to be all a trick, in order to play off some foolery upon him, for which reason he kept aloof, yet at times there was a seriousness in the young man's manner, that left an impression of his sincerity.

In the course of two hours Andrew returned, so changed in every feature, that no person could have known him. His eyes were open, and would not wink, and his mouth wide open, while the power to shut it remained not with him. But he held the will firm grasped in his hand, signed and sealed, and all correct. He was supported by the stranger, who also appeared greatly agitated. Sholto signed the bond cheerfully, which was in due time honored—took possession of the baron's whole property without opposition, and lord Archibald retired to Switzerland.

But now for the unparrelleled recovery of this famous document; and though there never was a more lying-like story than the one told by Andrew Cranston, he yet brought substantial proofs with him of its correctness.—And it is believed that, barring a little exaggeration of his own, it is mostly conformable to truth. We must have the relation in Andrew's own words.

"We had nae sooner left our house, than the chap turn'd thoughtfu' an' gae ower speaking, an' I jealoused he was turnin' frightit, an' that some awfu' an' tremendous encounter lay afore us. Still it was day-light, an' I thought it couldna be waur that time than it had been afore in the grave; sae on I ventured. We ca'd at a doctor o' physic's shop for an assistant. The lad was sweer to gang, an' made many objections that I couldna hear; but I thought I heard them speak about 'blinding his een,' sae I laid my lugs i' my neck an' said naething. Weel, on, on, on we gangs, till we came forneent the head o' the Kirk Wynd, when the chap turns to me wi' a pale face an' a quivering lip, an' he says to me,—'Andrew Cranston,' says he, "ye maun allow us to tie up your een' here, (eyes I believe he ca'd them, but that that's a' ane.) 'What for that, an' it be your will, sir,' says I. 'Why, the poor old baron has got such a fright at being buried alive,' said he, 'that no other impression haunts his spirit but that of being buried alive again. And if you were to find out the place of his concealment it would put him so mad, that all attempts to recover the will would prove ineffectual.'

"He's a queer chap,' said I, 'for a madder man I never saw than he was when wakened out o' the grave, an' wha wad think he wad be sae terrified to gang into it again!—Gudeness guide us, is he just like other leevin' mortal men, after lying sae lang i' the grave?'

"Why, he is both a living man and a dead man, Andrew; or rather, he is neither a living man nor a dead one, but something between them. You have a strange sight to see—a dead body inhabited by a living spirit."

"I danna care suppose ye do tie up my een,' says I, 'an' be sure ye dinna tak the bandage off again till we come back to this hut, or else I will find out the place where he is.' Accordingly, they tied up my een that I coudna see a stime, an' we turns hereaway and thereaway, I kendna where, till at length ae lock gangs wi' a great jangle, an' then another lock gangs wi' a great jangle, an' then I began to find a damp dead smell. Waur than a grave. Mercy on us! where are we gaun now, thinks I to myself, and began rather to draw back. 'I'll not gang ane other step,' says I, 'till I see where I am.'

"It was an unlucky saying, for that moment the rascal slipped the bandage off my een, an' where I was I never ken to this day, an' never will ken till the day of judgment.—There were dead skeletons standing a' around me, wi' no ae pickin' o' flesh on their bones. Their een were a' out, an naething but holes where their noses an' mouths should hae been. My flesh turned cauld, and my blood fruse in my heart, an' I hadna power to advance a step. "Come on, come on, Andrew,' says the chap, for there was nane but ane wi' me then. Come on. See, he's up here."

"I lookit as weel as I was able, an' there in truth I saw the Baron at the upper end of that frightsome place, standing a fearsome sight indeed. He had a white winding-sheet about him, and his face was as white as the sheet.—Een lips, an' checks, were a' o' the same dead wan colour. He was still nothing but a corpse—a cauld, lifeless corpse—but yet he held up the will in his right hand, and began a speaking to me in a dead man's voice. My heart could stand nae mair. The chap pushed me forret—and I shot backward—till seeing that I was coming in contac wi' this miraculous leevin' corpse—I faintit—faintit clean away; but I heard aye his awsome voice soundin' i' the lugs o' my soul, though my body was nae better nor that of a dead man.

"Weel I can tell you nae mair; for when I came to myself, I was lying in another house, an' some doctors standin' round me wi' their lances an' knives in their hands, glowrin' like chaps catched in an ill-turn; an' I'am aye convinced to this day, that they were either gaun to mak' a skeleton o' me, or a leavin' corpse. However, I brought hame the will safe in my neive, that has made my master a man. I bought it dear first an' last, but I hae nae reason to rue what I did.'

Now this story is true, but again needs explanation. But is it not a pity to explain away so good and so ridiculous a story, which was most solemnly believed by the principal actor? All that I choose to tell you is this: The young man who received the £5000 was a surgeon and apothecary; the betrothed sweetheart, and shortly afterwards the husband of Miss Sally Aymers, who, it will be remembered, was an offended girl of great shrewdness and activity. This is the main cue to the story; and after this if any gentleman in Britain or her colonies (I except Ireland) will explain to me perfectly, how every circumstance was effected, I shall be in his debt for the best bowl of whisky-toddy ever was drunk. And if any lady do it, I shall be in hers for a song.

PENITENTIARY REPORT.

Grand Jury Room, October 22d, 1831.

The committee appointed by the court to visit the Penitentiary, respectfully represent that the duty has been performed by them.

They have great pleasure in bearing their testimony to the general order and discipline of that Institution, but particularly select as a subject of commendation the Hospital department. In no institution of the like kind, can this branch of economy be more perfect.

The accompanying reports will shew the distinctions of the convicts, and the manner in which they are employed.

The committee will not omit this occasion of expressing their approbation of the skill and management of Mr. Joseph Owens, the keeper.

ROBERT FURVIANCE, Foreman.
BALTZER SCHAFFER,
FREDK SHAFFER,
JAMES B STANSBURY,
JOS. ROBINSON,
WM. ROSE,
WM. LOWRY.

Report to the Grand Jury of the city of Baltimore of the number of prisoners confined in the Maryland Penitentiary, and of their various employments.

MALES.	
Weaving, Warping, &c	197
Dyeing	9
Sawing Marble	36
Coopering	18
Cordwaining	10
At Carpenters' work	7
Smithing	2
Tailoring	4
Cooking and Baking	8
At House work	9
Writing	1
Sick and Invalid	15—316
FEMALES.	
Carding and Spinning	26
Spooling	5
Knitting	6
Binding Shoes	2
Sewing	3
Doubling and Reeling Yarn	1
Washing	9
At house work	6
Sick and Invalid	2—60
Total	376

Respectfully submitted,
JOS. OWENS, Keeper.

Test, WM. H. MEDCALF, Clerk of Baltimore City Court.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States, commenced its session yesterday, in the City of Frederick, in this State.

Gen. W. Hubbell, Esq. American Consul at Manilla, died at that place, very suddenly, on the third of May.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 3, 1831.

COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE WESTERN SHORE.

The adjourned June Term of the Court of Appeals will commence its session on Monday next, the 7th inst, when the cases on the Docket will be resumed in regular order, with the exception of those from Frederick county, which will be taken up on the third Monday of the sitting.

The regular Term of the Court will commence on the first Monday in December next.

COMMUNICATED.

BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS RAIL ROAD.

We deem it advisable to adopt this method of apprizing all persons interested, that an application will be made at the ensuing session of the Legislature, for a charter to construct a Rail Road between Baltimore and Annapolis, as the following memorial will sufficiently demonstrate:

To the Honourable the General Assembly of Maryland.

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Maryland, respectfully represents, that your memorialists are desirous of obtaining from your Honourable Body, a charter for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road between Baltimore and Annapolis. Your memorialists further represent, that often, during the greater portion of the winter season, the navigation to the former city is obstructed by ice—In consequence of which, the shipping destined for that harbour has to make Annapolis the port of entry, to the great inconvenience of the Baltimore Merchants, for the want of a land carriage for their merchandise. Independent of this circumstance, and numerous others that might, were it requisite, be stated, way-faring persons are compelled, in travelling from one city to the other, to encounter a road, at that time, in many respects, almost impassable. All which may be obviated by a Rail Road. Your memorialists, therefore pray your Honourable Body to grant them a charter of incorporation, with similar immunities to those contained in other Rail Road charters granted by the Legislature of Maryland. And your memorialists, will ever, and so forth.

Signatures have already been obtained from several of the proprietors of the soil situate on the route of the contemplated Rail Road, and we shall be happy to obtain the assent of those who have not yet subscribed.—A line from them, signifying their approval, addressed to JAMES F. BRICE, Annapolis, will be acknowledged.

☞ The Editor of the Maryland Republican, (Annap.) and the Editors of the respective Baltimore papers, will confer a favour by giving the above an insertion.

COMMUNICATED.

A meeting of the Annapolis Temperance Society was held in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening the 20th of October, at which S Ridout Esq. was called to preside, and Dr. J. Ridout to act as Secretary.

The religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard of the Episcopal, and the Rev. Mr. Guest of the Methodist Churches. The report of the Executive committee, an abstract of which will be found below, was read and adopted. After which an address was delivered to a large and respectable auditory by Alexander Randall Esq. On the conclusion of the address, it was unanimously resolved, "That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Randall for the able and interesting address delivered on this occasion." It is the intention of the committee to endeavour to obtain some portions at least of this address for publication.

The report which the Executive Committee of the Annapolis Temperance Society, delivered at their last general meeting in April, presents so comprehensive a view of the origin and nature of Temperance Societies, together with all the facts connected with them, that it is scarcely deemed necessary to do more on the present occasion than refer those who are desirous of information on the subject, to the various details of that report, and to reiterate the arguments therein adduced, as sufficient to persuade every friend of social order to unite with us, by their exertions, to banish the evil of intemperance from our land. We are, however, so prone to listless indifference in regard to subjects of a religious or moral character, that altho' of vital importance to our happiness, and familiar to our minds, they soon fall into oblivion, unless frequently revived, and brought to our consideration. Under these impressions your committee present the following brief report. They have the satisfaction of informing you, that the good cause which so deeply interests all of us, continues to prosper within the little circle of their superintendance, it rises in public estimation, and derives strength by the accession of new members, while those on the primary list, with but few exceptions, remain steady to their temperance engagements. Thus the moral aspect of our city has evidently improved; ardent spirits are no longer indispensable at our elections which are of course more peaceably conducted; the practice of offering them to guests in the circles of fashionable life, has ceased to be so general as it was, and the opinions of the principal merchants in town, who deal in that article, as well as the ordinary keepers, warrant us in saying, that the sales of spirituous liquors have diminished at least one third in the course of the last twelve months. We have the pleasure also to inform you, that a county society was organized at the last session of the County, on the plan of total abstinence, whose [illegible] of respectable citizens [illegible] Their gentlemen, [illegible] of the county, will [illegible] influence through their respective neighborhoods, and new associations may in consequence be expected to arise in every quarter. By the exertions and public addresses of some of our own members, Societies have been formed in the vicinity of Annapolis, and instances could be adduced of their beneficial effects on certain individuals who by frequent indulgence in the use of ardent spirits, were rapidly falling into habitual intoxication, but being aroused to a sense of their danger by the zealous admonitions of these gentlemen, and the power of conscience, they have joined Temperance Societies, and evinced a disposition to become members of the church. Your committee, having requested the ministers of the Gospel in this city to address his coloured inhabitants on the subject of Temperance, an address was delivered by one of them, and a Society was formed, which now consists of more than forty members. It is part of the philanthropist to feel an interest in every portion of the human family, and when we advert to our relative situation to this class of our population, it certainly becomes our duty to endeavour to ameliorate their condition, and we must necessarily, as christians, derive pleasure from their moral improvement.

[The report then proceeds with stating the beneficial results of Temperance Societies, as made known by the late Annual report of the American Temperance Society, but as it is intended to make interesting extracts from this report hereafter, it is deemed unnecessary to advert to them at present.]

"We now return to our own Society, and confess that the picture presented, though correct in its colouring, has a few shades which our duty constrains us to bring to light. It could never have been imagined by the most sanguine advocates of the Temperance cause, that the mere signing the articles of association would operate as a talisman to convert the confirmed sot to entire sobriety; the views of the Society were principally directed to the rising generation, and their efforts were intended to preserve *them* from the poisonous draught—a hope also was entertained, that those who *occasionally* indulged in intoxication, might possibly be reclaimed, and thus saved from absolute degradation; and we trust that these expectations will be realized. But as was before stated, some have forfeited their pledge, and are no longer members of our Society—A hope is, however, indulged, that they will see their error and return to the good and safe path from which they have wandered. We regret also that there are still many respectable individuals of both sexes who do not concur in our views, whether governed by their old notions of hospitality, or the opinion that the moderate use of ardent spirits is salutary, they continue to use them, and offer them to others. That the most temperate use of distilled liquors is unfavourable to health, they have the opinion of some of the most eminent physicians in this country and in Europe; and if the statement of a distinguished writer be correct, that "the temperate drinkers are the chief agents in promoting and perpetuating drunkenness," then these temperate and respectable men are assuming a most awful responsibility. We would beg leave to offer a word of gentle admonition to the fair sex, who altho' they do not use it themselves, feel no hesitation in offering ardent spirits to others, and enquire whether the volume with which we trust they are generally conversant, does not utter an awful denunciation against those who cause their brother to offend! And they may be assured, that the addition of a portion of moral courage to their other virtues, would elevate them a grade higher in the road to perfection. We would also make another remark, tho' we trust unnecessary to the generality of our members, viz: that the pledge to drink no ardent spirits, nor offer them to others, *except in cases of sickness*, never can authorize a member to have recourse to drams of any description, whenever he may labour under imaginary or even *real* disease, without the advice of his physician.

As a measure calculated to increase the number of our members, your committee beg leave to suggest the propriety of causing a copy of our Constitution, with our first report, to be presented to every family in the city. A similar plan has been adopted by the Temperance Society of New York, and the most favourable results are anticipated from it. Another highly useful measure will be the more extensive circulation of the "Journal of Humanity," a work which we hold in great estimation, and strongly recommend to the perusal of all our members, and would urge them to use their influence to make it more generally known and read.

In conclusion, we will merely add, that our Society, which was organized less than 12 months ago, now comprises 250 members.

In pursuance of the suggestion offered by the committee, the following resolution was adopted by the Society.

Resolved, That the executive committee be requested to carry into effect that part of the Report which relates to the special and personal invitation to be given to every inhabitant of this city to join this Association.

OHIO ELECTION.

It is yet uncertain which party has a majority in the Legislature of Ohio. There have been several losses in Jackson Counties, occasioned by a multiplicity of Candidates, or by the extreme thinness of the vote. On the other hand there have been gains to the same party in the Northern part of the State, from where the majority for Adams in 1828, was very large. The precise result however, is yet unascertained. Last year the opposition majority on joint ballot was *three* or *four* votes.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

All the Counties have been heard from excepting Ware. The majority for Lumpkin will be about [illegible].—The Macon Messenger says that the Troup party will have a larger majority in the Legislature than they had last year.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS IN HUDSON.

We learn that a most unaccountable excitement, leading to acts of violence and the disturbance of public worship, has existed in Hudson, in this State, for some days past. The facts, as far as we have learned them, are these:—The Rev. John N. Maffit of the New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been preaching for a few weeks in that city; an awakening has followed his labours, and the number of hopeful conversions, [illegible] before last, was estimated at about thirty. [illegible] proceeded on quietly until Wednesday evening of last week, when a large mob surrounded the Church, with intentions evidently hostile to the Rev. Mr. Maffit.—His friends we understand, saved him from violence with much personal hazard. The next day the city was in much commotion, and the authorities expressed their fears that they should not be able to protect the Rev. gentleman from harm. He, however, persevered and preached in the evening; but the house was surrounded by thousands, the meeting interrupted, and he was attended to his house by a strong guard of gentlemen who volunteered to protect him from the exasperated and passion-tossed multitude.

We learn, however, that the tumult has subsided. It is a fact highly honourable to that city, that the Mayor, the Recorder, and other distinguished individuals, exerted themselves to the extent of their power in restoring order. [Badger's Weekly Messenger.

OBITUARY.

Died, on the 21st inst at the residence of her father, Colonel Joseph Harris, in St. Mary's county, after ten days illness, Miss JANE HARRIS, aged 17 years. She was perfectly sensible of the approach of death, and submitted to her fate with christian resignation. Her father and relatives are consoled in their distress by the belief that their temporary loss is her eternal gain, for Heaven surely must be the reward of her many virtues.

IN CHANCERY.

October 31st, 1831.

John Hoffman and Peter Hoffman, junior,
vs
Joseph Walker, and others.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Bennet Walker, deceased, for the payment of the complainants claims, and for general relief. The bill states, that the said Bennet Walker was in his lifetime for many years engaged as partner and joint dealer in trade and commerce with a certain James Walker, and that the said Bennet and James carried on their business under the name, style and firm of Bennet and James Walker. That the said Bennet and James became indebted to the complainant, John Hoffman, and a certain Peter Hoffman, *(who is since deceased, and whom the said John Hoffman hath survived.)* with whom the said John Hoffman was for many years in partnership under the name, style and firm, of Peter Hoffman and Son, in the sum of *nine hundred and fifty-four* pounds seventeen shillings and ten pence, and on the twenty seventh day of June eighteen hundred and eight, executed their promissory note, signed by one of them in their copartnership name, style and firm, of Bennet and James Walker, and thereby promised to pay to the said Peter and John by the name, style and firm, of Peter Hoffman and Son, or order, on demand, the aforesaid *sum of money*—That the said sum of money not being paid, the complainant John Hoffman, as surviving partner of the said Peter, instituted suit thereon in Saint-Mary's county court, against the said Bennet and James Walker, (pending which the said Bennet died,) in which, such proceedings were had that at June term 1820, of the court of appeals, the said John Hoffman recovered a judgment against the said James Walker, for the sum of nine hundred and fifty-four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence current money, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June 1808, and eighteen dollars and seventy-four and a third cents, costs—That the said James Walker having failed to satisfy the said judgment, the said John Hoffman instituted suit in Saint-Mary's county court, on the appeal bond of the said James Walker, in which were such proceedings, that at June term 1824, of said court of appeals, the complainant John Hoffman recovered another judgment against the said James Walker for nine hundred and fifty-four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence, with interest from the twenty-seventh day of June eighteen hundred and eight, eighteen dollars, seventy-four and a third cents costs, and twenty-eight dollars and two cents costs.—The bill further states, that the said Bennet and James Walker, in the lifetime of the said Bennet, became indebted to the complainant Peter Hoffman, junior, in the sum of one thousand and eighty-five dollars and nineteen cents—That the said James Walker, after the death of said Bennet Walker, the said sum of money continuing due, executed to the complainant Peter Hoffman, junior, three several promissory notes, each bearing date on the first day of March eighteen hundred and thirteen, and signed by the said James Walker, surviving partner of Bennet Walker, one payable sixty days after date for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, one payable ninety days after date for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy-six cents, and the other for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents, payable one hundred and twenty days after date—That the said James Walker having failed to pay said notes, the said Peter Hoffman instituted three several suits in Saint Mary's county court, against the said James Walker, in which such proceedings were had, that at June term 1820, of the said court of appeals, the complainant Peter Hoffman, recovered three several judgments against the said James Walker, one for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the first day of May eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, another for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the first day of June eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and the third for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the first day of July eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty eight and two third cents costs—That the said James Walker failing to satisfy the said judgments, the complainant Peter Hoffman instituted suits in Saint-Mary's county court, on the appeal bonds of said James Walker, in which were such proceedings that at June term 1824, of the said court of appeals, the said Peter Hoffman recovered three other judgments against the said James Walker, one for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy six cents, with interest from the first day of May eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and twenty seven dollars and forty two cents costs, one for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the *first day of June eighteen hundred and thirteen*, seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and twenty-seven dollars and forty two cents costs, and the other for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy six cents, with interest from the first day of July eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and twenty seven dollars and forty-two cents costs. The bill further states, that the complainants have endeavoured by process of execution to enforce the payment of the amounts due on their respective judgments, but have not been able to obtain satisfaction thereof from the said James Walker—That no part of the said judgment has been paid; but that the same are still due to the complainants respectively. The bill further states, that Gustavus Brown obtained letters of administration from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, on the personal estate of the said James Walker—That the personal and real estate of the said James Walker will be exhausted in the payment of the claims of his creditors, and that there will be large balances due to the complainants, after crediting their claims, with their dividends of the said James Walker's assets. The bill also states, that the said Bennet Walker left no personal estate, that there has been no administration on his estate, although he has been dead many years—That the said Bennet Walker left a large real estate, consisting of several small tracts of land lying in Saint-Mary's county, and containing about twelve hundred and seventy-two acres, particularly described in the bill—That James Walker elected to take the said land at the valuation of the commissioners appointed to divide the same—That the said James Walker did not in his lifetime pay, nor has the said Gustavus Brown, administrator of the said Jas. Walker, since his death, paid to the other heirs of the said Bennet Walker, their respective proportions of the said valuation money—That the said Bennet Walker died intestate, leaving the said James Walker, Joseph Walker, Anne Walker, Gustavus Brown and Harriet his wife, Leopold Mudd and Mary A. his wife, John Neal and Mary his wife, and Eleanor Walker, his heirs and legal representatives—That the said James Walker is dead intestate, leaving Mary Lucinda Walker and Thos. Walker, his heirs at law. The complainants, among other papers, exhibit with their bill certified copies of the promissory notes above mentioned, and allege that the originals were destroyed by the late conflagration of the court house of Saint Mary's county. The bill also states, that the defendant Joseph Walker, resides out of the state of Maryland, in some other of the United States of America.

It is thereupon, this 31st day of October 1831, adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, before the last day of November next, give notice to the absent defendant, of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the last day February next, to shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
Nov. 3. 1831.

IN CHANCERY.

October 31st, 1831.

John Hoffman and Peter Hoffman,
vs.
Gustavus Brown. Adm'r. of James Walker, Mary Lucinda Walker, Thomas Walker, Anne Walker, Gustavus Brown and Harriet his Wife, Leopold Mudd and Mary A. his wife, Eleanor Walker, John Neal and Mary his wife, John Leigh and Joseph Walker.

THE object of the Bill in this case is to obtain a Decree for the sale of the real estate of James Walker, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased, to satisfy the claims of the complainants, and the other creditors of the said James Walker, and for general relief.

The Bill states that at June Term, 1820, of the Court of Appeals, the complainant, John Hoffman, recovered a judgment against the said James Walker, surviving partner of Bennet Walker, for the sum of nine hundred and fifty four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence, with interest from the 27th day of June, 1808, and seven dollars and thirty-three and a third cents costs and costs. That the said James Walker, failing to satisfy the said judgment, the said John Hoffman instituted suit upon his appeal bond, and at June term, 1824, of the said Court of Appeals, recovered another judgment against the said James Walker, for nine hundred and fifty-four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence, and eighteen dollars and seventy-four cents costs, and twenty eight dollars and twenty-two cents, costs.—That the complainant Peter Hoffman, at June Term, 1820, of the said Court of Appeals, recovered three several judgments against the said James Walker, the first for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy six cents, with interest from the first day of May eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, another for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy six cents, with interest from the first day of June, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and the third for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs—That the said James Walker failing to satisfy the said judgments, the said Peter Hoffman instituted suits on his appeal bonds, and at June Term 1824 of said court of appeals, recovered three other judgments against the said James Walker, one for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the first day of May, eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty eight and two third cents costs, and twenty seven dollars and forty two cents costs, another for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the first day of June eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and twenty seven dollars and forty-two cents costs, and the third for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and twenty-seven dollars and forty-two cents costs.

The bill further states, that no part of the sums of money due on said judgment has been paid—That the said James Walker was in his lifetime seized in fee simple of a parcel of land called "Greenbrier," lying in St. Mary's county, and containing two hundred and twenty acres, which he sold to the defendant John Leigh after the rendition of the original judgment in favour of the complainants in St. Mary's county court, and the complainants charge that they respectively have a lien on the said land for the amount of their several judgments. The bill further states, that the said Bennet Walker, the brother of the said James Walker, having died in the lifetime of the said James Walker, seized in fee simple of several parcels of land particularly described in the bill, containing about one thousand seventy two and an half acres, the said James Walker as the eldest heir, elected to take the same at the valuation of the Commissioners appointed to divide the same, and gave bond to secure the payment of the shares of said valuation money, to which the other heirs of said Bennet Walker were respectively entitled. The bill charges, that the said James Walker paid to the other heirs of said Bennet Walker their respective proportions of said valuation. The bill further states, that the said James Walker left the defendants Mary Lucinda Walker, and Thomas Walker, his heirs at law, and that the defendants Ann Walker, Gustavus Brown and Harriet his wife, Leopold Mudd and Mary A. his wife, John Neal and Mary his wife, Eleanor Walker and Joseph Walker, are the heirs at law of Bennet Walker—That Gustavus Brown, administered on the personal estate of James Walker, and that said personal estate will not be sufficient to pay the debts of said James Walker—That the said Joseph resides out of the State of Maryland in some other of the United States of America. It is thereupon this 31st day of October 1831, by Theodorick Bland, Chancellor, adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, before the last day of November next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the last day of February next, to shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS Reg. Cur. Can.
November 3

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the subscriber's farm about the middle of August last, a red Heifer with a white stripe across the back, and no perceivable mark, supposed to be two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE NICHOLS.

Nov. 3.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,
PHILIP AUGUSTUS, 2 vols.
THE KING'S SECRET, 2 vols.
SEAWARD'S NARRATIVE, 3 vols.
THE DUTCHMAN'S FIRESIDE, 2 vols.
SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY,
Mair's Introduction,
Clarke's Corderius,
Ross' Latin Grammar.
Oct. 27.

DUBOIS'S
LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,
(Church-Street—Annapolis.)

ODD & EVEN. MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 9, for 1831. To be drawn in Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY the 30th of November.

Half Tickets $1 Quarters 50 Cents

SCHEME:

1	prize of	6,000	is	6,000
2	of	1,000	is	2,000
2	of	500	is	1,000
2	of	300	is	600
2	of	200	is	400
4	of	100	is	400
5	of	50	is	250
10	of	20	is	200
20	of	10	is	200
100	of	5	is	500
150	of	3	is	450
10,000	of	2	is	20,000

10,299 Prizes $32,000

☞N. B.—Uncurrent Money, bought at moderate Discount. E. D.

Nov. 3.

POSTSCRIPT.

Late from Europe.

DISASTROUS NEWS—FALL OF WARSAW.

From the New York Courier of Oct. 31.

By the British ship Arkwright, which arrived last evening, from Dundee on the 24th September, we have been able to obtain from a passenger the only late paper on board—the Dundee Courier of the 20th—which contains the disastrous intelligence we give below of the surrender of Warsaw to the Russians. The captain of the Arkwright states, that when he left Dundee he had in his possession three London papers which contained a confirmation of the event, but he gave them away at the Orkney Islands, where he touched with his vessel.

From the Dundee Courier of the 20th Sept.

FALL OF WARSAW.

The capital has at length fallen. After two days of sanguinary fighting the town surrendered by capitulation, and the Russians entered Praga.

The following communication is from the office of the London Times of the 17th.

"Official intelligence was received at Berlin, on the 11th inst. of the capitulation of the city of Warsaw on the 7th, at six o'clock, P. M. after two days bloody fighting in the neighbourhood, during which the Russians carried by assault all the entrenchments which had been raised to protect the city.

"The Polish army, followed by the Diet, and the members of the government, retired through Praga, on the night of the 7th, and early on the 8th the Russian army entered, maintaining perfect order—person and property were respected.

"The Poles were retiring upon Modlin and *Plock*, where it is supposed they would make an effort to maintain themselves."

Such is the substance of this fatal intelligence. It is still said that the Poles will maintain the struggle. But the loss of their capital is a fearful blow, and may, we fear, prove fatal to their cause.

City, 12 o'clock.—The most unwelcome news for some time past is announced this morning—the capitulation of Warsaw, after two days fighting in its environs, with the storming of the Polish entrenchments by the Russians. The fate of the brave but unfortunate Poles, is in general deplored throughout the city; some faint hopes are expected from the Polish army, who have made good their retreat towards Plock; no doubt the Emperor of Russia will grant them favourable terms, which they must accept as their point d'appui. Warsaw, is lost—we must now look to Paris and the French nation, how they will receive the sad catastrophe, and the effect it will have on the ministers of the King of the French; it will no doubt cause a great sensation throughout France; but it is too late—the die is cast. In the stock exchange they do not give implicit credit to the fall of Warsaw, and we wish it was in our power to contradict it. Up to the present time it has not had much effect on the funds.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND
FALL OF WARSAW CONFIRMED!

The ship Colossus, at Philadelphia from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 21st and Liverpool to the 22d September. The U. S. Gazette furnishes the annexed items. The disastrous intelligence of the Fall of Warsaw, reported in the New York Courier, we regret to say, is but too well confirmed.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE!

A letter dated Warsaw, Sept. 8, (written by a Russian,) says—"Poland is again subject to its lawful sovereign. On the 5th inst Field Marshal Count Paskewitsch sent a confidential officer to Warsaw, to demand in the name of his majesty the submission of the city, and to promise, on the other hand, amnesty and pardon. With an infatuation which cannot be sufficiently deplored, these words of peace were rejected by the leaders of the insurrection. On the 6th, at day break, the Russian army advanced to storm the city. After a most desperate and sanguinary resistance, our brave soldiers with rare intrepidity, made themselves masters of four redoubts which lay upon our line of attack, as well as the first line of intrenchments which surround Warsaw itself, and of which Wola is a perfect fortress. The task, however, was not ended with this; there remained a second line of intrenchments, and a broad moat round the city, defended by bastions.

"At four o'clock in the morning on the 7th the Field Marshall was preparing to overcome these last obstacles, when General Krokowicki sent General Prondzynski to him to announce the intention of the Polish nation to submit to its legitimate King. These sentiments were, however, not confirmed by that Chief of the Government, who soon after came in person to the Marshal. He affirmed that the consent of the Diet was necessary for such submission. After the most urgent exhortations and representations of the inutility of further defence, and the disasters which it would inevitably bring with it, the General withdrew at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Hereupon, three hours more were granted to General Krokowiecki, within which time he was to announce to the Marshal his final resolution. As this was not given by one o'clock, the Marshal sent word that he should give orders to attack. Half an hour more was requested for consideration, but this also elapsing without a satisfactory answer being given, the Marshal issued orders for the attack. It was terrible, and very successful; flags of truce was sent, but they brought only dilatory answers. The attack was, therefore, begun upon the second line of intrenchments, which was carried at the point of the bayonet. The enemy, who in the meantime received reinforcements, vigorously defended the gardens and the edges of the ditches towards the Jerusalem barrier, and even made our troops give way for a moment; but the ardour of the latter revived; they quickly scaled the walls of the city, which presented a most formidable line of defence. The prodigies of valor which had already distinguished the two days were renewed; and at nine o'clock in the evening the intrenchments, the gardens, ditches, walls—every thing, in short, was in the hands of our brave troops. Meantime night had set in, and the army required repose.

"The lines of intrenchments carried by storm, 6,000 prisoners and nearly 100 pieces of cannon were the trophies of these two memorable days.

"Nothing could now save the city, and the enemy's army. Both therefore implored the clemency of the Emperor, and this circumstance made it the Marshal's duty to restrain the vengeance of the soldiers, which was excited to the utmost by such an obstinate resistance. To-day our troops are in Warsaw. The Polish army and the nation have submitted to their monarch; the former, in conformity with the Emperor's manifesto, is gone to Plock, there to await his orders. In some days we shall be able to give a more detailed account of these important events. The glorious success which we have obtained has been purchased by severe losses.—The Field Marshal himself has received a contusion on the left arm and the breast.—Krokowiecki has resigned his power.

"Gen. Malchowski has announced to the Field Marshal in two letters signed by his own hand, that he leads the army to Plock with the intention of waiting there for the commands of his Imperial Majesty. We must hope that the Polish army will persevere in these good sentiments, and disregard the perfidious insinuations which may, perhaps, have been addressed to it."

The London Morning Herald of the 20th says:—The fate of Warsaw and the ruin of so sacred a cause as that of Poland, appear to cast a general gloom over the public mind; hard and bitter are the complaints against a government, which by a single manifestation of its will, could have saved a brave nation. The latest accounts from Paris represent the state of that capital as most alarming, the public feeling is raised to a state of frensied hostility against the ministers, on their policy towards Poland; their funds have fallen from 2 to 3 per cent.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on Monday the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,
BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.
November, 3.

Maryland, Charles County, to wit:

On this 18th October, 1831.

Elijah Moran Jun. brought before the subscriber, one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures a white Gelding, supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old, fifteen hands high, well made, switch tail, unshod, has old marks as if been worked in Gear, paces and gallops. Witness my hand and seal.

LEONARD S. ROBEY, Seal.
Near Bryan Town.

The owner of the above described Gelding, are solicited to come, prove, pay, receive and take away.

ELIJAH MORAN, Jun.

Nov. 3.

CLARK'S OFFICE,

BALTIMORE, October 28, 1831.

REPORT of the Drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, No. 8, for 1831.

No. 4085 (odd number) the capital prize $6,000
*4585 prize of 2,000
*3505 do 1,000
*6473 do 500
*6191 do 300
*2999 do 200
*15,509, *6482, *13,696, *779, prizes of 100
*8853, *18,884, *14,402, *164, *19,303, 50
With 10 of $20, 20 of $10, 100 of $5, 150 of $3, and 10,000 of $2 each.

No. 4085, an odd number, having drawn the capital prize, agreeably to the scheme, therefore, all odd numbers being those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, are each entitled to two dollars, in addition to whatever prizes they may have drawn besides.

*All mark thus sold at Clark's

☞One quarter of the $6000 on hand at Clark's

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 9, for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, 30th November. Odd and Even System, by which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	$6,000	is	6,000
2		1,000	is	2,000
2		500	is	1,000
2		300	is	600
2		200	is	400
4		100	is	400
5		50	is	250
10		20	is	200
20		10	is	200
100		5	is	500
150		3	is	450
10,000		2	is	20,000

Half Tickets $1.—Quarters 50 cents—to be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,
N. W. corner, of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner of Baltimore and Charles streets.

**Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

JUST RECEIVED

From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press,

THE HOLY BIBLE,
Price, $1. $1 25. $1 75.

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC,
For 1832—Price 6¼ Cents.
For Sale at this Office, by
J. THOMPSON.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS.

REV. HECTOR HUMPHREYS, A. M. Principal, *and Professor of Moral Science.*

EDWARD SYBERS, M. D. *Professor of Ancient Languages.*

THOMAS E. SUDLER, A. M. *Professor of Mathematicks and Civil Engineering.*

REV. JOHN DECKER, A. M. *Professor of Grammar.*

CHARLES T. FLUSSER, *Professor of Modern Languages*

Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have his classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this Department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ.

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Æsop's Fables; Erasmus; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered, whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz,

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term.
- Folsom's Livy
- Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)
- Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term.
- Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's Georgics.
- Græca Majora, (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
- Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.

3d Term.
- Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
- Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabili, Plato.)
- Algebra completed.
- Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term.
- Juvenal, (Leverett's.)
- Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.)
- Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)

2d Term.
- Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.
- Græca Majora, (Olyssics & Hesiod.)
- Solid Geometry, (Legendre's)

3d Term.
- Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.
- Græca Majora —(Tragedians.)
- Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
- Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term
- Græca Majora. (Minor Poets.)
- Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
- Moral Philosophy.

2d Term.
- Tacitus.—(History.)
- Conick Sections.
- Chemistry, with Lectures.

3d Term.
- Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)
- Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.
- Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts
- Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term.
- Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures.
- Horace' De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
- Logick, and philosophy of the Mind

2d Term.
- Astronomy—with Lectures.
- Political Economy—with Lectures.
- Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term.
- Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
- Butler's Analogy.
- Civil Engineering—(construction, of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
- Mineralogy and Geology.
- Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied.—Particular attention will be given to exercises in Rhetorick and Oratory; and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal; and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter; with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. "The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanour, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dimission.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and roomrent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows; and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department,	- -	$24 per annum
Preparatory Classes,	- -	40 do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes,	-	40 do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes,	-	50 do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonials for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, was founded and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of VISITORS and GOVERNORS, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co operation of the alumni of their *alma mater*, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existance and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board,

A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

March 3.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will 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.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

August 4, 1831.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to despose of on reasonable terms.

☞ Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.

HENRY MATHEWS.

June 2

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.
THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.
HAVERHILL, 2 vols.
MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.
MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.
TEACHER'S GUIDE,
ANNUAL RETRORPECT,
MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.
THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN AND EASTON.

THE Steam Boat Maryland, leaves Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday Mornings at SEVEN o'clock, for Annapolis, leaves Annapolis for Castle Haven and Easton, at 11 o'clock. Returning leaves Annapolis for Baltimore, at ONE o'clock.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Oct. 13.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.

Apply to J. [illegible] Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. [illegible] at Cape Sable.

May [illegible]

REMOVAL

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS recently taken the Shop that he formerly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs Williamson & Swan's Hotel; where he intends keeping a very Superior Assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & VESTINGS,

All of which he will sell very LOW, and make up at the shortest notice and in the BEST MANNER.

Sept. 29.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS. GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR

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

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

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

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

Sept. 29, 1831.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Jan. 6, 1831.

BREAD & BISCUIT BAKING, &c.

HENRY WEEKS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Baking Establishment to the House lately occupied as a store by Mr. William Alexander, in Corn Hill Street, and a few doors below his former residence, where he is determined to carry on the business, in a manner which he flatters himself will give satisfaction to those who patronize him.

BREAD, CAKES & CRACKERS,

Of all kinds, will be regularly kept and disposed of on the cheapest terms.—Orders from the country will be complied with at the shortest notice.

FAMILY BAKING

Will be received, and punctually attended to. He intends keeping an assortment of

CONFECTIONARY, &c.

☞ Bread will be sent to any part of the city, when directed.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Oct. 20.

NEW GOODS. BASIL SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a choice assortment of

BLACK, BLUE, OLIVE, CLARET BROWN & GREY

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

With a great variety 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

GENTLEMAN'S STOCKS, COLLARS & SUSPENDERS.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Oct. 20. 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, the Subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Cross Roads, near the Head of Severn, on Saturday the 5th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all that Tract or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being, in Anne Arundel County, called

LUG OX,

Containing Two Hundred and Two Acres of Land, more or less, being part of the Real Estate of Christopher L. Gant.

TERMS OF SALE,

Cash to be paid on the day of Sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor. On the payment of the purchase money the Subscriber is authorised to execute a good and sufficient Deed to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Trustee.

October 20.

IN CHANCERY,

Oct. 17, 1831.

Ann Vilmot

vs.

Abraham Hurst, and the infant children of the said Abraham, and Mary Ann his late wife.

The object of this bill is to revive a certain suit in this court, heretofore instituted by the complainant against the defendant Abraham, and his then wife Mary Ann. This bill of revivor states, that the complainant heretofore filed her bill against the said defendants for relief and so forth, to which the said defendants answered, and other proceedings were had, until afterwards the said Mary Ann died, leaving her husband, and several infant children, her heirs at law, whose names and number are unknown to the complainant, and that the said Abraham and children now reside in some one of the western states beyond the limits of this State.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed at Annapolis, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 19th day of November next, give notice to the said infant children to appear in this court on or before the 8th day of March next, to answer the premises, and shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid proceedings should not be revived against them and so forth.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

October 20, 1831.

THOMAS DUCKETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his Dwelling, fronting the Market House.

Sept. 13.

GRIST & SAW MILL TO RENT,

NEAR the Head of Severn River, Anne Arundel county, on a never failing stream and a good stand for business, a great quantity of Timber for sawing. The Grist Mill has a pair of Colognes, and a pair of Burs, good Bolting Cloths, all nearly new. Also several Farms to let to industrious Tenants. The terms will be accommodating. Possession given on the 5th of November.

TWO OVERSEERS WANTED,

Apply to

CHARLES OR JACOB WATERS.

Sep. 8. 6w

[illegible]

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of [illegible] late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

ELIE LUSBY, Ex'r.

Oct. 27.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Anne Hooper, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

MORTIMER DORSEY, Adm'r.

Oct. 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 11th day of November next, at the late residence of Henry E. Mayer, deceased, on Sandy Point,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of Sale—For all sums of twenty dollars or upwards, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date—under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JNO. A. GRAMMER, Adm'r.

Oct. [illegible]

AUCTION ROOM.

THE Subscriber having determined to open, for the accommodation of those who may be disposed to contribute to its advancement, an

AUCTION ROOM

in the Front Room of his Dwelling, announces it open for the reception of

Furniture, Books,

And such other articles as are usually disposed of at VENDUE. Persons sending articles to his Room, may be assured of their having the greatest care taken of them, and every exertion used to dispose of them to the best advantage. Sales at a distance and in the city, attended to as usual. Also—Goods received on Commission.

N. B.—All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice. He will be grateful for the patronage of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM McNEIR.

Annapolis, Oct, 20.

A CARD.

MISS [illegible] M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL

On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of Instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work—Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Corn-Hill street, three doors below the State-House.

Sept. 1, 1831. 3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Alexander Duvall, at the suit of Robert B. Bell and Thomas H. Simmons, for the use of Mummy and Meredith, and Robert H. McPherson for the use of Shaw, Tiffany and Company, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and interest, of said Duvall, in and to all that tract of land whereon he resides containing two hundred and twelve acres of land more or less, called

PIG POINT,

or whatsoever name the same may be called; And I hereby give notice, that on Friday the 11th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House Door, in the city of Annapolis, I shall offer to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. All persons interested are requested to attend on the day of Sale.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sh'ff.

Oct. 20.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Anne Arundel County Court and to me directed, at the suit of William E. Bartlett, and Lewis Sutton, and two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the same court at the suit of the Planters' Bank of Prince George's County, and Robert H. M'Pherson for the use of Shaw, Tiffany and Company, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Dr. James Tongue, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and interest, of said Tongue, in and to all that tract of land called

ELKTON HEAD MANOR,

Whereon the said Tongue resides; Also the following Negroes, one Negro Man named Dick, one ditto named Abraham, one ditto named Anthony, and one ditto named James; and I hereby give notice, that on Friday the 11th day of November next, at the court house door in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock M. I shall offer to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. All persons interested are requested to attend on the day of sale, & protect their interest.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sh'ff.

Oct. 20.

The Maryland Gazette.

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JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London British Magazine.

STANZAS.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

How great are his signs, and how mighty are his wonders! His Kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion is from generation to generation. DANIEL.

I marked the Spring as she passed along,
With her eye of light and her lip of song;
While she stole in peace o'er the green earth's breast,
While the streams sprang out from their icy rest:
The buds bent low to the breeze's sigh;
And their breath went forth to the scented sky;
When the fields looked fresh in their sweet repose,
And the young dews slept on the new-born rose.

I looked upon Summer;—the golden sun
Poured joy over all that he looked upon;
His glance was cast like a gift abroad,
Like the boundless smile of a perfect God!
The stream shone glad in his magic ray—
The flowery clouds o'er the green hills lay:
Over rich, dark woodlands their shadows went,
As they floated in light through the firmament.

The scene was changed. It was Autumn's hour.
A frost had discoloured the summer bower:
The blast wailed sad 'midst the cankered leaves,
The reaper stood musing by gathered sheaves,
The mellow pomp of the rainbow woods
Was stirred by the sound of the rising floods;
And I knew by the cloud—by the wild wind's strain,
That winter drew near, with storms, again!

I stood by the Ocean; its waters rolled
In their changeful beauty of sapphire and gold;
And day looked down with its radiant smiles,
Where the blue waves danced round a thousand isles;
The ships went forth on the trackless sea,
Their white wings played in the joyous breeze:
Their prows rushed on 'midst the parted foam;
While the wanderer was wrapt in a dream of home!

The mountain arose with its lofty brow,
While its shadow lay sleeping in vales below;
The mist, like a garland of garland of glory lay,
Where its proud heights soared in the air away;
The eagle was there on his tireless wing,
And his shriek went up like an offering;
And he seemed in his onward flight, to raise
A chant of thanksgiving—a hymn of praise!

I looked the arch of the midnight skies;
With its blue and unsearchable mysteries:
The moon, 'midst an eloquent multitude,
Of unnumbered stars, her career pursued;
A charm of sleep on the city fell,
All sounds lay hushed in that brooding spell—
By babbling brooks were the buds at rest,
And the wild-bird dreamed sweet on his downy nest.

I stood where the deep'ning tempest passed;
The strong trees groaned in the sounding blast;
The murmuring deep with its wrecks rolled on,
The clouds overshadowed the mighty sun;
The low reeds bent by the streamlet's side
And hills to the thunder peal replied—
And lightning burst forth on its fearful way,
While the heavens were lit in its red array!

And hath man the power, with his pride and his skill,
To rouse all Nature with storms at will?
Hath he power to colour the summer cloud—
To allay the tempest when the hills are bowed?
Can he waken the spring with her festal wreath?
Can the sun grow dim by his lightest breath?
Will he come again, when death's vale is trod?
Who then shall dare murmur "There is no God.

A STRANGE STORY.

Lord Prudhoe and Major Felix being at Cairo last autumn, on their return from Abyssinia, where they picked up much of that information which has been worked up so well by captain Bond Head in his Life of Bruce, found the town in a state of extraordinary excitement, in consequence of the recent arrival in those parts of a celebrated Magician from the centre of Africa, somewhere in the vicinity of the Mountains of the Moon. It was universally said, and generally believed, that this character possessed and exercised the power of showing to any visiter who chose to comply with his terms, any person, dead, or living, whom the same visiter pleased to name. The English travellers, after abundant inquiries and some scruples, repaired to his residence, paid their fees, and were admitted to his *Sanctum*. They found themselves in the presence of a very handsome young Moor, with a very long black beard, a crimson caften, a snow-white turban, eighteen inches high, blue trowsers and yellow slippers, sitting crossed-legged on a Turkey-Carpet, three feet square, with a cherry stalk in his mouth, a cup of coffee at his left elbow, a diamond-hefted dagger in his girdle, and in his right hand a large volume clasped with brazen clasps. On hearing their errand, he arose and kindled some spices on a sort of small altar in the middle of the room. He then walked round and round the altar for half an hour or so, muttering words to them unintelligible; and having at length drawn three lines of chalk about the altar, and placed himself upright beside the flame, desired them to go seek a *Seer*, and he was ready to gratify them in all their desires. There were in the old days, whole schools of magicians here in Europe, who could do nothing in this line without the intervention of a *pure Seer*—to wit, a Maiden's eye. This African belongs to the same fraternity—he made them understand that nothing could be done until a virgin eye was placed at his disposal. He bade them go out in the streets of Cairo, and fetch up any child they fancied, under ten years of age. They did so; and after walking about for half an hour, selected an Arab boy, not, apparently, above eight, whom they found playing at marbles. They bribed him with a few halfpence, and took him with them to the studio of the African, Roger Bacon. The child was much frightened at the smoke, and the smell, and the chatter, and the muttering—but by-and-by he sucked his sugar candy, and recovered his tranquility, and the magician made him seat himself under a window—the only one that had not been darkened, and poured about a table-spoonful of some black liquid into the hollow of the boy's hand, and bade him hold the hand steady, and keep his eye fixed upon the surface of the liquid; and then resuming his old station by the brazier, sung out for several minutes on end—What do you see? Allah bismilla! What do you see? Illalla Resoul Allah! What do you see? All the while the smoke curled up faster and faster. Presently the lad said.—"*Bismillah!* I see a horse—a horseman—I see two horsemen—I see three—I see four—five—six—I see seven horsemen, and the seventh is a *Sultan*."—"Has he a flag?" cries the magician.—"He has three," answered the boy. "'Tis well," says the other, "now hait!" and with that he laid his stick right across the fire, and, standing up addressed the travellers in these words:—"Name your name—be it of those that are upon the earth, or of those that are beneath it: be it Frank, Moor, Turk or Indian, prince or beggar, living and breathing, or resolved into the dust of Adam, 3,000 years ago—speak, and this boy shall behold and describe." The first name was William Shakespeare. The magician made three reverenses towards the window, waved his wand nine times, sung out something beyond their interpretation, and at length called out, 'Boy, what do you behold?' "The Sultan, alone remains," said the child, "and beside him I see a pale-faced Frank—but not dressed like these Franks—with large eyes, a pointed beard, a tall hat, roses on his shoes, and a short mantle!" The other asked for *Francis Arouet de Voltaire*, and the boy immediately described a lean, old, yellow-faced Frank, with a huge brown wig, a nut meg grater profile, spindle shanks, buckled shoes, and a gold snuff box! Lord Prudhoe, now named *Archdeacon Wrangham*; and the Arab boy made answer, and said, "I perceive a tall gray-haired Frank, with a black silk petticoat, walking in a garden with a little book in his hand. He is reading on the book—his eyes are bright and gleaming—his teeth are white—he is the happiest looking Frank I ever beheld." Major Felix now named a brother of his, who is in the cavalry of the East India Company, in the presidency of Madras. The magician signed and the boy again answered "I see a red-haired Frank, with a short red jacket, and white trowsers. He is standing by the sea shore, and behind him there is a black man, in a turban, holding a beautiful horse, richly caparisoned." "God in Heaven!" cried Felix.

"Nay," the boy resumed, "This is an odd Frank—he has turned round while you are speaking; and by Allah! he has but one arm!" Upon this, the Major swooned away. His brother lost his left arm in the campaign of Ava! *Verbum non amplius.*

From the National Gazette.

Julia Brace—Deaf, Dumb, Blind Girl—At the Hartford Asylum.

By far the most interesting subject at present in the institution, is the poor deaf, dumb and blind girl, whose situation has been described in so beautiful and affecting a manner by Mrs. Sigourney. A charity box, the proceeds of which are designed exclusively for her support, is placed at the main entrance, which it is certain no stranger can pass, after viewing the utter desolation in which she has been left by nature, without dropping his mite. Her name is Julia Brace, and she is a native of the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum. She is the only instance of so great a misfortune, of which any record is extant, except one European boy, by the name of Jas. Mitchell. He was so irritable, that few experiments could be tried for his benefit; but Julia Brace, it is said has been mild and docile from her childhood; although when I saw her, from some temporary vexation or indisposition, she was evidently somewhat out of temper. She was seated at table, her needle work in her lap.—"There is nothing disagreeable in her countenance, but her eyes, forever closed, create a deficiency of expression. Her complexion is fair, her smile gentle and sweet, though of rare occurrence; and her person somewhat bent, when sitting, from her habits of fixed attention to her work. Many strangers have waited a long time to see her thread her needle, which is quite a mysterious process, and never accomplished without the aid of the tongue."

She was the daughter of exceedingly poor parents, who had several young children, to whom she was in the habit of showing such offices of kindness as her own afflicted state admitted. Notwithstanding her blindness, she early evinced a close observation with regard to articles of dress, preferring among those which were presented her as gifts, such as were of the finest texture. When the weather became cold, she would occasionally kneel on the floor of their humble dwelling, to feel whether the other children of the family were furnished with shoes and stockings, while she was without, and would express uneasiness at the contrast.

Seated on her little block, weaving strips of thin bark with pieces of leather and thread, which her father in his processes of making of shoes rejected, she amused herself with constructing for her cat bonnets and vandykes, not wholly discorded with the principles of taste. Notwithstanding her peculiar helplessness, she was occasionally left with the care of the young children, while her mother went out to the occupation of washing. It was on such occasions, that little Julia evinced not only a maternal solicitude, but a skill in domestic legislation, which could not have been rationally expected. On one occasion she discovered that her sister had broken a piece of crockery, and imitating what she supposed would be the discipline of her mother, gave the offender a blow. But placing her hand upon the eyes of the little girl, and ascertaining that she wept, she immediately took her in her arms, and with the most persevering tenderness, soothed her into good humour and confidence. Her parents were at length relieved from the burden of her maintenance, by some charitable individuals, who paid the expenses of her board with an elderly matron, who kept a school for small children. Here her sagacity was continually on the stretch to comprehend the nature of their employment, and as far as possible to imitate them. Observing that a great part of their time was occupied with books, she often held one before her sightless eyes with long patience. She would also spread a newspaper for her favourite kitten, and putting her finger on its mouth, and perceiving that it did not move like those of the scholars would shake the animal to express displeasure at its indolence and obstinacy. These circumstances, though trifling in themselves, reveal a mind active amid all the obstacles which nature had interposed. But her principal solace was the employment of needle work and knitting, which she had learned at an early age to practice. She would thus sit absorbed for hours, until it became necessary to urge her to that exercise, which is requisite to health. Counterpanes beautifully made by her, of small pieces of calico, were repeatedly disposed of, to aid in the purchase of her wardrobe. And small portions of her work were sent by her benefactors as presents into various parts of the Union, to shew of what neatness of execution a blind girl was capable.

It was occasionally the practice of gentlemen who from pity or curiosity visited her, to make trial of her sagacity, by giving her their watches, and employing her to restore them to the right owner.

They would change their position with regard to her, and each strive to take the watch which did not belong to him—but though she might at the same time hold two or three, neither stratagem nor persuasion would induce her to yield either of them, except to the person from whom she had received it. There seemed to be a principle in the tenacity with which she adhered to this system to give every one his own, which may probably be resolved into that moral honesty which has ever formed a conspicuous part of her character. Though nurtured in extreme poverty and after her removal from the parental roof, in the constant habit of being in contact with articles of dress or food, which constantly tempted her desires, she has never been known to appropriate to herself, without permission, the most trifling object. In a well educated child this would be no remarkable virtue; but in one who has had the benefit of no moral training to teach her to respect the right of property, and whose perfect blindness must often render it difficult even to define them, the incorruptible firmness of this innate principle is truly laudable. There is also connected with it a delicacy of feeling or scrupulousness of conscience, which renders it necessary in presenting her any gift, to assure her repeatedly by a sign which she understands, that it is for her, 'ere she will consent to accept it.

Continuing to become an object of increased attention, and her more remote situation not being convenient for the access of strangers, application was made for her admission into the asylum, and permission was granted by the directors in the summer of 1825. After her reception into that peaceful refuge, some attempts were made by a benevolent instructor to teach her the alphabet by means of letters both raised above and indented beneath a smooth surface. But it was in vain that she punctually repaired to the school room, and daily devoted hour after hour to copying their forms with pins upon a cushion. However accurate her delineations sometimes were, they conveyed no idea to the mind sitting in darkness. It was, therefore, deemed wiser to confine her attention to those few attainments which were within her sphere, than to open a warfare with nature in those avenues which she had so decidedly sealed.

It has been observed of persons who are deprived of a particular sense, that additional quickness or vigour is bestowed on those which remain. Thus blind persons are often distinguished by particular exquisiteness of touch, and the deaf and dumb, who gain all their knowledge through the eye, concentrate, as it were, their whole soul in that channel of observation. With her, whose eyes, ears, and tongue are alike dead, the capabilities both of touch and smell are exceedingly heightened. Especially the latter seems almost to have acquired the properties of a new sense, and to transcend even the sagacity of a spaniel. Yet keeping in view all the aid which these limited facilities have, the power of imparting some of the discoveries and exercises of her intellect are still, in a measure, unaccountable.

As the abodes which from her earliest recollection she had inhabited, were circumscribed and humble, it was supposed that at her first reception into the Asylum she would justify surprise at the comparative spaciousness of the mansion. But she immediately busied herself in quietly exploring the size of the apartments, and the heights of the stair-cases; she even knelt and smelled to the thresholds; and now, as if by the union of a mysterious geometry with a powerful memory, never makes a false step upon a flight of stairs, or enters a wrong door, or mistakes her seat at the table.

Among her various excellencies, neatness and love of order are conspicuous. Her simple wardrobe is systematically arranged, and it is impossible to displace a single article in her drawers, without her perceiving and restoring it. When the large baskets of clean linen are weekly brought from the laundress, she selects her own garments without hesitation, however widely they may be dispersed among the mass. If any part of her dress requires mending, she is prompt and skillful in repairing it, and her perseverance in this branch of economy, greatly diminishes the expense of her clothing.

Since her residence at the asylum, the donations of charitable visitants have been considerable in amount. These are deposited in a box with an inscription, and she has been made to understand that the contents are devoted to her benefit. This box she frequently poises in her hand, and expresses pleasure when it testifies an increase of weight; for she has long since ascertained that money is the medium for the supply of her wants, and attaches to it a proportionate value.

Though her habits are peculiarly regular and consistent, yet occasionally some action occurs which it is difficult to explain. One morning, during the past summer, while employed with her needle, she found herself incommoded by the warmth of the sun. She arose, opened the window, closed the blind, and again resumed her work.

At the tea table with the whole family, on her sending a cup to be replenished, one was accidentally returned to her which had been used by another person. This she perceived at the moment of taking it into her hand, and pushed it from her with some slight appearance of disgust, as if her sense of propriety had not been regarded. There was not the slightest difference in the cups, and in this instance, she seems endowed with a degree of penetration not possessed by those in the full enjoyment of sight.

Persons most intimately acquainted with her habits assert that she constantly regards the recurrence of the Sabbath, and composes herself to unusual quietness as if in meditation. Her needlework, from which she will not be debarred on other days, she never attempts to resort to; and this wholly without influence from those around her.

Julia Brace leads a life of perfect contentment—and is in this respect, both an example and reproof to those who for trifling inconveniences indulge in repining, though surrounded by all the gifts of nature and of fortune.

The genial influences of spring wake her lone heart to gladness—and she gathers the first flowers, and even the young blades of grass, and inhales their freshness with a delight bordering on transport. Sometimes, when apparently in deep thought, she is observed to burst into laughter, as if her associations of ideas were favourable not only to cheerfulness but to mirth. The society of her female companions in the Asylum is soothing to her feelings; and their habitual kind offices, the guiding of their arm in her walks, or the affectionate pressure of their hand, awaken in her demonstrations of gratitude and friendship. Not long since, one of the pupils was sick—but it was not supposed that amid the multitude who surrounded her, the blind girl was conscious of the absence of a single individual. A physician was called, and the superintendant of the female department who had acquired great penetration into the idioms of Julia's character, and her modes of communication, made her understand his profession by pressing a finger on her pulse. She immediately arose, and taking his hand, led him with urgent solicitude of friendship to the side of the invalid, and placing his hand upon her pulse displayed an affecting confidence in his powers of healing. As she has herself never been sick since early childhood, it is the more surprising that she should so readily comprehend the efficacy and benevolence of the medical profession. It would be easy to relate other remarkable circumstances respecting her, but it is not desirable that this article should be so far extended as to fatigue the reader.

[From the Journal of Education.]

JULIA BRACE, THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND GIRL.

The privation of hearing, and the consequent loss of speech, is felt to be one of the greatest misfortunes. A few instances are on record, in which the calamity was rendered more distressing by the loss of sight; and the taste, the smell, and the touch, were the only avenues of knowledge left. A being thus deprived of the ordinary means of receiving, as well as of communicating ideas is a highly interesting subject of examination; and Mitchell, the deaf and blind boy of Scotland, was considered worthy of careful observation, by the celebrated metaphysician, Stewart.—Another imperfect being of the same kind, not less worthy of attention, is Julia Brace, who is now an inmate of the American Asylum, at Hartford, in Connecticut.

She is the daughter of John and Rachel Brace, natives of Hartford, and was born in that town, June 13, 1807. At four years of age, she was seized with the Typhus Fever while on a visit to Glastenbury, a few miles from Hartford. She was taken sick on Monday evening, November 29, 1811, and on Saturday morning, following, she became BLIND and DEAF.

Before her illness, she had not only learnt to speak, but to repeat her letters, and to spell words of three or four syllables; and for some time after the loss of her sight and hearing, she was fond of taking a book, and spelling words and the names of her acquaintances. She retained her speech pretty well, for about a year; but gradually lost it, and seems now condemned to perpetual silence. For three years, she could still utter a few words. One of the last of these was 'mother.'

Julia was at first, unconscious of her misfortune. She seemed to imagine that a long night had come upon the world, and often said, 'it will never be day.' She would call upon the family to 'light the lamp,' and was impatient at their seeming neglect, even to give her an answer. At length, in passing a window, she felt the sun shining warm upon her hand; she immediately held out her hand, and pointed with delight to indicate that the sun shone. From the January after her illness, until the following August, she would sleep during the day, and be awake through the night, and it was not until Autumn, by taking great pains to keep her awake during the day, that she was set right. She is now as regular in this respect as other persons.—From the period of her recovery, she seemed to perceive the return of the Sabbath; and on Sunday morning, would get her own clean clothes, and those of the other children. If her mother was reading, she would find a book, and endeavour to do so. The intervention of a day of fasting, or thanksgiving, will confuse her reckoning, even now; and some time elapses before she 'gets right.'

Unable as she was to lift, or penetrate the veil of darkness and silence which separated her from the world, the privations she endured, without any consciousness of the cause, might very naturally appear to her like a cruel punishment, which those around were inflicting. It was probably from some feeling like this, that during the first winter after her recovery, she seemed irritable almost to madness, and would exhibit the most violent passion, and use the most profane language. The next summer, she became calmer; and her mother could govern her to some extent by shaking her, and stamping on the door in sign of disapprobation; and stroking or patting her head when she conducted well. She is now, habitually mild, and obedient, and affectionate.

During the first summer after her illness, she was very unwilling to wear clothes, and would pull them off violently. At length her mother took one of her frocks and tried it on her sister, with a view of altering it for her. Julia had always been remarkable for her sense of justice in regard to property. This seemed to be awakened, and she took the frock and put it on herself. After this she was willing she was willing to wear clothes, and even cried for new ones. She has ever since been fond of dress. At nine years of age she was taught to sew, and since that time has learned to knit.

Julia is now 25 years of age. She has been resident for several years in the American Asylum, at Hartford, where she is supported in part by the voluntary contributions of visitors, and in part by her own labours, in sewing and knitting. A language of palpable signs was early established, as a means of communication with her friends. This has been much improved by her intercourse with the deaf and dumb, and is now sufficient for all necessary purposes.

Her countenance as she sits at work, exhibits the strongest evidence of an active mind and a feeling heart, within; and thoughts and feeling seem to flit across it, like the clouds in a summer sky. A shade of pensiveness will be followed by a cloud of anxiety or gloom; a peaceful look will, perhaps succeed; and not unfrequently, a smile lights up her countenance, which seems to make one forget her misfortunes. But no one has yet penetrated the darkness of her prison house, or been able to find an avenue for intellectual or moral light.

Her mind seems thus far inaccessible to all but her *Maker*.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

On Saturday last, at the quarry of Mr. Murray, in Delaware county, where several workmen were employed, an impending mass of rock and earth gave way and buried four men under it. They saw it falling and endeavoured to get out of the reach of it, but in their eagerness they ran against each other, and all of them fell. One of the men was taken out alive, not having received much injury, the other three were crushed to death and mangled in a most shocking manner. Many accidents and deaths have occurred at the quarries this season. The men who have lost their lives were honest and industrious citizens. *Upland Union.*

LETTER OF O. P. Q.

Fall of Warsaw—Impression Produced at Paris—Defeat of Perier.

To the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle. Paris, Sept. 17, 1831.

Sir—Warsaw has capitulated. The White Eagle has fallen, dyed in the blood of the bravest, the noblest, and the best; and the Grand Duke Michael occupies the former palace of the Grand Duke Constantine! Do you tremble as you read these lines? Do you turn pale with rage, and does your heart cease to beat, and your warm life blood does it chill in your veins This is natural, just, and patriotic. But your tears will be unavailing; your sighs will not reach the iron heart of the Tyrant of Russia & the Despot of the North; and the Poles will refuse the sympathy of all men; for they have received the protection of none. Warsaw has fallen! The Russian Army has feasted its rapacity on the treasures of the city—pillaged, sacked, burned, ravished, destroyed. The father and the husband have fled the city, to associate with the brethren, in order to defend at Modlin the last vestige of national independence, and have left their wives and their little ones to the tender mercies of savage Cossacks, and the fatherly humanity and sympathy of the Russian Despot. They were not merely justified, but commendable for making this sacrifice. They abandoned all for their country; and liberty is now seeking an asylum in the entrenched camp of the Polish army, under the walls of Modlin. Do not imagine that she will demand a shelter in England, or ask for protection in France. Let us hear no more of the wretched trash of England—being 'the classic land of liberty,' and let us reserve all our praises for the Poles;—all our regrets for France and England; and all our courage and resolution for the hours of danger and of woe which approach us."

Do not suppose that we shall longer follow your discussion on your Reform Bill, or take an interest in your local discussions; do not suppose that we expect even the immense topic of an Hereditary or Non-Hereditary Peerage in France to interest the real friends of freedom in Europe or the world. No, no; we have now a subject more pressing than these, interests more important than these, for the fate of Poland is involved in the fate of liberty, of the existence of free institutions, and of Constitutional Government, as well as the principle of popular sovereignty.

We are not to abandon Poland because Warsaw has fallen; and though the White Eagle may for a while be crimsoned with the blood of thousands of victims, yet it shall reappear as the standard of universal freedom, and the butcheries of Warsaw shall be avenged by the independence of more countries than Poland. Warsaw has fallen! Oh how the Metternichs of Europe have rejoiced! How the halls have rung with rapture; and how the goblets have sparkled with wine!—"To the triumps of Despotism!" drinks the Nero of Warsaw, who has shed the blood of the brave, the virtuous and the free. "To the long life of the Emperor Nicholas,' drink the Courts at Berlin, at Vienna, and at the Hague; and the humane, pious and intellectual monarch of Spain, Rome and Naples, will embrace the priests, and say extra masses, and offer up Te Deum for the successes of the Russian arms.

And what will be felt—what will be said and done at the palace of St. James? Will Lord Grey now regret that, before it was too late, he did not raise his voice in favour of Polish independence, and thus have averted the fall of Warsaw, and the union of despotism against liberty; and of priests and tyrants against the rights of men and the honour and happiness of nations! Will Lord Brougham now feel that he has disappointed Europe and the World—and that it is not enough for such a man as he to discharge with zeal and talent the duties of Lord Chancellor, and to get through his list of remnants, leaving nothing for the next Term, but that he owed to himself, to his country, to liberty and to justice to have demanded—and that with cannon at the Baltic, and in the Black Sea—the independence of Poland? Will Lord Althrop and my Lord Russell imagine, that when history shall sit in judgment on their acts, and their policy, and on the events of the years 1830 and 1831, she will approve their indecision, their cowardice, and their sluggishness as to the holiest and best of causes?—and do they believe that the progress of the Reform Bill will atone for all the errors and disgrace of their foreign policy?

When the programme of the Coronation shall be forgotten, and all those gaudy and golden fripperies which ornamented the heads or adorned the shoulders of the Court of St. James in the month of September, 1831, shall have mouldered or decayed—and when even the names of the courtiers shall be obliterated by time from the brazen monuments which will, ere long be erected to all their memories, will succeeding generations not speak of the events of Warsaw with horror? And when the history of the reign of William the IV and of Louis Philippe shall be read by our great grand children, will they not desire to change their heraldic ornaments, and not to bear the names of those who allowed Warsaw to be ravaged—Italy to be occupied by Austrian troops, in order to crush the spirit of freedom, and Belgium to be protocolled out of her independence by the representatives of Absolute Governments? In those certain though distant times, the majorities and minorities on the Reform Bill will be forgotten—the subdivision of the counties in the interests of the Aristocracy will be unknown—other more national, general and comprehensive institutions will have been established; and the facts alone will remain that whilst some improvement was effecting in the national representation of Great Britain, yet the very minister who suggested the plan, refused to plead the cause of Poland; refused to recognise the independence of the Poles; refused to oppose the efforts made by the Austrian Government for crushing liberty in Italy; and "settled the affairs of Belgium" without consulting the wishes, interests, or wants of the [illegible]. These shallow and scarcely plausible [illegible] of [illegible] are afraid of disturbing the peace of Europe) who wish to preserve the principle of non-intervention," and "we hope to secure the Continent from war," will then be ridiculed and scoffed at as they deserve to be by the lovers of human nature and the promoters of civilization and human happiness.

The influence of peace purchased at any rate, and at the sacrifice of every principle, on the "French Five per Cents," and on the "English Consols,"—on "Manchester Ginghams" and "Lyons Sarsnets," will then be scoffed at or unheeded by our descendants; whilst the one vast fact will remain, that Warsaw was sacrificed to English fears, and to English manufacturers—Poland sacrificed to a French commercial system, and to French Government cowardice—and liberty offered up as a victim on the bloody altar of unfeeling rentiers and cold hearted speculators.—The fall of Warsaw will survive as an historical fact to denote the want of feeling, of sense, of law, of justice, of courage, of patriotism, of the love of freedom and of civilization, as well in France as in Great Britain, in the nineteenth century; and when some ignorant or half-reading apologist for these times shall venture in succeeding ages to point to the Revolution of July and the Reform Bill of England as the facts of 1830 and 1831, the calm and sober historian will read from the pages of the Moniteur of the 16th September,

"Une depeche telegraphique de Strasbourg appris, ce soir, au Government que Varsovie avait capitule le 8, apres deux jours de combat. L'armee Russia a pris possession de la ville. L'armee Pulonaise s'est retiree dans le Palatinat de Plock et se porte sur Modlin.'

Not a word of sympathy! not a line of sorrow! not a tear of regret! not a syllable of encouragement! for the brave and noble heroes of the age in which we live; and the historian will then examine the columns of the Moniteur for the succeeding day, and will thus read the announcement of the event made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Chamber of Deputies.

"Messieurs le Government a communique tousles renseignements qui lui et aient parvenus sur les evenements de la Pologna. Il a pris quu'une capitulation avait mis au pouvoir des Russes la place et la ville de Varsovie; que l'armee Polonaise s'etait retiree dans les environs de Modlin; que 24,000 Polonais seulement se trouvoient a Varsovie, quand ell a ete attaquee, et que 36,000 hommes se trouvaint en Podlachie. A la pate de la depeche, L'ORDRE REGNIAT A VARSOVIE!"

This will be sufficient. "Order reigns at Warsaw!" These were the words of the Minister of Louis Philip, when he announced the saddest news which ever broke on the ear of a disgraced and humiliated people! "Order reigns at Warsaw!" Yes, the order of the tomb! the order of the funeral pile! the order of the dungeon, the rack, the maniac, the idiot, and the dying! Order reigns at Warsaw!" That is, Russia is triumphant, the bloody standard is once more unfurled, the Diet is driven from the walls of the city, the orphan the widow alone remain to gaze with vacant eye on their oppressors, or to die the victims of the lust and the blood-thirsty appetities of their tyrants and masters. "Order reigns at Warsaw!" Then it is that "order" which precedes the last convulsive throes of the dying martyr; when, engaged in an act of devotion and of reflection, he first commends his soul to his God, and then surrenders his body to his merciless executioner. Oh! how my soul loathes this wretched system, which has brought France to anarchy, the Throne of the Barricades to pity and contempt, and the Revolution of July to be the subject of mockery and scoffing by every driveller on the 'Change, and by every puling politician in the Salons of this vast metropolis. But it is the same system in London. You have done no more in England than we have done in France. The same system of delusion has been carried on; the same system of subserviency to Prussia, Russia, and Austria; the same determination to adopt in 1831 the bloody and cruel treaties of 1814 and 1815; and the same indifference has been manifested by both the Governments for the rights of men, the interests of liberty, and the happiness of the world.

The scenery of this tragedy I am not about to attempt to describe. I am not about lending my pen to pander to the taste for more news, whether that news be serviceable or injurious to human nature, nor am I about to dwell with savage curiosity on scenes which would madden by their interest, or should disgust by their activity. You may take however, if you will, the following sketch:—It is accurate and brief. It will show you that Poland is entitled to your honour as well as your love. But neither honour nor love will avail her, without an expedition be sent to the Baltic, and a squadron to the Black Sea. If the British Government will not make this sacrifice for Polish independence, and the cause of liberty throughout the world, the day will come when Great Britain as well as France will repent of her cowardice and avarice with tears of blood.

"According to reports in circulation, Paskewitch offered the Poles, on the 5th September, humiliating conditions, which they could not accept without dishonouring themselves; they preferred to die with arms in their hands. The fighting continued for two days; the carnage was frightful. On the 7th, Paskewitch renewed his propositions on a soil smoking with the blood of the brave. If on the fifth the Muscovite yoke was rejected, it may be supposed that it would be rejected with horror after the massacre of two days. If they could not prevent the victor, bathed in the blood of the Patriots, from entering Warsaw, at least the defenders of their country have not to blush at having yielded it to him. The Russian Government is, in fact, in possession of Warsaw, and that is all; as to the right, it has less than ever; no [illegible] will ever [illegible]."

But have we no hopes for Poland's independence of those we would desire to derive from the still clinging fondness for our country's honour, and our anxiety to remove our country's shame! If neither France nor England shall demand the independence of Poland as a separate and distinct kingdom, will she, from henceforth become the slave of Russian ambition and the victim of Russian tyranny? I do not believe this.—Our excellent and admirable friends of the Polish Committee do not pertake this opinion. The brave, the gallant, the patriotic, the intrepid, undying hero of two revolutions, and of liberty, both in France and America, the immortal Lafayette! has still not merely hopes for Poland, but the strongest and the liveliest hopes. Even from that Prince of Jesuits, M. Horace Sebastiani, we learn that there were 36,000 Polish troops in Podlachia, who had not surrendered, as well as 24,000 at Warsaw, who had retired upon Modlin. Still, then, we have some grounds for hope; for although the Lithunian revolution is not prosperous, yet it is not extinct; and though in Volhynia the insurrection had not been successful yet "order" had not been "re-established;" and in the Russian provinces, though at Novogorod the military tumults had been for the moment appeased, yet dissatisfaction and disorder universally prevail. This band of 60,000 men may yet be able to preserve the ark of freedom from becoming the prey of tyrants; and we may yet hear of triumphs and victories which shall restore us to warmth and animation, for at present we are frozen, torpid, and dead.

The Rentiers, the Bankers, the Bank and East India Directors, and the pursy, sleepy, gold loving men of London will hope for other results. They will hope that the Emperor, will manifest his "clemency," prove his "forbearance," publish an amnesty! appoint a Polish Viceroy! "grant a Constitution," "retain his sovereignty!" but "pardon his offending children," and thus restore "peace and order!" They will exclaim "Brave Poles!" "Magnanimous heroes!" "Wonderful people!" But if you look for their names amongst the holders of Polish subsidies, you will discover not even one of them, though, after this signal success, they will purchase Russian bonds at a rise of five or ten per cent. But the friends of freedom, of civil and religious liberty all the world over, and of the greatest happiness principle, will not feel or thus hope. No, no; the Poles must come to no terms; must listen to no proposals; must carry the war into the enemy's country; must keep the Russian forces from obtaining either provisions or forage; must proceed to Volhynia, Lithuania, and the Russian provinces, and excite the empire to revolt and insurrection. They must take the cholera to one province, and the pest to another, and war and famine every where; and compel the Emperor Nicholas to evacuate Poland, or to establish national and representative governments where now no law is known but his will, and where no rights are enjoyed but those held by virtue of a royal decree. The Poles must not, and I believe will not, lay down their arms. They must not, and I believe will not, ever recognise the Emperor of Russia as their sovereign. But the battle must be fought inch by inch with despotism, while a sword and a soldier remain on the field. Hungary may rise, Bosen may rise, Prussia may rise, the small German States may rise; the cause of Poland is every where felt to be European but in France and Great Britain; and though Warsaw has fallen, I am not reduced to despair.

DEPTH OF THE SEA.

To ascertain the *depth* of the sea has been impracticable, both on account of the numerous experiments which it would be found necessary to make, and the want of proper instruments for that purpose. Beyond a certain depth the sea has hitherto been found unfathomable; and though several methods have been contrived to obviate this difficulty, none of them has completely answered the purpose. We know in general that the depth of the sea increases gradually as we leave the shore; but if this continued beyond a certain distance, the depth in the middle of the ocean would be prodigious.

Indeed, the numerous islands every where scattered in the sea, demonstrate the contrary, by showing us that the bottom of the water is unequal like the land, and that so far from uniformly sinking, it sometimes rises into lofty mountains. If the depth of the sea be in proportion to the elevation of the land, as has been generally supposed, its greatest depth will not exceed *five or six miles*; for there is no mountain six miles perpendicular above the level of the sea. The sea has never been actually sounded to a greater depth than a mile and 66 feet; every thing beyond that, therefore, rests entirely upon conjecture and analogical reasoning, which in this case, are in no wise conclusive. Along the coasts, where the depth of the sea is generally well known, it has always been found proportioned to the height of the shore; where the coast is high and mountainous, the sea that washes it is deep, where on the contrary, the coast is low, the water is shallow. Whether this analogy holds at a distance from the shore, experiments alone can determine.

Wood's Mosaic History.

LARGEST CASK IN THE WORLD.

A subscriber has sent us an extract from Keysler's Travels, giving an account of a wine cask which that writer saw at Konigstein. "The length of it is seventeen Dresden ells, (the Dresden ell is a fraction less than twenty-two inches and a quarter English,) and its bung diameter is twelve ells. It consists of an hundred and fifty-seven staves, each eight inches thick, and fifty-four boards for the heads, twenty-six in one and twenty-eight in the other. The cask [illegible] three thousand seven hundred and nine hogshead of Dresden measure.—Till this was made, the tun at Heidelberg was considered the largest in the world; but this cask contains six hundred and forty-nine hogshead more. The top of it is railed in, and affords room for fifteen or twenty persons to regale themselves. On one head is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:—

"Welcome traveller, and admire this monument, dedicated to festivity, in order to exhilirate the mind with a cheerful glass, in the year 1725, by Frederick Augustus, King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony, the father of his country, the Titus of his age, the delight of mankind. Therefore drink to the health of the sovereign, the country, the electoral family, and Baron Kyaw, Governor of Konigstein, and if thou art able, according to the dignity of this cask, the most capacious of all casks, drink to the prosperity of the whole universe. Farewell."—*Boston Transcript*,

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIVES.

The Savannah Republican furnishes the following particulars of a fatal explosion which occurred there on the 26th ult:—

"A most distressing occurrence took place yesterday a little before one o'clock, at the Powder Magazine at the extreme Eastern verge of the city. The building lately contained about 140 kegs of powder which being deemed unsafe, was removed during Tuesday and yesterday morning to the Magazine of Fort Wayne, with the exception of about 150 or 200 lbs damaged, that was emptied into a half rice tierce, the coopering of which, it is thought, elicited a spark and caused the whole to explode. The concussion was felt in all parts of the town, and an immense cloud of white smoke soon explained the cause. The building (brick) was driven to pieces, and fragments thrown in every direction to the distance of two hundred yards, and we lament to say, every person within it (five in number as far as yet ascertained,) instantly killed, and their bodies and limbs thrown to a great distance by this powerful agent.

The end of the building was hurled against the Artillery Old Laboratory (brick) about 15 feet distant, which crushed it, and the roof being of wood caught fire and burnt with the other wood work. This latter building contained nothing. The number of persons killed by this awful event is seven, five within and two without the building as follows:—

Henry W. Stoy, constable, who was aiding and superintending the removal.

Four coloured coopers, two men and two boys, free, who were engaged in putting the kegs in order.

A white child, about five years old outside, son of Mrs. Johnson, who formerly kept a sailor boarding house on the Bay. The mother, Mrs J. was also outside, near the building, and is much burnt and severely bruised, but may recover.

A black boy, who was playing not far distant. He died in about an hour.

The sight, after the accident, was the most revolting we have ever witnessed. The bodies of two and detached parts of the bodies of two more of the coopers, have been found, together with another body, which it is hard-possibly to identify as black or white, from the effects of the fire, from whence it was drawn in the afternoon, but it is supposed to be Mr. Stoy's as the others employed in the work, were before accounted for.

Mrs Johnson died of her wounds yesterday about one o'clock."

Cotton Swimming Jacket and Life Preserver.

We have lately been presented with a very simple and efficacious Life Preserver, now in use at Yarmouth, and which from being very cheap and easily used, is worthy of notice, especially at the bathing season, when so many deaths happen from drowning. The Life Preserver is neither more nor less than a double shirt without sleeves, made of strong close cotton and fitted with a wooden pipe or bit of reed, by which to inflate the cavity contained between the double folds. The shirt reaches down to the lower ribs where it is drawn tight round the body, and is put over the ordinary dress in cases of shipwreck or sudden danger. In bathing it is put next the skin. The texture of the cotton is not sufficiently close to prevent the air from blowing into it, or from passing through when dry; but the moment it is immersed in water, the threads swell so much as to render it impervious to both air and water. It may therefore, either be immersed in water before being used, or be put on dry, and inflated on going into water. Without seeing it, one could scarcely believe the completeness of the security afforded by simple cotton cloth. We have tried it in warm bath for forty minutes under very heavy pressure, and at the end of that time it was as tight and buoyant as at the beginning. At Yarmouth, jackets of this kind are frequently used in going out to wrecks, or in bad weather; and to incipient swimmers, they must be very valuable, as they may be worn without any incumbrance, and inflated only when danger threatens, or when fatigue comes on. —*Scotsman.*

A correspondent of the Providence American, at Lima, mentioning the fruits in the Lima market says: 'At the head of the list is the chirimoya. It certainly deserve, its title, 'The Queen of Fruits,' in all respects—for when opened on the table, there is no other so beautiful in appearance, or so delicate and lucious in flavour. The finest strawberries and cream, sweetened with powdered sugar, certainly comes the nearest to its taste of any thing I can think of. It is considered the finest fruit the earth produces, and is peculiar of Peru alone. The tree may be raised, and the fruits ripened in a hot house by proper care. It will require only a little attention to produce the tree alone, which is handsome, and bears a beautiful fragrant flower. The soil should be the finest rich loam and kept well moistened.'

[illegible]

Thursday, November 10, 1831.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, November 7, 1831.

The Executive Council will meet on Monday, the 21st instant.

TH: CULBRETH, Clk.

COURT OF APPEALS—ADJOURNED TERM.

Monday, November 7th, 1831. The Court met pursuant to adjournment—Present, Hon. STEVENSON ARCHER, and Hon. THOMAS B. DORSEY, Judges, who not constituting a quorum, the court adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, November 8th—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. JOHN BUCHANAN, Ch. J.

The court Affirmed the Judgment, nisi, in No. 181, Levi and Israel Riggen vs James Corneal, use of John Franciscus.

No. 186, Joseph Robinson and Wm. L. B. Duncan, et al. vs. Perry Townshend, and Anna Maria, his wife. The argument of this case was commenced by Pinkney, for the Appellants.

Wednesday, November 9th.—Present as yesterday.

No. 187, Robinson, et al. vs. Townshend and wife—The argument in this case, was concluded by Speed, for the Appellees, and Mayer, for the Appellants.

No. 189, Benjamin and William Richardson vs. Stephen Jones—The argument in this case, was commenced by Speed, for the Appellants.

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company vs. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company.—The controversy between these Companies has been decided by the Chancellor of Maryland, in favour of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

The following report is brought by the brig Leavitta from Cadiz:—On the 17th September the British Steam Packet touched at Cadiz, on her way to England, having left Corfu 28th August, with the dispatches of that Admiral of the station. The report is current at Cadiz, that the Russians have aided the Turks in the destruction totally of the Greek fleet, and that they are fighting again with vengeance.—N. Y. Amer.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

It is said to have been found, from some experiments in France during our last Summer, to prove a preservative against both Small Pox and Measles.

TEMPERANCE.

Semi-Annual Report of the Committee appointed by the Anne-Arundel County Temperance Society, Oct. 25, 1831.

In April, 1831, a public meeting was called to take into consideration the expediency of forming a County Society for the promotion of Temperance. The most active and zealous in the formation of this society, did not anticipate that such extensive and beneficial effects would so soon have resulted from their efforts. The Secretary has already received reports from six societies formed in this county, the whole containing 995 members. These reports are written with the most sanguine expectations of still further success in the efforts making in favour of Temperance. The progress of the cause in the second election district, is of so encouraging an aspect that we cannot forbear quoting at large therefrom—"They say it is a fact known and admitted by all who have an opportunity of forming a correct opinion on the subject, that there are far less distilled liquors consumed in our vicinity than formerly, as a proof of which we may state, that the proprietor of the only public house in the district, where formerly vast quantities of ardent spirits were vended, has been heard to say, that his custom in that line, has of late undergone such a diminution, as to render it useless and unprofitable for him to take out license for the coming year. There are in this district four stores, at three of which ardent spirits are vended. The proprietor of the fourth having declined the further sale thereof, under the salutary impression that he cannot longer continue it without becoming accessory, in a great measure, to the sad and ruinous consequences resulting from Intemperance. From him we learn, that during the preceding year, he disposed of 11 barrels of Spirits, containing in all 368 gallons, which at the rate of 50 cents per gallon, amounts to $184, presuming as we may, upon the fact, that at least one half of the quantity is disposed of in each of the stores as at the one just referred to, we have then 552 gallons more, which at the same rate of 50 cents per gallon, amounts to $276—which added to the above amount, makes the sum of $460 expended by the poorer class of a single district, containing about fifty votes, for that which is not only useless but known to be destructive to their health, reputations and fortunes. From an attentive consideration of the above facts can any question that the principal agency of arresting in its course the wide spreading evil of intemperance must devolve upon those who are the disseminators of the intoxicating medium. If such persons could once be brought to reflect seriously upon the subject they would be inevitably conducted to the conviction that they cannot continue the agents of so unholy and accursed a traffic without participating, at the same time, in the moral guilt and turpitude which follows in its track. The report from the 4th election district is not a document of so much interest as the preceding; the neighbourhood was one from whence great opposition was to be expected, and they were not disappointed; they state, however, "that the many disgraceful and humiliating instances of inebriation which once peculiarized many of the inhabitants, are now rarely witnessed; and many who were loud in their exclamations against the principles of the society, now confess its utility and importance, and they anticipate the addition of their names to the constitution.— In no part of the county have the people suffered more from this desolating curse than in this district and in no other part of the county has the influence of the Temperance association been more sensibly felt and acknowledged.' From the Broad Neck (North side Severn) Society, we learn that Temperance is gaining ground, one fact materially assisting the cause, is the abandonment of the sale of spirituous liquors by one of the principal retailers in the neighbourhood. The society reports, that great have been the advantages from the [illegible] of this single individual; and that we confidently expect and [illegible] hope the society may be instrumental in the

[illegible] the right to [illegible] been exercised.—Upon a fair calculation they say, speaking within bounds, not one half of the quantity of ardent spirit is used in the district by the white population, as was previous to the introduction of [illegible], and they hesitate not in securing the final success of the cause of the association, if they, who have espoused the cause be vigilant, especially Ministers of the Gospel in giving frequent lectures from the pulpit.

The cause in the 4th election district (Elkridge Landing) is equally progressive. In the short space of five months, the members of the society amount to 143, of those [illegible] have proved delinquent; but, says the report, all of them were [illegible] instance desperate cases, and only admitted from a hope that their condition might possibly be benefitted.

From these facts the question recurs, what is the immediate duty of the friends of our cause? To cherish with more constancy and affection, and to adopt every possible expedient for the accomplishment of its design. Our Society is urged by the most powerful considerations to press forward with fortitude, activity and hope. By doing this they will receive great accession of members and strength. The cause in which we are embarked regards the highest and best interests of our fellow men, and cannot, therefore, fail to commend itself to the approbation and support of every individual who has even the slightest claim to the christian and patriot—our design is not to compel, but to persuade. For this we have numerous and irresistible arguments.

The interest depending, justify the boldest measures, and the most vigorous efforts. To no cowardice, sloth or time serving spirit should we give place, no, not for a moment. If men will traffic in the ar[ticle], let them hear from the thousand tongues, the [in]humanity, cruelty and criminality of their trade. If they will drink it, let them know, that philantrophy will not see them complete the work of self ruin, without a decided and persevering remonstrance. It, too, should always be borne in mind, that the more this society progresses, the fewer will be its obstacles, the more and greater its facilities of extending. This has been found to be the case wherever experience has tested it, and particularly in the State of New-York. The committee would here recommend the constant, systematic and energetic exertions of the friends of Temperance in that truly great State, as worthy of our imitation. And in particular, they would call the attention of this society, to a late determination of the society of that State, to have every individual in the State, solicited to join the association, by having its constitution presented for his signature. In imitation of this measure, the society in the city of Annapolis, are about to take steps to have presented to every family in this city, a copy of their late report, with a request that each of its members will join the society. A personal application to all individuals in the county to become members, is especially required from the difficulty attending public meetings, and procuring information. It is earnestly pressed upon all who feel interested in this important work, to omit no opportunity to instruct the people in its necessity and efficiency to remove the evils of intemperance from our country. Let Ministers of the Gospel be invited to use their deservedly great influence in the promotion of this christian work. Let the Faculty of Medicine be invited to instruct the people concerning the effects of drinking ardent spirits, and dispel the error and ignorance that exists on this subject. Let societies be formed in every neighbourhood, no matter how few are its first members, take courage from what has been accomplished every where, and never cease your efforts till they have been fully successful. Let the meetings of those societies be often, and at stated times, and rendered interesting by addresses delivered, or by reading important pieces for the promotion of Temperance. The evils of intemperance are too obvious, too great and too numerous to escape the friends of this society to be at a loss for information or arguments in favour of the principle of total abstinence &c. It is recommended to the society by your committee to have an additional number of the constitution printed for circulation among the people of the county, and it is particularly requested that each individual having a list signed by the members, would have it delivered to the Secretary of this society, in time to have all the additional names enrolled before the regular meetings. It is suggested as important, that each society in the county appoint some of its members to represent it at the regular meetings of the county society. In addition to the information which would be concerning, touching their own individual society, to the society by persons from all parts, it would be highly advantageous in extending the sources of information.

All which is respectfully submitted.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Somerset County, held at the Court House in said county, on the 18th October, 1831, Governor Thomas K. Carroll was requested to act as President, and Dr. John Woolford and Gen. Matthias Dashiell as Vice Presidents—Col. Robert Stewart and Littleton U. Dennis Esq. were appointed Secretaries.

The objects of the Meeting were then stated in an appropriate address by the President.

On Motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to draught resolutions expressive of the views of this convention, viz: George Handy, Daniel Ballard, Robert Henry, Stiles Crocket, James Polk, Arnold E. Jones, Jesse Hughes and Wm. H. [illegible]tis, Esqrs; who after retiring a short time returned and reported the following resolutions which were with much unanimity adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention it is impolitic, and unwise, and incompatible with the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of this State to permit free negroes to reside therein.

2. *Resolved*, That the liberation of slaves in this State, either by deed of manumission or last will and testament is repugnant to the interest of the State and ought therefore to be prohibited by law.

3. *Resolved*, That the laws regarding the assemblage of negroes, are insufficient and ought to be so amended, as to prohibit their assemblage altogether, unless to attend the preaching of the Gospel by a regularly licensed white clergyman.

4. *Resolved*, That the instruction of negroes in reading or writing tends to produce discontent and disorder among the slaves of the State, and ought to be prohibited by law.

5. *Resolved*, That for the better protection of the State, the Legislature be requested to pass a law, giving authority to the brigadiers general, to draw from the Arsenals of the State, any number of arms which they may deem requisite, in their respective brigades.

6. *Resolved*, That the laws in regard to [illegible]

[illegible] are [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] be [illegible] to [illegible].

7. *Resolved*, That a memorial petition be drawn up and signed by the President and Secretaries, and such other persons as may sign the same, and forwarded to the next General Assembly, embracing the objects of the above resolutions.

8. *Resolved*, That a committee of sixteen persons be appointed by the Presidents and Vice Presidents to prepare a petition, in conformity with the above resolutions, and tendered to the citizens of this county for their signatures.

9. *Resolved*, That each member of the said committee, shall procure a copy of the said petition, whose duty it shall be to obtain signatures thereto, and forward the same in time, to the next Legislature.

10. *Resolved*, That it be and is hereby recommended to the citizens, of the several counties in this State, to hold conventions and forward such petitions to the next General Assembly, as may tend effect the objects for which this meeting is held.

11. *Resolved*, That this meeting will use all lawful, voluntary and energetic support to the magistrates, constables, and other officers, the more effectually to enable them to execute the laws for the suppression of tumultuous and nightly meetings of the blacks, and for the prevention of their having fire-arms in their possession.

12. *Resolved*, That the Editor of the Village Herald be respectfully requested to insert the above resolutions in his paper, and that the editors of newspapers throughout the State of Maryland, be and they are hereby respectfully requested to insert the same in their respective papers.

In compliance with the 8th resolution Wm. W. Handy, Jesse Walter, Ralph Lowe, John Austin, Levin W. Disharoon, Geo. Hopkins, (of Matt.) Robert Stewart, Geo. A. Dashiell, W. Whayland, James Polk, Henry Newman, Gabriel Webster, James Coftman, Robert W. Swann, Robert I Henry and Thomas Roberston, Esquires, were appointed a committee to prepare a petition, obtain signatures, and forward the same to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

On motion of Col. Geo. A. Dashiell, the thanks of this convention were tendered to the President Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THOMAS K. CARROLL, Pres.

JOHN WOOLFORD, MATTHIAS DASHIELL, } Vice Pres'dts.

Robert Stewart, *Littleton U. Dennis* } Secretaries.

NAT TURNER.

We have now the satisfaction of announcing that we have information which leaves no doubt of the apprehension of this atrocious villain. It is derived from a citizen of Southampton who we saw last evening, and with whom we conversed. He states, that on Thursday last, Nat was started out of a fodder stack by a Mr. Francis, who fired at him with a pistol, but missed him, and he escaped. This circumstance being made known in the neighbourhood, a number of persons collected together and went in pursuit of him. On Sunday morning last, one of the party, a Mr. Phipps, came upon him in a coverture of brushwood, so suddenly that he had not time to attempt to escape, but at the risk of being shot down, and he surrendered without resistance, and was conducted to Jerusalem, where he was committed to the county jail. Our informant did not see Nat, but these particulars were related to him by more than a dozen people whom he met on his way through the county.

The above account corroborates the statement of a gentleman who arrived in Portsmouth, yesterday, from Suffolk. He informs that two travellers had arrived at Suffolk who passed through Jerusalem, where they stopped on Sunday night, and that they were told of Nat's capture precisely in the manner as stated above, but having heard so many fabulous reports of it before, they felt that it would not be believed if reported verbally by them on their arrival at Suffolk, and they were so particular as to request a letter from a respectable citizen at Jerusalem to some gentleman in Suffolk, which was accordingly written, with a statement of all the circumstances of the capture to E. Whitehead, Esq. of Suffolk, to whom they delivered it. These gentlemen added that on their arrival at Jerusalem, the people were firing guns by way of rejoicing for the capture of Nat. Yesterday being one of the days that the mail does not arrive from Suffolk, will account for our not receiving letters respecting this interesting event.

The place where Nat is said to have been taken, is in the midst of the scene of his massacres, and within a mile or two of Mr. Travis's where they were commenced.

Norfolk Herald.

By the following slip which we received last evening from the office of the Norfolk Herald, it will be seen that the above is confirmed.

Herald Office, Nov. 2.

NAT TURNER CERTAINLY TAKEN.

Since publishing our paper of to-day, a letter has been handed to us from we make the following extract, confirming beyond all doubt, the fact we had previously announced upon verbal information, of the capture of the fanatical bloodhound Nat Turner. The letter is addressed to Mr. Richard Wyatt of Portsmouth, (a friend of the writer's) it appears to have been written in haste, and gives no particulars.

"MONROE (Southampton) Oct. 31.

"A party of [illegible] Captain NAT yesterday. It is positively so, for I have seen him this morning.

"Yours, respectfully,

"WILLIAM D. CLARKE."

CAPTURE OF NAT TURNER.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, received this morning, contains the following account of this individual.

"It is with much gratification we inform the public, that the sole contriver and leader of the late insurrection in Southampton—concerning whom such a hue and cry has been kept up for months, and so many false reports circulated—the murderer NAT TURNER, has at length been taken, and safely lodged in prison.

It appears that on Sunday morning last, Mr. PHIPPS, having his gun, and going over the land of Mr. FRANCIS (one of the first victims of the hellish crew) came to a place where a number of pines had been cut down, and perceiving a slight motion among them, cautiously approached, and when within a few yards, discovered the villain who had so long eluded pursuit, endeavouring to ensconce himself in a kind of cave, the mouth of which was concealed with brush. Mr. P. raised his gun to fire; but Nat hailed him and offered to surrender. Mr. P. ordered him to give up his arms; Nat then threw away an old sword, which it seems was the only weapon he had. The prisoner, as his captor came up, submissively laid himself on the ground, and was thus securely tied—not making the least resistance!

Mr. P. took Nat to his own residence, where he kept him until Monday morning—and having apprized his neighbours of his success, a considerable party accompanied him and his prisoner to Jerusalem, where after a brief examination, the culprit was committed to jail.

Our informant (one of our own citizens, who happened to be in the county at the time) awards much praise to the people of Southampton, for their forbearance on this occasion. He says that not the least personal violence was offered to Nat—who seemed, indeed, one of the most miserable objects he ever beheld—dejected, emaciated and ragged. The poor wretch, we learn, admits all that has been alleged against him—says that he has, at no time, been five miles from the scene of his atrocities; and that he has frequently wished to give himself up, but could never summon sufficient resolution!

Mr. Phipps as the sole captor of Nat, is alone entitled to the several rewards (amounting in the aggregate, as we understand, to about $1,100,) offered by the Commonwealth and different gentlemen, for his apprension; and we are told, that in this instance Fortune has favoured a very deserving individual—to whom, in addition to the pleasure arising from the recollection of the deed, the money derived from it will not be unacceptable."

From the Richmond Compiler.

NEW SPECIES OF SMUGGLING.

The Correspondent who communicates the following, assures us that the facts are undeniable.

On Sunday morning last, as the steamboat Richmond, Capt. Chapman, was preparing to leave the wharf, a sooty lady of rather bulky appearance, rotundity of form, and a delicate situation, applied for her passage to Norfolk. She was decorated in the usual manner, with her hair neatly plaited, ornamented with combs, &c. The Captain, although celebrated for his politeness to the ladies, respectfully asked the fair damsel for her free papers; they were immediately produced. It fortunately happened one of our Police officers was present, who, upon examination, discovered that the Clerk's signature was a forgery. The Captain then willingly relinquished his amiable charge—she was conducted to the Cage, and there submitted to the gaze of the argus eyed guardians of the night. They very soon discovered that the lady was not exactly as she should be. A further examination then took place, and after disrobing her ladyship of a shirt, pantaloons, waiscoat, &c. &c. all neatly folded round the body, to the utter astonishment of all present, she stood before them a strong, able bodied proper man!!! This ingenious disguise was used to facilitate his escape from his masters who are residents of this city—and this one circumstance, among a thousand others, should induce the captains of steamboats and other vessels to be extremely cautious in accepting the applications of negro passengers, whether they appear in male attire, or in the more captivating garb of female visitors.

Mr. Jonas Aby, of Frederick county, Va. has invented a machine for cutting out boots. It is so constructed that from one to twenty pair may be cut at the same stroke of the knife, and the principles upon which it is based are so correct that any person unacquainted with the business, can with the aid of this machine, cut out a pair of boots as correctly as the most experienced workman.

TURKEY, &c.

Commodore Porter proceeded from Smyrna to Constantinople in the United States ship of war John Adams, and was undoubtedly, well received, as the Americans are in high favour there as well as in the Greek Islands. The American Merchant vessel Ranger was at Constantinople. By our late dates from Smyrna we have no further account of the intended mission to the United States of an Egyptian Agent.—*Bos. Cent.*

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

The editors of the New York Mercantile Advertiser have received Palermo papers containing an official account of an attempted revolution, made on the night of the 1st of September at Palermo. An organized body of two thousand conspirators had formed in the suburbs, and agreed to enter the city at a given hour in divisions of 500, at the four different gates. But by some mistake, or accidental circumstance, the instant that one of the divisions had effected an entrance, the alarm bells were rung, the troops were immediately in motion and most of the conspirators [illegible] who entered were killed or made prisoners. Their companions on learning the alarm, did not attempt to enter the gates but dispersed in the neighbourhood. It was apprehended that further, and more formidable attempts would be made to effect a change in the Government—as much disquietude existed throughout the Island.

Rauzzini had a great contempt for the English singing; he had never heard any he said, which did not puzzle him to determine which was worst, the tone or the taste. On the night of Incledon's *debut*, at Bath, it was with some difficulty, therefore he could be prevailed upon to attend. He accompanied the Doctor Harrington's party, but rather by compulsions than persuasions; and, on entering the box, turned his back to the stage, as was his invariable custom on such occasions. Before Incledon had got through three bars of his first song, (as Edwin in Robin Hood,) Rauzzini began to listen; three more turned him round; another six evinced him, and at the conclusion of the verse, he joined loudly in the applause. When the opera was over, he went behind the scenes, took Incledon by the hand, and said, "Sare, I sank you for ze pleasure you af give me; you vas de fus Ingleesh singer I have hear, vat can sing. Sare, you af got a voice—you af got a voice." Charles, at the conclusion of a favourite ballad one evening, made a beautiful run, in that way which was altogether his own, rolling his voice gradually up, like a surge of the sea, till touching the top-knot, it gushed away in sweetness. "Coot Cot," cried Rauzzini, looking up, "it vas vare lucky dere vas some roof dere, or dat feller vould be hear by de ainshel in heaven." When he sang at Vauxhall, perhaps my reader will say, this obstacle did not exist. [*Bernard's Retrospection of the Stage.*

OBITUARY.

DIED, on yesterday morning, in this city, Mr. FERDINANDO TYDINGS, at an advanced age, long a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES!

The entire Stock of Goods, under the direction of the subscriber, is offered for sale at Cost Prices; and to any person disposed to purchase the whole, a liberal discount will be made.

JOHN WILMOT

Nov. 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the *Personal Estate* of Isaac Owens, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JAMES S. OWENS, Adm'r.

Nov. 10.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HEREBY certify, that my Daughter, Sarah Ann Terry, late of the city of Annapolis, received of Major Richard I. Jones, in payment of certain property, the sum of three hundred dollars, and being apprehensive that it might be a temptation to some ill-disposed persons, as an attempt was made to break open the house, she intrusted it to the care of a friend, and as I did not inquire of her the name of the person to whose charge it was committed, I will esteem it a particular favour if that individual would restore it to me and not withhold it from an old and helpless widow.

SARAH A. TERRY.

Nov. 10th 3w

LAND AND NEGROES.

BY virtue of two several decrees of the Court of Chancery the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THE FARM,

Whereon Col. Lewis Duvall, now deceased, lately resided, with the lands attached thereto, adjoining the city of Annapolis, containing about 340 acres. There is on the premises a large and elegant BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with out Houses, which are in good order, there is attached to the Dwelling House, a large garden containing the most valuable Shrubs and Fruit Trees; also a fine Orchard consisting of a variety of the best Fruit Trees.—The land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Tobacco, &c. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above valuable property, as it is presumed, those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale.

Also will be sold at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said decrees, a number of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, amongst which are some valuable hands,—also a variety of stock belonging to said farm, plantation Utensils, &c. and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.

the purchaser of the Real Estate to give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money in one and two years from the day of Sale—the personal property for cash, payable on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY, Trustee.

☞ Baltimore Gazette, and National Intelligencer will insert the above [illegible] the day of Sale, and forward their accounts for collection.

Nov. 10. ts.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the subscriber's farm about the middle of August last, a red Heifer with a white stripe across the back, and no perceivable mark, supposed to be two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

GEORGE NICHOLS.

Nov. 8.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Silas Richards, Capt. Holdredge, arrived at New York, with London papers, price currents, &c. to Sept. 25th, and Liverpool papers to Sept. 26th, inclusive, have been received.

The Reform Bill passed in the House of Commons on the 22d, by a majority of 109. It was carried up to the Lords with more than usual ceremony, where it was read once and ordered to be read a second time on Monday the 26th.

The disturbances in Paris were no longer of a dangerous character. The Perier Ministry appear to occupy their seats as firmly as ever, and declare that their policy is based on the preservation of the revolution and peace. —The disastrous accounts from Poland are confirmed, and the last report is that the Polish army had surrendered.

Accounts from Constantinople state that the losses caused by the conflagration of Pera amount to above 80,000,000 of Spanish piasters (about 160,000,000 of francs) or above £6,000,000 sterling.

There are no important alterations in the condition of markets.

London, Sept. 24.—The meeting before announced, the most important that could be assembled throughout Europe for wealth, commercial importance and intelligence, took place yesterday in the Egyptian Hall, with the Lord Mayor of London in the Chair, for the purpose of petitioning the Lords to pass the Reform Bill.

The second reading of the Scotch Reform Bill was carried last night by the large majority of 115, there being for it 209 against it 94.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. with the will annexed, on the Personal Estate of Nicholas Owens, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

JAMES S. OWENS, Adm'r. D. B. N. W. A.

☞ The George-Town Columbia Gazette, will please give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office.

Nov. 10.

TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the high Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at public sale on the premises, on Thursday the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock M,

A Valuable Real Estate,

situate, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, near Elkridge Landing, and the Washington Turnpike road, and between 7 and 8 miles from the city of Baltimore, consisting of several tracts, or parts of tracts, or parcels of land adjoining each other, called "Caleb and Edward's Friendship," "Walkers Inheritance," and "Stony Run Hills" containing 255 acres, and twenty perches of land, of which about one third is in wood.

There is upon this land a valuable Merchant Mill, built of stone, with all the modern improvements in machinery, running 2 pair of stones, and with a fall of about 23 feet; and a small DWELLING HOUSE. The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree are one fourth cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and one fourth in eighteen months, with interest until paid, and the payments to be secured by bonds or notes, with security to be approved by the Trustee; and on the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, a Deed will be executed by the Trustee.

JOHN SCOTT, Trustee.

Nov. 10th. ts

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will 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.

LEGG & WILLIAMS.

August 4, 1831.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

PHILIP AUGUSTUS, 2 vols.
THE KING'S SECRET, 2 vols.
SEAWARD'S NARRATIVE, 2 vols.
THE DUTCHMAN'S FIRESIDE, 2 vols.
SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY,
Mair's Introduction,
Clarke's Corderius,
Ross' Latin Grammar.

Oct. 27.

JUST RECEIVED

From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press,

THE HOLY BIBLE,

Price, $1, $1 25, $1 75,

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC,

For 1832—Price 6¼ Cents.

For Sale at this Office, by J. THOMPSON.

IN CHANCERY.

October 31st, 1831.

John Hoffman and Peter Hoffman, junior,

vs

Joseph Walker, and others.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Bennet Walker, deceased, for the payment of the complainants claims, and for general relief. The bill states, that the said Bennet Walker was in his lifetime for many years engaged as partner and joint dealer in trade and commerce with a certain James Walker, and that the said Bennet and James carried on their business under the name, style and firm of Bennet and James Walker. That the said Bennet and James became indebted to the complainant, John Hoffman, and a certain Peter Hoffman, (who is since deceased, and whom the said John Hoffman hath survived,) with whom the said John Hoffman was for many years in partnership, under the name, style and firm, of Peter Hoffman and Son, in the sum of nine hundred and fifty four pounds seventeen shillings and ten pence, and on the twenty seventh day of June eighteen hundred and eight, executed their promissory note, signed by one of them in their copartnership name, style and firm, of Bennet and James Walker, and thereby promised to pay to the said Peter and John, by the name, style and firm, of Peter Hoffman and Son, or order, on demand, the aforesaid sum of money—That the said sum of money not being paid, the complainant John Hoffman, as surviving partner of the said Peter, instituted suit thereon in Saint Mary's county court, against the said Bennet and James Walker, (pending which the said Bennet died,) in which, such proceedings were had that at June term 1820, of the court of appeals, the said John Hoffman recovered a judgment against the said James Walker, for the sum of nine hundred and fifty four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence current money, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June 1808, and eighteen dollars and seventy-four and a third cents, costs—That the said James Walker having failed to satisfy the said judgment, the said John Hoffman instituted suit in Saint Mary's county court, on the appeal bond of the said James Walker, in which were such proceedings, that at June term 1824, of said court of appeals, the complainant John Hoffman recovered another judgment against the said James Walker for nine hundred and fifty four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence, with interest from the twenty seventh day of June eighteen hundred and eight, eighteen dollars, seventy four and a third cents costs, and twenty eight dollars and two cents costs. The bill further states, that the said Bennet and James Walker, in the lifetime of the said Bennet, became indebted to the complainant Peter Hoffman, junior, in the sum of one thousand and eighty-five dollars and nineteen cents—That the said James Walker, after the death of said Bennet Walker, the said sum of money continuing due, executed to the complainant Peter Hoffman, junior, three several promissory notes, each bearing date on the first day of March eighteen hundred and thirteen, and signed by the said James Walker, surviving partner of Bennet Walker, one payable sixty days after date for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, one payable ninety days after date for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy six cents, and the other for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy seven cents, payable one hundred and twenty days after date—That the said James Walker having failed to pay said notes, the said Peter Hoffman instituted three several suits in Saint Mary's county court, against the said James Walker, in which such proceedings were had, that at June term 1820, of the said court of appeals, the complainant Peter Hoffman, recovered three several judgments against the said James Walker, one for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the first day of May eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, another for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the first day of June eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars sixty eight and two third cents costs, and the third for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the first day of July eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs—That the said James Walker failing to satisfy the said judgments, the complainant Peter Hoffman instituted suits in Saint Mary's county court, on the appeal bonds of said James Walker, in which were such proceedings that at June term 1824, of the said court of appeals, the said Peter Hoffman recovered three other judgments against the said James Walker, one for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy six cents, with interest from the first day of May eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and twenty seven dollars and forty two cents costs, one for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the first day of June eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty eight and two third cents costs, and twenty seven dollars and forty-two cents costs, and the other for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy six cents, with interest from the first day of July eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and twenty seven dollars and forty-two cents costs. The bill further states, that the complainants have endeavoured by process of execution to enforce the payment of the amounts due on their respective judgments, but have not been able to obtain satisfaction thereof from the said James Walker—That no part of the said judgment has been paid, but that the same are still due to the complainants respectively. The bill further states, that Gustavus Brown obtained letters of administration from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, on the personal estate of the said James Walker—That the personal and real estate of the said James Walker will be exhausted in the payment of the claims of his creditors, and that there will be large balances due to the complainants, after crediting their claims, with their dividends of the said James Walker's assets. The bill also states, that the said Bennet Walker left no personal estate, that there has been no administration on his estate, although he has been dead many years—That the said Bennet Walker left a large real estate, consisting of several small tracts of land lying in Saint Mary's county, and containing about twelve hundred and seventy-two acres, particularly described in the bill—That James Walker elected to take the said land at the valuation of the commissioners appointed to divide the same—That the said James Walker did not in his lifetime pay, nor has the said Gustavus Brown, administrator of the said Jas. Walker, since his death, paid to the other heirs of the said Bennet Walker, their respective proportions of the said valuation money—That the said Bennet Walker died intestate, leaving the said James Walker, Joseph Walker, Anne Walker, Gustavus Brown and Harriet his wife, Leopold Mudd and Mary A. his wife, John Neal and Mary his wife, and Eleanor Walker, his heirs and legal representatives—That the said James Walker is dead intestate, leaving Mary Lucinda Walker and Thos. Walker, his heirs at law. The complainants, among other papers, exhibit with their bill, certified copies of the promissory notes above mentioned, and allege that the originals were destroyed by the late conflagration of the court house of Saint Mary's county. The bill also states, that the defendant Joseph Walker, resides out of the state of Maryland, in some other of the United States of America.

It is thereupon, this 31st day of October 1831, adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, before the last day of November next, give notice to the absent defendant, of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the last day February next, to shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Nov. 3. 1831.

IN CHANCERY,

October 31st, 1831.

John Hoffman and Peter Hoffman,

vs.

Gustavus Brown, Adm'r. of James Walker, Mary Lucinda Walker, Thomas Walker, Anne Walker, Gustavus Brown and Harriet his Wife, Leopold Mudd and Mary A. his wife, Eleanor Walker, John Neal and Mary his wife, John Leigh and Joseph Walker.

THE object of the Bill in this case is to obtain a Decree for the sale of the real estate of James Walker, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased, to satisfy the claims of the complainants, and the other creditors of the said James Walker, and for general relief.

The Bill states that at June Term, 1820, of the Court of Appeals, the complainant, John Hoffman, recovered a judgment against the said James Walker, surviving partner of Bennet Walker, for the sum of nine hundred and fifty four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence, with interest from the 27th day of June, 1808, and seven dollars and thirty-three and a third cents costs, and costs. That the said James Walker, failing to satisfy the said judgment, the said John Hoffman instituted suit upon his appeal bond, and at June term, 1824, of the said Court of Appeals, recovered another judgment against the said James Walker, for nine hundred and fifty four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence, and eighteen dollars and seventy-four cents costs, and twenty eight dollars and twenty two cents, costs—That the complainant Peter Hoffman, at June Term, 1820, of the said Court of Appeals, recovered three several judgments against the said James Walker, the first for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy six cents, with interest from the first day of May, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty eight and two third cents costs, another for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the first day of June, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty eight and two third cents costs, and the third for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy seven cents, with interest from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs—That the said James Walker failing to satisfy the said judgments, the said Peter Hoffman instituted suits on his appeal bonds, and at June Term 1824 of said court of appeals, recovered three other judgments against the said James Walker, one for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy six cents, with interest from the first day of May, eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty eight and two third cents costs, and twenty seven dollars and forty two cents costs, another for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy seven cents, with interest from the first day of June eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and twenty seven dollars and forty-two cents costs, and the third for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and twenty-seven dollars and forty-two cents costs.

The bill further states, that no part of the sums of money due on said judgment has been paid—That the said James Walker was in his lifetime seized in fee simple of a parcel of land called "Greenbrier," lying in St. Mary's county, and containing two hundred and twenty acres, which he sold to the defendant John Leigh after the rendition of the original judgment in favour of the complainants in St. Mary's county court, and the complainants charge that they respectively have a lien on the said land for the amount of their several judgments. The bill further states, that the said Bennet Walker, the brother of the said James Walker, having died in the lifetime of the said James Walker, seized in fee simple of several parcels of land particularly described in the bill, containing about one thousand seventy two hundred acres, the said James Walker as the eldest heir, elected to take the same at the valuation of the Commissioners appointed to divide the same, and gave bond to secure the payment of the shares of said valuation money, to which the other heirs of said Bennet Walker were respectively entitled. The bill charges, that the said James Walker paid to the other heirs of said Bennet Walker their respective proportions of said valuation. The bill further states, that the said James Walker left the defendants Mary Lucinda Walker, and Thomas Walker, his heirs at law, and that the defendants Ann Walker, Gustavus Brown and Harriet his wife, Leopold Mudd and Mary A. his wife, John Neal and Mary his wife, Eleanor Walker and Joseph Walker, are the heirs at law of Bennet Walker—That Gustavus Brown, administered on the personal estate of James Walker, and that said personal estate will not be sufficient to pay the debts of said James Walker—That the said Joseph resides out of the State of Maryland in some other of the United States of America. It is thereupon this 31st day of October 1831, by Theodorick Bland, Chancellor, adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, before the last day of November next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the last day of February next, to shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS Reg. Cur. Can.

November 3.

DUBOIS'S LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

(Church-Street—Annapolis.)

ODD & EVEN. MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 9, for 1831. To be drawn in Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY the 30th of November.

Half Tickets $1 Quarters 50 Cents

SCHEME:

1 prize	of	6,000	is	6,000
2	of	1,000	is	2,000
2	of	500	is	1,000
2	of	300	is	600
2	of	200	is	400
4	of	100	is	400
5	of	50	is	250
10	of	20	is	200
20	of	10	is	200
100	of	5	is	500
150	of	3	is	450
10,000	of	2	is	20,000
10,299 Prizes				$32,000

☞N. B.—Uncurrent Money, bought at moderate Discount. E. D.

Nov. 3.

CLARK'S OFFICE,

BALTIMORE, October 28, 1831.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 9, for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, 30th November. Odd and Even System, by which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$6,000		is	6,000
2	1,000		is	2,000
2	500		is	1,000
2	300		is	600
2	200		is	400
4	100		is	400
5	50		is	250
10	20		is	200
20	10		is	200
100	5		is	500
150	3		is	450
10,000	2		is	20,000

Half Tickets $1.—Quarters 50. cents—to be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner, of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E corner of Baltimore and Charles streets.

**Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on Monday the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.

November 3.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.
THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.
HAVERHILL, 2 vols.
MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.
MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.
TEACHER'S GUIDE,
ANNUAL RETROSPECT,
MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.
THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion; for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

[illegible]

[illegible] RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Baking Establishment to the House lately occupied as a Store by Mr. William Alexander, in Corn Hill Street, and a few doors below his former residence, where he is determined to carry on the business in a manner which he flatters himself will give satisfaction to those who patronise him.

BREAD, CAKES & CRACKERS,

Of all kinds, will be regularly kept and disposed of on the cheapest terms.—Orders from the country will be complied with at the shortest notice.

FAMILY BAKING

Will be received, and punctually attended to. He intends keeping an assortment of

CONFECTIONARY, &c.

☞Bread will be sent to any part of the city, when directed.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Oct. 20.

THOMAS DUCKETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his Dwelling, fronting the Market House.

Sept. 15.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS recently taken the Shop that he formerly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs Williamson & Swan's Hotel; where he intends keeping a very Superior Assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & VESTINGS,

All of which he will sell very LOW, and make up at the shortest notice and in the BEST MANNER.

Sept. 29.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR

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

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

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

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

Sept. 29, 1831.

Maryland, Charles County, to wit:

On this 18th October, 1831, Elijah Moran Jun. brought before the subscriber, one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures a white Gelding, supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old, fifteen hands high, well made, switch tail, unshod, has old marks as if been worked in Gear, paces and gallops. Witness my hand and seal.

LEONARD S. ROBEY, Seal.
Near Bryan Town.

The owner of the above described Gelding, are solicited to come, prove, pay, receive and take away.

ELIJAH MORAN, Jun.

Nov. 3.

PHILADELPHIA ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to despose of on reasonable terms.

☞Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.

HENRY MATHEWS.

June 2.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN AND EASTON.

THE Steam Boat Maryland, leaves Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday Mornings at SEVEN o'clock, for Annapolis, leaves Annapolis for Castle Haven and Easton, at 10 o'clock. Returning leaves Annapolis for Baltimore, at ONE o'clock.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Oct. 13.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid [illegible]. Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to [illegible] at Cape Sable.

Nov. 3.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Jan. 6, 1831.

[illegible]

Oct. 27.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of [illegible] late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

MORTIMER [illegible], Adm'r.

Oct. 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 11th day of November next, at the late residence of Henry E. Mayer, deceased, on Sandy Point,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms of Sale—For all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date—under that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

[illegible] A. GRAMMER, Adm'x.

Oct. 13.

AUCTION ROOM.

THE Subscriber having determined to open, for the accommodation of those who may be disposed to contribute to its advancement, an

AUCTION ROOM

in the Front Room of his Dwelling, announces it open for the reception of

Furniture, Books

And such other articles as are usually disposed of at VENDUE. Persons sending articles to his Room, may be assured of their having the greatest care taken of them, and every exertion used to dispose of them to the best advantage. Sales at a distance and in the city attended to as usual. Also—Goods received on Commission.

N. B.—All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice. He will be grateful for the patronage of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM McNEIR.

Annapolis, Oct. 20.

A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL

On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and [illegible] Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work—Also Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Corn-hill street, three doors below the State House.

Sept. 1, 1831.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Anne-Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Alexander Duvall, at the suit of Robert B. Belt and Thomas H. Simmons, for the use of [illegible] Meredith, and Robert H. McPherson for the use of Shaw, Tiffany and Company, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and interest, of said Duvall, in and to that tract of land whereon he resides, containing two hundred and twelve acres of land more or less, called

PIG POINT,

or whatsoever name the same may be called. And I hereby give notice, that on Friday the 11th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House Door, in the city of Annapolis, I shall offer to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. All persons interested are requested to attend on the day of Sale.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheff.

Oct. 20.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Anne Arundel County Court and to me directed, at the suit of William E. Bartlett, and Lewis Sutton, and two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the same court at the suit of the Planters' Bank of Prince George's County and Robert H. M'Pherson for the use of Shaw, Tiffany and Company, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Dr. James Tongue, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and interest, of said Tongue, in and to that tract of land called

ELKTON HEAD MANOR,

Whereon the said Tongue resides. Also the following Negroes, one Negro Man named Dick, one ditto named Abraham, one ditto named Anthony, and one ditto named [illegible] and I hereby give notice, that on Friday the 11th day of November next, at the court house door in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, I shall offer to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy the debts due as aforesaid. All persons interested are requested to attend on the day of sale, to protect their interest.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheff.

Oct. 20.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1831. NO. 46

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN.
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

The following verses by Miss Gould, will compare well with Mrs Hemans. No lady in the U. S. except Mrs Sigourney, writes so well as Miss Gould; and she very seldom writes better.

TO THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Mysterious tie by the Hand above,
Which nothing below must part!
Thou visible image of faithful love—
Firm union of heart and heart—
The mind to her utmost bound may run,
And summon her light in vain
To scan the twain that must still be one—
The one that will still be twain!

The beat of this bosom forbears to reach
Where the other distinctly goes;
Yet, the stream that impurples the veins of each
Through the breast of his brother flows!
One grief must be felt by this two-fold mark,
As the points of a double dart;
And the joy lit up by a single spark
Is sunshine in either heart.

O, wonder to baffle poor human skill
In clay of the human mould!
But, a greater mystery all must still,
In the union of souls, behold.
Ye are living harps, by your silken strings
In a heavenly concord bound;
And who o'er one but a finger flings,
Awakens you both to sound.

But, what do you do when your slumber comes,
When ye're sweetly sunken to rest?
Do your spirits side by side, fly home,
Still linked, to your mother's breast?
Did ye ever dream that your bond was broke—
That ye were asunder thrown?
And how did ye feel at the severing stroke,
When both were forever alone?

No—ye would not think of yourselves apart,
Even in fancy's wildest mood,
For, each would seem but a broken heart,
And the world a solitude!
Dear youths, may your lives be a flowery way,
And watched by your Maker's eye!
May both, at the close, one call obey
To shine as twin stars on high! H. F. G.

From the New York Mirror.

PRISON SCENES.

The heavy portals closed on me. I heard the rattlings of chains and the step of the turnkey retreating. The dampness and gloom of the dismal walls curdled my very soul. I was a prisoner, thrust in among thieves, pirates, murderers, and brutal wretches of every description. The tenderness of a woman stole into my heart, and I sat down on a broken bench in a shadowy nook, and covering my face with my hands, suffered the large hot tears to swell up and gush out freely. As the night advanced, the keeper come to me. He was a huge man, with the look of a brute. Every vile bad passion seemed to have added an expression to his scoundrel face. His eyes were small and of a greenish gray, a pointed hooked nose, enormous whiskers, and bilious sallow complexion, were set off with a frown, which constant bullying among the wretches under his charge had deepened into a permanent scowl of cruelty and hatred. He had the most disagreeable voice I ever heard. It resembled the discordant cry of a savage bird of prey, and always made me shudder. His salutation was suited to his appearance.

—"Here, clear out from there," he said with a shove. "It's bed time."

The blood mounted into my temples, with a passion that was painful. I raised my arm to strike, when he cut me on the head with a whalebone whip, and screamed out for a guard. He grasped me with an iron hand by the shoulder, and almost lifted me from my feet. Loading me with every epithet of insult, the keeper struck me again with his stick, while the soldier held me with the strength of a giant, and the next moment I found myself lying at full-length on the stone floor of a narrow cell, in which I perceived I was locked for the night. A faint light shone in through a grated window, and discovered two straw beds, the only furniture, on one of which sat another figure. He was motionless as a statue, and in the confusion of the moment I scarcely knew whether it was an apparition conjured up by my excited fancy, or a figure hewn out of granite, or a human being and a wretched prisoner like myself. I looked at him with a fearful interest. He was of a colossal size. An expression of fixed and stern despair was in his rough and savage face; and seated on the pavement his cheek and temple rested on the outspread palm of his brawny hand. He did not even look at me, although the manner in which I was hurled into the apartment was sufficiently abrupt to have at least excited the notice of any ordinary person. There was a dead silence for a minute, during which he sat gazing steadily at the narrow piece of sky visible through the small barred window.—There was something in his attitude and aspect that made my blood cold, and sent it back from the swollen veins of my forehead, and deadened the fury which had burned in my heart.

'Who are you?" I exclaimed, in a whisper so low that I scarcely knew whether it was more than my own thought, but it sounded distinctly through the deep hush of the dungeon, and he slowly turned his large fierce eyes upon mine. As he moved, too, there was a rattling of chains; and I perceived that he was heavily fettered by manacles, which were fastened by massive iron rings close to his ankles and wrists.

"I am Lopez, señor," said he, with a foreign accent, and in a voice full of melody.

I actually started, and lay with my head drawn back as far as possible against the rough stone wall, and a feeling of horror vibrated through every nerve of my body. He was a pirate, of noted ferocity, who had committed more monstrous murders than men could enumerate. He was a by-word around the winter fire of thousands of families, and his name used to check the smile of the sailor's wife, and make the merry faces of his children turn white with awe. I remembered to have heard that this terrible ruffian had been captured, and was waiting the punishment of death in the prison of N——: but in the hurry and anguish of my own sudden calamity I had forgotten it. I was not likely to forget it again.

I began soon to distinguish his features more accurately as my eye graduated itself to the dim light, and I perceived a smile slowly break out upon the shadows of his face, betraying a line of white teeth, contrasting finely with the sable curl on his lip, and his deeply expressive eyes light up for a moment.—He really looked beautiful. A picture of him, with that proud deliberate smile, the black soft hair curled closely upon his broad clear forehead, and the collar falling back from his athletic throat and chest, might have passed for the hero of many a romance, which steals the sweet eyes of the enamoured girl from her midnight slumber.

"Boy," he said, with a rich Spanish accent, and in the same mellow tone, which touched me like a rebuke for its gentleness, "what, are you, too, afraid? I will not hurt you. I will never hurt any one again. Let us be friends. Here is my hand."

I reached out mine, and he shook it with feeling.

"And how long have you been here, Lopez?" I asked, in some measure recovering my natural mood.

"Two months."

"And how long—" I stopped.

'You are a stranger here—no?' he inquired.

"Yes," I answered; "I never was here before."

"Then I know what you want," said he. "You want to know when I shall die?"

I shuddered, and nodded my head.

"To-morrow morning," said he, with an indescribable expression, and a kind of ashy paleness setting over his features, yet in a voice remarkably firm. "I must be dragged out to-morrow like a beast before my fellow-beings, and to morrow night you will be sitting here alone—and where shall I be? Oh God! Oh God!"

The barrier of his feeling seemed to have been no longer strong enough to contain them, but to break away on a sudden, and he shook with an agitation so tremendous, that I thought his existence would end at once. Presently he recovered. It was wonderful to see him force himself back into an air of resolute calmness, and dash away the tears from his lashes.

I had always experienced a feverish curiosity respecting the effect upon the mind of a brave villain of immediate death, and began in conversation with this wretched individual to realize a fearful pleasure. He was strangely hardened upon the subject of his crimes, which he confessed freely, and in that respect only differed from other people. We have a false idea, many of us, that a murderer or professed pirate is an intrinsic monster; but I found this unfortunate being only a man—gifted with many of man's best attributes, compassion, courage, perseverance, generosity, and even delicacy of sentiment. He was only a man who had committed monstrous deeds, with the same qualities as ourselves, but led away into dark places by sophistry and passion. I name this distinction that the innocent and high-minded, in perusing the history of such a creature, may not look upon it as something with which they themselves can have no relation, but rather as a career into which they may be plunged unless ever watchful to shun the most trifling deviations from principle, and avoid cruelty or impetuosity in ordinary affairs.

As the weary hours of the night rolled on, I spoke these sentiments to the condemned pirate, and won so on his confidence that he told me I was the only being who had ever treated him with kindness since his boyhood.

"Had you possessed parents," said I, "to train you up in the proper course"—

"It was my father's cruelty," interrupted he, "that made me what I am. When once guilty, I despaired of forgiveness from man or heaven, and went on desperately shedding blood; but my father drove me from my home by a blow. A blow," he repeated with a fierce glance, as if he even yet writhed beneath it, "and I was a villain from that moment. I shall think of that to-morrow, when strangling before the thousands. I will tell you," he said, "how I was blasted when I was a boy. I was not tame and crouching, like other boys, but nature had filled me with unmanageble feelings. When any one made me angry, I lost my self-command; when they were kind to me I never forgot it. I could not sleep for gratitude. My father was a cruel man; he never loved me, and I should have left him before, but for a girl. I was only a boy, and we loved each other. One night I had been sitting with her, we had mutually promised to be faithful, and I left her with such a full happiness that I scarcely heard the stern question of my father,—"Where have you been so late, senor?" Instead of repeating it, he struck me. I dashed away like a wild deer. It happened that the very day before, I had been strongly persuaded to embark as sailor on board a ship bound for the West Indies.—I flew to the friend who had made me the offer, and accepted it. We were to sail the next day but one. My heart failed afterwards, and I went back to my dwelling in the night. It was a cloudy and blustering evening. I looked in at the window, and saw my mother and sisters; they were weeping—weeping for me—and Rosa was there too; and several times she turned her large clear blue tearful eyes full upon the window where I stood. My soul relented, and I was about to rush in when the door opened, and my father entered with his erect form, and cold, stern, cruel look. The sight of him brought back all the tumult of my bosom.—I stamped my foot and clenched my fist, then cast one look upon my aged mother, my affectionate sisters, and dear Rosa. I never saw them more. They are ignorant of my fate. Perhaps to-morrow when I am struggling in the last agonies, they will be smiling. They have forgotten me. Oh that to-morrow were past!"

I asked him if he did not repent of his crimes since committed.

"No," he answered, with the look of a demon—"No: I will glory in them. Man has haunted me, and fortune too. I have never known friendship nor kindness; and now they have taken me as others would, a monster, and will put me to death. I have no regret for any crime except one, and that, I confess, haunts me, and always has haunted me.—When I was in the Caribean sea, I commanded a piratical brig, and we boarded and took a merchantman well loaded with specie.—We murdered all the crew, cut them to pieces, or shot them down just where they happened to be. The deck was slippery with blood. They were all massacred."

"Monster!" exclaimed I,—"Execrable monster!"

"Nay," he continued, with a hoarse, horrid laugh, "that was nothing. It is no more to me at this moment than if they had been so many adders, and I had crushed their venomous heads with my heel But—"

He paused, drooped the lids over his eyes, and drew his breath in between his half closed lips, as if recalling to memory some horror which stung him acutely to the nerve.—I was almost frightened to be thus alone, at midnight, in a dungeon, with a being capable of such atrocious deeds. I thought his desperation might next induce him to grasp my throat with those giant hands, and from the very wantonness of the madness that seemed creeping over him, add one more victim to the bloody catalogue.

"Do not go on," I exclaimed, shrinking from him as far as I could. He seized my arm with startling energy. The chains upon his limbs rattled and clashed.

"But I will go on." His voice had now altered to a scream—shrill and piercing.—"I must go on, boy. You must hear it. It has been locked up in the core of my heart for years, burning and burning and burning; and if I do not reveal it to you, I shall never reveal it; for to-morrow, you know, I am to take the leap, ha, ha, ha—short time for story-telling, my friend; but I will tell you—and I would tell you," he added, with an oath that made my head swim, as his dilated eyes glared with terrible ferocity—"I would tell you, though I knew it would bring these accursed walls tumbling down about our ears. What! you are frightened my poor fellow.—Well, come," he said, relaxing his grasp and patting me on the shoulder affectionately, "Why should I injure you? Why should I rush into the presence of an already offended God, with my hands reeking and smoaking with the blood of the only one who ever looked on me with pity, or said a gentle word to me, since I turned away from those blue eyes of Rosa's, for ever and ever. Rosa" he repeated, musingly—"Rosa—why may not this be all a dream? Why may I not wake presently, and find that same sweet face bending over me, and feel the soft kind hand on my hot forehead, and hear that beloved voice, instead of the clank of chains, and open my eyes to the graceful drapery of curtains, and gaze on the soft June sky through the window, and feel these hideous dungeon walls melting away from around me as the fumes of slumber pass off."

He resumed the attitude in which he sat when I entered, and remained long without speaking. I even began to feel sleepy. For several nights I had been a watcher; and so I stretched myself down upon the thin straw and wished, like my companion, that this might be all a dream. He soon followed my example, and by his silence I thought him

"As fast locked up in sleep, as guiltless labour,
When it lies starkly in the traveller's bones."

After some time he started up and paced the narrow room with a desperate impatience, sometimes uttering such a groan that my eyes were filled with tears of compassion. He saw them as our eyes met, and I perceived that he himself was again weeping; he came to me softly, and taking my hand, kissed it, and said—

"If you wish God to bless you in your last extremity, hear me speak this secret. I will be gentle: I wish to unload my conscience. It is the only act of my life that I never could remember without trembling. I told you of the merchantman—the murder of the crew. Mother and child, husband and wife, were struck that day in each other's arms, and went down into the still sea. The bubbling water, stained with gore, told that the flood was finishing what the axe, the bullet, and the knife, had half performed. But of all these, there was one—a young girl of such a remarkable loveliness, that her perfect face touched me—even me whose red fingers were but just unlocked from the blood-wet hair of her father. The old gentleman was game. I half liked him: for he showed fight to the end, and fired at me with a pistol for putting my hand under his girl's chin. Ha, ha, ha—he'd have got over that squeamishness, if he'd lived a little longer: but that could not be. The girl prayed so hard for life on any terms, that I could not resist, and we spared her. I could not but think how many throned kings, how many dukes and lords would have given their eyes almost, to have had those lips to touch and to sit still, and make those delicious blue eyes look up into their face for protection on any terms, as they did in mine. I saved her for several weeks; but we found it necessary to put into shore, and the crew began to grumble—and I thought myself that we stood a chance of a rope, should any one fall afoul of us with this tender thing on board. So one morning———" (his face grew deadly pale) "the creature was standing with me near the gangway. She seemed to have clung to me through the whole of it, and called me her preserver—and I stood with her here talking, as I might have done to Rosa herself, had I grown up in virtue and honour, and been a happy and proud husband of so much love and beauty. She had not the slightest suspicion of my purpose, and when I drew out the cutlass, she took the glittering blade in her fingers, played with the jewels on the handle, and even with a kind of sweet sportiveness fitted it to my thigh, and said "I looked the soldier well." I should have spared her at all risks, but I knew my men, and they were exchanging signs together, and the mate, who was a devil incarnate, came twice up to me with a gruff shout, "we're nearly ashore, captain!" I never shuddered at any thing before. My heart sickened, my eyes were wet, and my hand trembled. She inquired, in a voice of tenderness that could not have been assumed, if I was unwell? I put my lips to hers, and kissed her with an agony, and then the flashing cutlass descended on her curled head, and I was covered with her blood. She screamed!" Here his voice faltered—his face grew paler and paler, resembling the pallid countenance of a corse—"she clung to the shrouds; I seized her sweet form in my arms, and threw her over. Still she clung with a convulsive tenacity, and—and——"

I covered my ears to shut out the conclusion, but could not.

"She gave me one look as I cut off her hands, one of which lay bleeding on the deck. The body fell with a heavy splash into the smooth clear water. Her lovely head, with its beauteous tresses, lingered a moment on the surface—then the ripples died away quietly in extending circles. I heard her voice never again, except when the scream startles me from my midnight slumber. I have told my secret. To-morrow, at sunrise—"

He started up wildly and gazed from the window. The stars were paling their beams, and a faint light beamed from the horizon, growing every instant broader and clearer. Then the fiery streaks shot up and glanced far along the reddening arch. My companion shook his head, and calmed his manner; then he stooped, and laid his ear to the floor; a minute after the door opened, officers of justice and clergymen entered. A man gave him a white dress, which he put on in silence. His face was absolutely yellow, and a streak of white upon his upper lip betrayed his agitation; but he was firm and proud in his demeanour. He shook me once by the hand, closed his eyes a moment, and then motioned them to lead the way. There was a bustle in the prison. I sat watching the fantastic clouds burning in the east, till the dazzling rim of the sun peered above the line, as it slowly lifted its vast circumference into full view. A kind stranger in an hour brought me a riband, which he said Lopez had desired should be handed me, after all was over, with his last farewell. I cannot express the strange thoughts with which I looked on this token of friendship. SEDLEY.

From "Sketches from Nature,"

BY JOHN M'DIARMID:

THE REAL HISTORY OF JEANIE DEANS.

"It is no longer doubted or denied, that Helen Walker, of the parish of Irongray, in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, was the prototype of the heroine who, under the fictitious name of Jeanie Deans, figured so conspicuously in the "Heart of Mid-Lothian." Her history, however humble, was, in some respects, eventful, and when stripped of all adventitious ornament, may be given very briefly, though few readers require to be informed that it has been expanded into an interesting and somewhat bulky novel, by the fertile genius of Sir Walter Scott. From whence her parents came, is not known, but it is generally believed that they were what are called "Incomers" into the parish of Irongray, and were in no way connected with the Walkers of Clouden—a race, alike distinguished for respectability and longevity, and who have flourished time out of mind upon the fertile and pleasant banks of the Cairn. Her father appears to have been a labouring man; and at his death, his widow, who was then well stricken in years, became dependent for support on the industry of her daughters, Nelly and Tibby Walker. But this the former was far from viewing in the light of a hardship—she who was so rich in sisterly, could not be deficient in filial affection—and I have been informed by Elizabeth Grierson, housekeeper to Mr. Stott, optican, Dumfries, who, when a 'lassie,' knew Helen, well, that though sometimes constrained to dine on dry bread and water, rather than pinch her poor old mother, she consoled herself with the idea that a blessing flowed from her virtuous abstinence, and that "she was as clear in the complexion, and looked as like her meat and work, as the rest of them."

The respectable female just named, who has herself passed the boundary line of threescore-and-ten, resided in her youth at a place called Dalawhairn, in Irongray, where her father cultivated a small farm. Helen Walker at this time—that is, at least 'sixty years since,'—was much, as the phrase goes, about her father's house; nursed her mother during her confinement, and even acted as the leading gossip at all the christenings; was respected as a conscientious auxiliary in harvest, and uniformly invited to share the good things of rural life, when the mart happened to be killed, or a melder of corn was brought from the mill. Her conversational powers were of a high order, considering her humble situation in life; her language most correct, ornate and pointed; her deportment sedate dignified in the extreme. Many of the neighbours regarded her as 'a little *pensy* body'—that is, conceited, or proud; but at the same time they bore willing testimony to her exemplary conduct and unwearied attendance on the duties of religion. Wet or dry, she appeared regularly at the parish church, and even when at home, delighted in searching the Scriptures daily. On a small round table the 'big ha' the Bible, usually lay open, and though household affairs would often call her hence,' it was observed by her visiters that when she lacked leisure to read continuously, she sometimes glanced at a single verse, and then appeared to ponder the subject deeply. A thunder-storm which appals most females, had on her quite an opposite effect.—While the elemental war continued, it was her custom to repair to the door of her cottage, the knitting-geas in hand, and well-conned Bible open before her; and when questioned on the subject by her wondering neighbours, she replied, 'That she was not afraid of thunder; and that the Almighty, if such were his divine pleasure, could smite in the city, as well as in the field.' When out door labour could not be procured, she supported herself by footing stockings—an operation which bears the same relation to the hosier's craft that the cobler's does to the shoemaker's. It has been reported, too, that she sometimes taught children to read; but as no one about Clouden remembers this fact, I am inclined to regard it as somewhat apocryphal. Helen, though a woman of small stature, had been rather well-favoured in her youth.

On one occasion she told Elizabeth Grierson that she should not do as she had done, but 'winnow the corn when the wind blew in the barn-door.' By this she meant, that she could not hold her head too high, by rejecting the offer of a husband when it came in her way; and when joked on the subject of matrimony herself, she confessed, though reluctantly, that she once had a sweetheart—a youth she esteemed, and by whom she imagined she was respected in turn; that her lover, at a fair time, overtook her on horseback, and that when she asked if he would take her up, answered gaily, 'That I will, Helen, if you can ride an inch behind the tail.' The levity of this answer offended her greatly, and from that moment she cast the recreant from her heart, and never, as she confessed, loved again. I regret that I am unable to fix the exact date of the principal incident in Helen Walker's life. I believe, however, that it occurred a few years previous to the more lenient law *anent*, child murder, which passed in 1736. At this time her sister Tibby, who was considerably younger, and a comely girl, resided in the same cottage; and it is not improbable that their father, a worthy man, was also alive. Isabella was courted by a youth of the name of Waugh, who had the character of being rather wild, fell a victim to his snares, and became *enceinte*, though she obstinately denied the fact to the last. The neighbours, however, suspected that a child had been born, and repeatedly urged her to confess her fault. But she was deaf to their entreaties, and denied all knowledge of a dead infant, which was found shortly after in the Cairn, or Clouden. The circumstance was soon bruited abroad, and by the directions of the Rev. Mr. Guthrie, of Irongray, the suspected person, and *corpus delicti*, were carried before the authorities for examination.—The unnatural mother was committed to prison, and confined in what was called the 'Thief's Hole,' in the old jail of Dumfries—a grated room on the ground floor, with her seducer sometimes repaired and conversed with her through the grating.—When the day of trial arrived, Helen was told that a single

word of her mouth would save her sister, and that she would have time to repent afterwards; but, trying as was the ordeal, harrassing the alternative, nothing could shake her noble fortitude; her enduring and virtuous resolution.

Sleep for nights fled from her pillow; most fervently she prayed for help and succour in the time of need; often she wept till the tears refused to flow, and her heart seemed too large for her body; but still, no arguments, however subtle—no entreaties, however agonising—could induce her to offend her Maker by swerving from the truth. Her sister was tried, condemned, and sentenced to be executed at the termination of the usual period of six weeks. The result is well known, and is truly as well as powerfully set forth in the novel. Immediately after the conviction, Helen Walker borrowed a sum of money, procured one or more letters of recommendation, and without any other guide than the public road, began to wend her way to the city of London—a journey which was then considered more formidable than a voyage to America is in our day. Over the best attire she threw a plaid and hood, walked barefooted the whole way, and completed the distance in fourteen days. Though her feet were 'sorely blistered,' her whole frame exhausted, and her spirits sadly jaded, she found it impossible to rest until she had inquired her way to the residence of John, Duke of Argyle. As she arrived at the door, his grace was just about to step into his carriage; and as the moment was too critical to be lost, the heroic pilgrim presented her petition, fell upon her knees, and urged its prayer with a degree of earnestness and natural eloquence that more than realised the well known saying of 'snatching a grace beyond the reach of art.' Here, again, the result is well known; a pardon was procured and despatched to Scotland; and the pilgrim, after her purse had been replenished, returned home, gladdened and supported by the consoling thought that she had done her duty without violating her conscience. Touching this great chapter in her history, she was always remarkably shy and reserved; but there is one person still alive who has heard her say, that it was through 'the Almighty's strength,' that she was enabled to meet the Duke at the most critical moment—a moment which, if lost, never might have been recalled in time to save her sister's life. Tiby Walker, from the stain cast on her good name, retired to England, and afterwards became united to the man that had wronged her, and with whom, as is believed, she lived happily for the greater part of half a century. Her sister resumed her quiet rural employments, and, after a life of unsullied integrity, died in November or December 1791, at the age of nearly fourscore. My respectable friend, Mr. Walker, found her residing as a cottier on the farm of Clouden, when he entered to it, upwards of forty years ago, was exceedingly kind to her when she became frail, and even laid her head in the grave. Up to the period of her last illness, she corresponded regularly with her sister, and received every year from her a cheese and 'pepper-cake,' portions of which she took a great pleasure in presenting to her friends and neighbours. The exact spot in which she was interred was lately pointed out in Irongray churchyard, a romantic cemetry on the banks of the Cairn; and though, as a country-woman said, there was nothing to distinguish it 'but a stane taken off the dyke' the public will be pleased to hear that Sir Walter Scott intends to erect a suitable monument to her memory. Though subscriptions were tendered, he politely declined all aid, and has already, I believe, employed Mr. Burn, architect, to design a monument, which, in connexion with the novel, will transmit her fame to a distant posterity, and in all probability render the spot so classical that it will be visited by thousand on thousands in after generations. The above narrative, though exceedingly hurried, is perfectly accurate in point of fact; and I have only farther to add, that the story of Helen Walker, *alias* Jeanie Deans, first became known to Sir Walter Scot through the attention of the late Mrs. Commissary Goldie, as will be seen when he issues the new edition of the *Heart of Mid-Lothian.*"

FECUNDITY OF INSECTS AND FISHES.

According to naturalists, a scorpion will produce 65 young, a common fly will lay 144 eggs; a leach 150; and a spider 170. I have seen a hydrachna produce 600 eggs, and a female moth 1,100. A gall insect has laid 5000 eggs; a tortoise 1000, a frog 1100, a shrimp 6000, and as the astonishing number of 10,000 has been found in the ovary, or what is supposed to be that part of an ascarides. One naturalist found above 12,000 eggs in a lobster, another above 21,000. An insect very similar to an ant (mutilla), has been known to produce 80,000 in a single day, and Leuwenhoeck seems to compute 4,000,000 in a crab. Many fishes produce incredible numbers of eggs; above 36,000 have been counted in a herring, and 38,000 in a smelt, 1,000,000 in a sole, 1,130,000 in a roach, 5,000,000 in a species of sturgeon, 342,000 in a carp, 383 000 in a tench, 540,000 in a mackerel, 992,000 in a perch, 1,357,000 in a flounder. But of all the fishes hitherto discovered, the cod seems the most fertile.—One naturalist computes that it produces 3,686,000 eggs, another 9,600,000, and a third 9,444,000. Here are fishes which probably, in the course of one season, produce above 13,000,000 of eggs, which is a number so astonishing and immense, that without demonstration we could never believe it true.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

FIRE NEAR PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Cotton Factory of the Orleans Manufacturing Company near Providence, R. I. was burnt down on the night of the 10th instant. The loss is $25,000, of which $15,000 were insured at Hartford.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—INTERESTING FROM POLAND.

The packet ship New York, at New York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the evening of the 29th September, and Liverpool to the 1st October, both inclusive. The second editions of the Courier, Daily Advertiser and Journal of Commerce, furnish the following interesting extracts:

By this arrival we learn that the Polish Army did not surrender at the fall of Warsaw, but is again in the field, animated with the love of Liberty, and hurling defiance at their invaders. The proclamation of Roziski breathes a spirit worthy of the proudest days of Poland, and affords ground for the friends of Liberty throughout the world, to hope that the spirit of freedom which still animates this brave nation, will induce the governments of France and England to interfere in its behalf.

The Reform Bill engrosses the attention of all parties in England, and its fate in the House of Lords is considered very doubtful.

Sir Walter Scott has concluded to spend the winter in Naples for the benefit of his health, and the King of England has offered him a national vessel to convey him to that city.

Odillon Barrot and Mauguin differed in their views on a debate in relation to the foreign policy of France, and quarrelled. Thus is the opposition of Ministers divided, and Barrot is accused of seeking office under Perier.

The treaty of peace between Belgium and Holland, it is stated in one paper, will be signed by the 10th October. Luxembourg, it is added, will belong to the former, and the compensation for the claims of Holland thereto, is to be settled by Austria and Prussia: in the meantime, it is positively stated that the armistice between the two powers had been renewed for two months. Leopold had set off on a tour through his dominions, and was indefatigable in his endeavours to improve the state of his army.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1.

POLAND.

In laying before our readers last week, the Russian accounts of the fall of Warsaw, we cautioned them against placing too implicit a reliance on their veracity, in matters of detail. The present week has brought us through the Hamburgh mail, intelligence from Poland as late as the 17th ult.; and we are happy to state that the affairs of the unhappy Poles, are not quite so desperate, nor were the successes of the Russians so complete as they themselves represented them to be. The army which retired to Modlin, on the capitulation of Warsaw, were not prisoners of war, as affirmed in the Prussian State Gazette, but fell back upon that strong and almost impregnable fortress, carrying with them their artillery, ammunition and materials of defence, upon finding their position in the capital to be no longer tenable. They were also accompanied by the members of the Government, the Chambers, and all public functionaries.

The Russians on the other hand, are reported to have lost 12,000 men in the storming of Warsaw, and were thus rendered incapable of following the Polish army. The Poles have another strong army under General Romarino, in the environs of Zamosc, which is itself a well fortified town; and they are also in possession of several other strong fortresses. The patriot troops still amount, with all their losses to about 50,000, and as the winter is rapidly approaching for their protection, their situation is considered by competent judges as far from being desperate. Hopes were entertained that they would be enabled to coop up the Russian troops in Warsaw, and to interpose a considerable force between that city and the old Russian provinces. These advantages though affording but a forlorn hope of final success, should the war be prosecuted in another campaign, may yet enable the Poles to maintain a hostile position until they obtain honourable terms from the ruthless foe.

The Polish cause we are happy to learn, is yet far from being desperate. The patriots have still, comparatively speaking, a well appointed though not numerous army, burning with zeal to avenge the massacre at Warsaw. They have also some strong forts in their possession, and what is better still, a courage as invincible as their cause is just. The recent proclamations of their Chiefs breathe the very spirit of patriotism, and can scarcely fail to have a corresponding effect on the heads and hearts of those to whom they are addressed [Sun 29th.

From the London Times, Sept. 29.

Yesterday we received Hamburgh papers and letters to the 24th. From their contents it is evident that Paskewitsch was deceived when he said, the "Polish army and nation have submitted to their lawful Sovereign." This assertion is now proved to be an empty boast. The Government, the representatives of the people, and all the authorities, have evacuated Warsaw with the army, and the Poles appear determined on making a desperate resistance. These important facts are announced in an eloquent and patriotic proclamation, published by General Roziski, of which we subjoin a translation We hope this gallant people will yet be saved from destruction by the interference of those Powers whose interest it is, as it must be their wish, to support them against the overwhelming power of Russia:—

PROCLAMATION.

"Head-Quarters at Kunow, Sept. 15.

"Poles!—Four days ago a most sanguinary and obstinately contested battle was fought under the walls of our capital. Before the eyes of your wives, sisters, and mothers, under the view of the whole city of Warsaw, the Polish troops have slain more than 20,000 of the enemy, and the intrenchments which are formed by the labour of your fellow-citizens have now become the grave of her invaders. To save the town from destruction, to weaken the force of the enemy, our troops have evacuated the capital.

"The cannon, ammunition, and all implements of defence, the Government, the Deputies, all the magistrates, have withdrawn with the Commander in-Chief and the army to Modlin. General Krukowiecki is no longer President of the Government.

"In consequence of an armistice hostilities are for a moment suspended; but, my countrymen, let not that moment be for you a period of repose which might divert you from the great object of the deliverance of your native land; employ it rather to redouble your strength in new efforts to establish the existence and independence of Poland.

"Is Warsaw for us all our country? Do its walls and its inhabitants within so narrow a circuit form the limits of the nation? After so many great sacrifices, after so many dearly achieved victories, which have justly astonished the world, shall our high thoughts, our feelings, our hopes—shall all these be at the last moment of expectation dissipated, as if the waters of the Warthe, the Vistula, the Dnieper, the Bug, and the Dwina, did not present to us the inheritance of our fathers, which, again reconquered, we will convey to our children? Who then would treacherously violate the sacred oath we have sworn, to shed the last drop of our blood in the defence of the last foot of our native land? No! The Pole is too proud to fail in a pledge given in the face of the whole world, or to look forward with a doubt of victory while he still is able to lift an arm. He who can value liberty, who calls himself freeman, will also know how to break the fetters attempted to be imposed upon him.

"Poles! Yet one moment more of endurance and resignation, and the end of the glorious contest, whose result will be the restoration of our freedom, independence and rights, is at hand. The scale of victory must preponderate in favour of the zeal, and resolution of our soldiers, and the sacrifices of our citizens. History exhibits no example of a united nation, striving to obtain one great object, being deceived in its hopes. Did not our enemies, 19 years ago, lose their capital, and notwithstanding was not their nationality and independence secured? Never let us forget that we owe every thing to our country, our common mother. Her existence is ours; we wear her chains. Then let us once more renew in our hearts the already sworn oath, that we resolve to be a free people; that we will not lay down the sword of our fathers until we recover liberty and independence. Henceforth let our motto be "Death or Victory," and when we shall stand in the order of battle, we will meet the enemy with the cry—"Live the Country!" and thus will we conquer. "ROZISKI."

By the Hamburg mail we have advices from Poland so late as the 17th instant, and we are glad to learn from them that the cause of that unhappy country is not yet lost. The brave army which retired from Warsaw after the late desperate conflict, have taken up a position from which the Russians will, we trust, find it difficult to dislodge them. The Polish Chief, General Rozski, has addressed a spirit stirring proclamation to his army, which, we are informed, amounts to from 50,000 to 60,000 men, urging them to greater exertions in the cause of their country. The next arrivals, which will probably give the results of a grand battle, will be eagerly looked for.

The Paris express contains no political news of moment. It mentions, however, that on the 17th, the cholera was increasing at Vienna, there being 307 attacked, of whom not less than 132 died, 8 were cured, and 170 still remained ill.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.

Private letters from Warsaw, from which city the mails now arrive regularly twice a week, but without newspapers, by no means, give up the cause of the Poles as lost, but affirm, that to keep and guard Warsaw will be an immense burden to the Russian army; nay, the Polish Generals go so far as to assert that the surrender of Warsaw was only a stratagem to entice Paskewitsch into a snare, from which he will not extricate himself without loss. It is said the Grand Duke Michael will reside in Warsaw, in the same capacity as Constantine did before. He frequently rides on horseback through the streets, and is every where received as he was on his entrance, with loud acclamation. He has already given many proofs of mildness and prescuce of mind.

London, Sept. 29—City, 12 o'clock.

We have the following account from Vienna in regard to the situation of the Polish army, from the frontiers of Poland.

"The plan of the Poles was to weaken the Russian army by surrendering Warsaw, knowing the Russians would be obliged to leave a large force there to garrison the town. General Szyembeck is in their rear with 20,000 men, in the Palatinate of Sandomis, and by the destruction of the bridges on the Vistula, near Gera and Ossieu, all the communications will be cut off with Russia. Plozck is free, and General Romarino, who has gained a complete victory of General Golowin, and has taken possession of Lublin, is in the environs of Cracow. There is also a numerous militia, supported by ten thousand regular troops. Owing to the Polish army still holding out, the Russians at Warsaw are taking every precaution to prevent a surprise from the Polish army."

Extract from a private letter from Schilno, near Thorn, dated September 12:

"Having decided to leave Warsaw on the 6th, in the morning, I was roused by the thunder of the cannon. A very formidable attack was made by the Russians on the whole of the line of the Polish batteries which defended the town. The carnage was terrible. The Russians from 16 to 17,000 men, and 20,000 balls and congreve rockets. A great quantity of grenades and bombs were thrown by the Poles in the Russian camp. The Polish army is in the best state, and full of animation."

Cracow, Sept. 15.—Our Courier contains three official reports from the camp of Gen. Rozycki, commander of the armed forces of the palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and Kalisz. One of these reports, detailing a variety of skirmishes with Gen. Radiger, proceeds as follows:—"Yesterday we arrived at Kunow, and to-day we were rejoined by Captain Nieszokoc of the artillery, who arrived from Modlin with intelligence that on the 6th inst. the combined hostile army began to attack Warsaw at 8 o'clock in the morning. Two battalions of the 13th, and one battalion of the 8th regiment under Gen. Sowinski, defended themselves at the Wola barriers, where the enemy's attack was not impetuous. The first trenches had been already taken, and the enemy was already forcing his way upon the ramparts, when Gen. Rubinski arrived with a brigade, and killed and wounded upwards of 10,000 men.

On the following day, the 7th, Marshall Paskewitsch summoned the city, declaring that he would plant 250 pieces of artillery against the city. This summons not having produced the desired effect, at one o'clock in the afternoon the Russians pressed forward upon all points between the Jerusalem and Mokotow barriers, and between the Wola barriers and the Laboratory. But the 26th regiment of infantry offered resistance upon every point, and at 11 o'clock in the evening the attack ceased.

On the following day, the army evacuated the capital, through fear that the fire which had broken out in the suburb might spread, and destroy the city walls; a temporary armistice followed, and the enemy desisted from farther operations. The loss of the Russians exceeded 12,000 men. Generals Geismar, Gortschakoff, Ulasoff, and almost all the commanding officers, are wounded. Marshal Paskewitsch himself has received a severe contusion. The Government, the Members of the Chambers, and all public functionaries, artillery, ammunition, and every material of defence, have been removed to Modlin, from whence the Commander-in-Chief General Malachowski, has sent hither the following order:—

"I have the honour to inform you, General, that in consequence of an armistice occasioned by the evacuation of Warsaw, hostile operations have for the present been suspended. You will please to issue the necessary order, General, observing, however, that nothing that has happened releases us from the strict observance of every usual measure dedicated by military watchfulness. I have also to inform you, General, that General Krukowiecki has resigned the dignity of President of the National Government, and has now no longer any official authority in the country. With respect to further details, you will have to act according to the instructions which will be communicated to you by Captain Niezokoo."

The enemy weakened by severe losses before Warsaw, will be obliged, if he attempts to retain possession of the city, to garrison it with half his army. So long as the Government is not in direct communication with the palatinate of Kalisz, Cracow, and Sandomir, the presidents of those palatinates, and such of the national representatives as happen to be at our head quarters, will be invested with supreme authority. Gen. Romarino, who marched from Praga on the 22d Aug. pursued the corps of Generals Golowen and Rosen, whom he defeated twice at Lukow and Miendzyrzecz, and then pursued the remnant on the 30th, in the direction of Brzesc Litewski.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

From the Times.

We have just received the Paris Papers of Tuesday, and those dated yesterday. Our private correspondent states that there is no truth in the statements in the French journals that the cholera morbus had broken out in Calais; that any council had been held upon a censorship of the press; or that the Ministers contemplate an Alien Bill.

The King was to remove to the Palace of the Tuileries on Saturday.

The Minister of Commerce obtained a credit in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, of 18,000,000 of francs for commercial and internal improvements.

SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL

For October, published here a few days since, contains a notice of an attempt made at Sacket's Harbour to manufacture, on a pretty large scale, Sugar and Molasses from the Potatoe. Mr. S. Guthrie, a practical chemist of the place, impressed with the idea that towns remote from the Atlantic coast, sugar might be made from potatoes cheaper than it could be brought from the sea-ports, induced one of his neighbours, Mr. Patter, to construct machinery for prosecuting the business. An ingenious apparatus was devised for the purpose, and three thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes were transformed into a saccharine matter. No chrystalized pure sugar has yet been obtained, but the process has resulted in the production of a kind of molasses, a sample of which has been forwarded to Mr. Silliman, who says of it that it is as rich as that from the sugar maple, and apparently pure syrup, with only a slight peculiarity of taste to distinguish it from the best cane molasses. He is of opinion that it it will yet afford chrystalized sugar. Should the experiment succeed, our friends, the Louisiana cane planters, will be in more danger than from a repeal of the duty on sugar. A potatoe field will be of more value than a cane plantation, and the northern farmer will make his own molasses out of the very root with which he fattens his pork. [*N. Y. Post.*

Steam Engines are made in Pittsburg for less than half the price paid for them in 1818, and cheaper than they are in Liverpool and Manchester.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, November 17, 1831.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, November 7, 1831.

The Executive Council will meet on Monday, the 21st instant.

TH: CULBRETH, Clk.

COURT OF APPEALS—ADJOURNED TERM.

THURSDAY 10th Nov.—The argument of the case of Richardson vs. Jones, No. 187, was continued by Gill and Taney (Atty. Genl. U. S.) for the Appellee.

FRIDAY 11th.—The argument of this case was concluded by R. Johnson, for the Appellants in reply.

The cases of Barber vs. Hammond et. al. and of Waters vs. Hammond et al. No. 197, 198, were taken up by consent, and argued together by Brewer, jr. and A. C. Magruder for the Appellants, and by Alexander for the Appellees.

The case of Gaither and Warfield vs. Welsh, No. 194, was argued by Alexander for the Appellants.

No Counsel appeared for the Appellee.

SATURDAY 12th.—The argument in the case of the President and Directors of the City Bank of Baltimore et al. vs. James Smith, No. 190 was commenced by J. I. Donaldson for the appellants, and by Mayer for Appellee.

On application, Thos. Yates Walsh, Esq. of Baltimore, was admitted as an Attorney of this Court.

The argument in the case of Francis Belmear vs. Polly Warfield, No. 372, was commenced by Scott for the Appellant.

No. 199. Roberts et. al. vs. Salisbury et al. This case was argued by R. B. Magruder for the Appellants; no counsel argued for the Appellees.

MONDAY, Nov. 14th.—No. 372. Belmear vs. Warfield. The argument of this case was concluded by Alexander for the Appellee, and Scott for the appellant.

No. 190. The City Bank of Baltimore et al. vs. James Smith. The argument of this case was concluded by Johnson for the Appellee, and Taney, (Attorney General U. S.) for the Appellants.

TUESDAY Nov. 15th—No. 191, 192. William S. Winder et. ux vs. John Diffenderffer et al. and Diffenderffer et al. vs. Winder et ux. (Cross Appeals.) The argument of these cases was commenced by Dulany for Diffenderffer et al.

Wednesday, November 16th.—The argument in Nos. 191 and 192, was continued by Johnson; for Winder and wife.

COMMUNICATED.

BALTIMORE AND ANNAPOLIS RAIL ROAD.

MR. GREEN: Since it is the prevailing opinion, that the contemplated Rail Road between this City and Baltimore, should pursue the route over Cross' Bridge, we shall be obliged to those, possessing information on the subject, to communicate the same, through the medium of the Annapolis and Baltimore papers. VIATOR.

From the Norfolk Herald.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTELLATION.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Captain WADSWORTH, arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday evening, from the Mediterranean Station. The Constellation sailed from Mahon, October 4, and left there the U. States frigate Brandywine, Com. BIDDLE; ships Concord, Capt. PERRY; Boston, Capt. SNOOKS; Ontario, Capt. GORDON, all well.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The Thames, arrived at Quebec a few days since from London. On the 30th of October, off Biron's Island, one of the Bird Isles, fell in with the wreck of the Lady Digby, from Liverpool for Quebec, and took off Mr. Crosthwaite, nine seamen, and eight settlers; the L. D. was wrecked on the 25th. Thirty-seven passengers were drowned. The captain, mate, second mate, carpenter, cook, and one seaman, had taken the long boat, but their fate was not known.

ANCIENT COINS.

A Spanish peasant, in the environs of Lugo, in Gallicia, tilling his field lately, found two earthen jars, containing several pounds weight of gold coin, of the Emperors Nero, Vespasian, Adrian, and Trajan. Though they have been buried for so many centuries, they are as fresh and perfect as if they had just been issued from the mint. Each coin weighs about two drachms and a half, the gold is of the first quality. *Madrid, Aug. 20.*

PUNCTUALITY IN TRADESMEN.

The Dictator of Paraguy (Francia) employed a carpenter to mount two small carronades, and ordered him to fix as near as possible, the time it would take him to complete the job. The tradesman stated that he would be able to execute the work in a fortnight at farthest. This period having elapsed and the carriages not being forthcoming, he was summoned before the Dictator to account for the delay. His excuses on the score of miscalculation were allowed, and a longer time granted him; but a second and third disappointment having taken place, without any satisfactory cause being assigned, Francia was so enraged, that he ordered the unfortunate carpenter to be shot, as an example to all lying and indolent tradesmen.

The tenth Annual Report of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis, and its vicinity.

Brought, by the revolving year, to a period when it becomes our duty to take a retrospect of the past—we would first record our gratitude to "*him*" who is the author of every good and perfect gift, and who, we hope, has blessed those endeavours for the extension of his kingdom, which, however inefficient in themselves, promise, by his over-ruling Providence to pave a ray for future usefulness.

During the past year, the Managers have purchased from the parent society in New-York, thirty Bibles and ninety-six Testaments; they have sold 8 Bibles and twenty-three Testaments; twenty-four Bibles and eighteen Testaments have been gratuitously distributed; making the entire number seventy-five. Since the formation of the society 1098 Bibles and Testaments have been circulated.—The amount paid over from its surplus funds to the Parent Institution, during that period, is $400. Such is the brief but comprehensive statement of the proceedings of our society, during the past year.

The Treasurer's Report for the tenth year, October, 1831.

Balance from last year	$17 10½
Cash received from 44 Annual Subscribers,	44 00
Donations,	5 75
Sale of Bibles and Testaments	12 72
Fines,	62½
	$80 20

Contra.

1831 Cash to the P. S. for the purchase of Books,	$30 00
To Parent Society as overplus fund,	30 00
Postage, Freight and Drayage,	1 00
	$61 00
Balance in hand,	19 20
	$80 20

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS, TENTH YEAR.

Mrs Nicholson, Pres't.
Mrs. A. Harwood, 1st. Vice-President.
Mrs. Goldsborough, 2d Vice-President.
Mrs. Shaw, Recording Secretary,
Mrs. Green, Corresp. Secretary,
Mrs. Maynadier, Treasurer.

Managers.

Miss Franklin,	Miss Alexander,
Miss H. Ann Chase,	Miss Brice,
Mrs. Blanchard,	Miss Radcliff,
Miss Lockerman,	Miss A. Randall,
Miss Mary Bowie,	Mrs. Smith.
Mrs. M. Harwood,	Mrs. Johnson,
Mrs. Ridout,	Mrs. Johnson,

It appears there wanted one more Manager to make up the proper number of fourteen.

Georgetown, Del. Nov. 11.

EXECUTION OF ROBERT MORRIS.

A large concourse of people assembled at this place on Tuesday last, to witness the execution of this unfortunate man.—He was led to the gallows, which he ascended with a firm and elastic step, about half past two o'clock.—A prayer was offered in his behalf by the Rev. John Rogers, and an exhortation delivered, to which he listened with a coolness and indifference that shocked the feelings of all present. He preserved a determined and hardened indifference to his fate to the last moment of his existence. He made no confession under the gallows. When asked if he had any thing to say, he talked a few minutes, but said nothing worth noticing, except that he killed Captain Hilbourn accidentally, and had no malice towards him. His other conversation went to show his indifference and defiance of his doom. He was swung off twice; the rope having parted the first time, and let him to the ground, he being a large heavy man. When the rope was loosened from his neck, which had not been dislocated by the tremendous surge, he got up and walked a second time on the platform, with a firm step and determined look. He exclaimed when they were putting the rope around his neck the second time, "my God what a hard case is this!"—He was hung a few minutes before 4 o'clock. He died in twelve minutes and a half after he was swung off, without a struggle.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. Nov. 14,

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The steamboat Cygnet, Captain Guy, employed in carrying the mail between this District and Potomac Creek, when about 16 miles below this town on Friday evening last, met with an unfortunate accident.—The boat had stopped either to land or take some passengers, when one of her boilers burst, by which explosion one of the firemen, a black man, was killed. We do not believe that any other person was at all injured. Accidents of this nature are extremely rare with the steamboats employed on this river.

Extract of a letter from Com. John Downes, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated, U. S. ship Potomac, lat. 25°, N. long. 31°, West, 16th September, 1831; received at the Department Nov. 14th, by way of Martinique.

"We have progressed thus far on our passage, all well. We have had a calm for three days past, but now have a prospect of a fine breeze from N. W.—We encountered one gale of wind, the third day out from New York; with that exception, the weather has been moderate." [*Globe.*

NEW YORK ELECTION.

Cropsey, the Jackson candidate for state Senator, has beat *Wood*, the candidate of the coalition, 3,919 votes in the city, and about 5,000 in the district. The entire Jackson county ticket has succeeded by nearly 6,000 majority.

An extra issued on Thursday from the Albany Argus, gives the following returns:

Albany County.—Returns are in from the city and all the towns except one. The majority for the republican senator is about 1800 Average majority for republican assembly over the Nationals is about 1900—over the anti-masons about 1800. Republican majority for assembly over both Nationals and anties, about 600. Republican majority for sheriff over National about 1400—over anti-masonic 1800—over both about 500.

Schenectady County.—A letter to the editor of the Argus, dated 11 o'clock Wednesday night says:—"I take great pleasure in informing you that we have defeated Riggs. Isaac I. Yeates is elected sheriff by a majority of 80 votes. We have lost our clerk, as I anticipated.—The present clerk, John S. Vrooman, is re-elected by a large majority. The republican senate and assembly ticket will have from 400 to 500 majority.

Rensselaer County.—To the editor of the Argus, dated Troy, Wednesday 9, P. M. "The Democracy of Rensselaer triumphant!" The republican ticket for assembly is elected entire, by 6 or 700 majority over both nationals and anties. Senator Edmonds double the number, at least, over Brees the anti-masonic candidate. Our sheriff is elected by a triumphant majority.

Saratoga County.—The Republican majority 600.

From other New York papers we gather the following:—

Delaware County.—Seven towns heard from give McDonald, the Jackson candidate for state Senate, a majority of 538; and one town gives his opponent a majority of 14. Entire Jackson ticket elected by about 700 majority.

Duchess County.—We learn from a slip from the office of the Telegraph, that the Democratic candidate for Sheriff is elected by a majority of 1229, the Clerk by a majority of 1163, and the assembly ticket by a majority of 1072. The editor adds:—

Mr. Macdonald, the republican senatorial candidate, has run about with the rest of our ticket, as have also the gentlemen in nomination for coroners.

Ulster County.—A letter to the editors of the Courier and Enquirer, sets down the Republican majority at 1300 Kingston gave a majority of 437 for the Republican candidate.

Queens County.—John A King, Anti-Jackson, has succeeded for Assembly by a majority of about 300.

Kings County.—In this county the Jackson ticket has succeeded by a majority of 488.

Suffolk County.—Jackson majority 300.

Richmond County—The opposition assembly ticket has succeeded by 39 majority.

Westchester County.—The opposition ticket has succeeded—the Jackson party being divided in that county and running two tickets.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser, a National Republican and bitter anti-Jackson paper, we copy the following:

ELECTION RETURNS.

Rockland county has most unexpectedly elected a National Republican member of Assembly. Schoharie county has elected one National Republican and one Anti-Mason.—In all the other counties heard from, viz:—Dutchess, Orange, Ulster, Columbia, Greene, Delaware, Albany, Rensselaer, Washington, Warren, Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery and Oneida, the Regency have carried the whole sweep, just in a way to please themselves. All told, we believe the National Republican party in the next Legislature, will number five members, possibly it may be increased to six—no more. The Anti-Masons will have about a score and a half.—The residue will be thorough-going, unflinching Regency-men—ready to go the whole quadruped, and the tail of another one. We hope our snug little Clay party of five, will be united, and move in a solid phalanx, upon all-important national questions. We hope too, that our friends of the National Intelligencer, and National Journal, the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, and the Boston papers, will perceive a sign in this result, from which they will learn that there is no use in rowing with broken oars, against wind and tide.—"Bring me some music, and look you that it be sad."

STILL LATER.

From our attentive friend of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, we have a slip dated Sunday, 13th, one o'clock, P. M. from which we extract the following gratifying accounts of the election in the State of New York.

THE ELECTION.

The returns from the interior of the State, show a complete prostration of all the factions of the opposition—Anti-Masons. Nationals and all. Anti-Masonry and Nationalism in New York, are both consigned to oblivion.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

THE ELECTION.

We have received the Extra from the office of the Utica Observer, which informs us that the entire Republican ticket has been elected in that county. The Assembly ticket had a majority of about 1,000.—The Sheriff had a like majority; and the Clerk a majority of nearly 300.

It will appear by the following returns, that Jefferson county, which was set down yesterday for the Anti-Masons, has gone by a large majority for the Republican ticket. Lewis and Chilton counties have also been carried. The result on the Assembly ticket, as far as heard from, stands thus:—82 Republicans, 7 Anti-masons,—3 Nationals,

DIRECT FROM RUSSIA.

From the Globe.

Despatches and papers have been received at the Department of State, from St. Petersburg, containing later information directly from Russia, than any which had arrived by the last dates either in London or Paris.

The Journal of St. Petersburg, of Sept. 21, announces the fall of Warsaw, in the following lines from the Commander-in-Chief.

'Sire,—Warsaw is at your feet. According to the dispositions which I have made, the Polish army is retiring upon Plock.

PASKEWITCH.'

Next follows the journal of the military operations and the report of the commanders, with the letters between them and the heads of the Polish Government.

Report of Count Paskewitch.

The preparations for attack being all made, I wished to make another attempt to affect a reconciliation, before coming to the last extremity, and sent Gen. Dannerberg with the last proclamation of His Imperial Majesty, to demand the submission of the rebels.

M. Prondynski, Quarter Master General of the rebel army, was deputed by the Commander, Count Kruckowecki, to receive him, and in consequence I obtained from the latter, on the 5th Sept A letter in which he says, "I am equally desirous to prevent the effusion of blood, but though President of the Polish Government, my powers are limited by the decrees of the Diet representing the nation, which are entirely opposed to the spirit of the proposition made by your Excellency. The Poles have taken up arms in defence of their independence within the limits, which formerly separated them from Russia. The National Government awaits your Excellency's information, as to how far the Emperor of Russia will accede to their wishes. KRUCKOWIECKI."

All hopes of accommodation were removed by this letter, and I ordered an assault to be made at day break next morning. It was successful, and after the whole outer line of fortifications had been carried, M. Prondzynski presented himself, bearing a letter from Count Kruckowiecki, and demanding an interview. Not wishing to lose time in vain debates, I asked of him to declare what was the basis of the negotiation into which he wished to enter, telling him at the same time, that I could admit no other than that of entire submission to the will of his Imperial Majesty; in reply I received from him a declaration of his assurance, that the intentions of Kruckowiecki were to return to complete obedience with the whole Polish Nation, for he was now invested with full powers, and that he wished to know what condition I required. I gave my consent that Count Kruckowicki should immediately visit me in person, and engaged His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Michael to be present at the interview.—Gen. Count Toll and Gen. Berg were there also; but the language of Count Kruckowiecki was very different from that which I had reason to expect. He entirely disavowed the declaration made by Prondzynski to the face of the latter, and pretended that he had not received any such powers from the Diet. A warm discussion took place, and I was twice upon the point of ordering a recommencement of hostilities.—At length however desiring if possible, to prevent further effusion of blood, I charged General Berg to read the principal conditions of an arrangement, and I consented to wait until one o'clock (3 hours) for the final answer of Count Kruckowiecki.

I even sent him a summary of the preliminary conditions announcing that as soon as he had returned them with his signature, affixed, the hostilities should cease. At one o'clock, seeing no one come, I sent Prince Souwaroff to say that I should order an attack—they asked an half an hour's delay, after which no result having been obtained, the batteries were opened. As soon as their effect was felt, M. Prondzynski appeared with a declaration, that unlimited powers had been confided to Count Kruckowieckie. The Grand Duke Michael then sent General Berg to Warsaw, accompanied by Prince Souwaroff.

General Berg reported as follows:—As soon as I saw Count Kruckowiecki, I informed him that altho' the Commander-in-chief was anxious to prevent the effusion of blood, yet that he now considered the delays, obtained by the Polish commissioners, merely intended in order to gain time, and that an attack would be continued until a definite result had been reached. The Count endeavoured to evade, and informed me that he had not, indeed, been yet furnished with plenary powers for concluding a pacification, but he expected every moment that they would be forwarded from the Diet.

I soon saw his object, which was to discover whether the cannonade were a demonstration, or in reality the prelude of an assault, of which I informed the commander, through Prince Souwaroff. He at length after receiving information that the Polish troops were giving way, wrote the following letter to the Emperor:

"Sir:—Having this moment received power to speak in the name of the Polish nation. I address myself to the paternal heart of your Royal and Imperial Highness, through his Excellency, Marshal Count Paskewitch of Erivan. In submitting unconditionally to your Majesty, our King, the Polish nation knows that you alone can cause the past to be forgotten, and heal the deep wounds which have torn my country.

"COUNT KRUCKOWIECKI.

Warsaw, September 7, 1831, 6; P. M.

General Bergen on entering the city, found that Kruckowiecki was no where to be seen; after some time he was informed that he had sent in his resignation and that M. Niemjowski had been elected President in his stead.—With him Gen. Berg refused to treat, until he had received from Gen. Kruckewicki himself a statement of his resignation. At length he obtained a letter from Gen. Malchowski, Commander-in-chief of the rebel forces, informing me that at five o'clock in the morning, the city would be evacuated by the army under his command, which would retire upon Plozck, and that at that hour the Russian army might enter. Since writing the above I am informed that the separate corps of Romarino would take the same direction.

The troops of your Majesty occupy the city and suburbs of Warsaw.

Hence it clearly appears that the Polish army were not included in any way in the surrender.

From the Doylestown Intelligencer.

MINA TAKEN.

We stop the press to announce that Mina is taken, and safely brought back and lodged in our Prison, at about half past six this evening. About 4 o'clock this afternoon he came out on the old Bethlehem road, near Abel H. James's tavern in Hilltown township, about 7 miles from Doylestown, little suspecting that the industry of our citizens had spread the intelligence of his escape in every direction, and that the landlord was already apprised of it. He asked Mr. James if he could furnish him with a pair of old shoes, (having been obliged to fly without them and some clothing which were at the gate of the prison yard) Mr. James at once suspected him, and there being one or two persons at the house, invited him in, and immediately secured him, although he protested he was not Mina. He is now secured in such a manner as to do away any fear of his escape hereafter.

The utmost praise is due to our citizens generally, for their promptness and vigilance in turning out, and thus preventing the escape of one of the most hardened and abandoned wretches. It is supposed there were near three hundred persons in pursuit.

From a late London Paper.

GOUT.

Sir Henry Halford, at the last meeting of the College of Physicians, read a paper detailing the results of his experience in the treatment of Gout. For the cure of this disorder, he declared his dependence to be upon colchicum. From a proper use of the vinous infusion of the root, he had never seen but the best effects arise; and when the mode of administering this medicine, and thereby cutting short the attack of gout, is followed up by the acetous extract of the same root, he does not think that the intervals between the attacks are shorter than they used to be formerly, when the complaint was left to patience and flannel. But granting that they are shorter, yet the weight of three or four attacks of the disorder, of three or four days continuance each is scarcely to be compared with the pressure of six weeks painful confinement in the spring, and one of equal duration at the latter end of the year. The president mentioned that he had been at pains to procure from Constantinople some of the hermodactyls which are sold there, and are thought to be the same root as was recommended for the cure of gout, so long ago as the sixth century, by Alexander of Tralles.

COMMERCIAL.

We have been favoured with the following extract from the St. Iago Diario, being an order for the admission into that port of rice, beans, peas and Indian corn, at one half the rate of duty hitherto paid.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Translation.

I certify that I have received from the superintendant of the Treasury of this District, an order, dated the 31st of August, respecting the hurricane of the 13th of that month, which among other things, says as follows:

"I have ordered and decreed (owing to the destruction of all kinds of small grains and pulse, by the said hurricane), that Rice, Beans, Peas and Indian Corn, be admitted by paying only one half of the duties exacted by the present tariff. This order to remain force a sufficient period of time, or until other means of relief in contemplation can be into carried effect."

In virtue of which decree of his excellency the Intendant of this province, I order this to be published.

Done at St. Jago de Cuba, September 17, 1831.
FLORENCIO MONRREAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
IN A SMALL FAMILY,

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, who can come well recommended, that understands Cooking, Washing and Ironing well; for such a person a liberal price will be given. Inquire at this Office.
Nov. 17.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration, de bonis non, on the Personal Estate of William Raley, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of November, 1831.
CHARLES MORGAN, Adm'r. D. B. N.
Nov. 17, 4w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of John M. Biscoe, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of November, 1831.
LANGLEY BISCOE, Ex'r.
Nov. 17, 4w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Mary Raley, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1831.
CHARLES MORGAN, Ex'r.
Nov. 17, 4w.

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of John Gallaugher, now in actual confinement for debt, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, 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 petition; and the said John Gallaugher having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided the two last years in the State of Maryland, and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance in Anne-Arundel county court, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be made against him, and I have appointed Joshua Lilly trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Gallaugher, and the said John Gallaugher, having executed a deed to his said trustee, I do, therefore, order and adjudge that the said John Gallaugher be discharged from his confinement, aforesaid, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers printed and published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three months successively, before the third Monday of April next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before said county court, at the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of the third Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Gallaugher should not have the benefit of the aforesaid act and the several supplements thereto, and the said John Gallaugher then and there taking the oath prescribed by law, Given under my hand this seventh day of September. 1831.
THOMAS B. DORSEY.
Nov. 10, 3m.

SELLING OFF
AT REDUCED PRICES!

The entire Stock of Goods, under the direction of the subscriber, is offered for sale at Cost Prices; and to any person disposed to purchase the whole, a liberal discount will be made.
JOHN WILMOT
Nov. 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Isaac Owens, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.
JAMES S. OWENS, Adm'r.
Nov. 10.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HEREBY certify, that my Daughter, Sarah Ann Terry, late of the city of Annapolis, received of Major Richard I. Jones, in payment of certain property, the sum of three hundred dollars, and being apprehensive that it might be a temptation to some ill disposed persons, as an attempt was made to break open the house, she intrusted it to the care of a friend, and as I did not inquire of her the name of the person to whose charge it was committed, I will esteem it a particular favour if that individual would restore it to me and not withhold it from an old and helpless widow.
SARAH A. TERRY.
Nov. 10th 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. with the will annexed, on the Personal Estate of Nicholas Owens, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.
JAMES S. OWENS, Adm'r. D. B. N. W. A.
☞ The George-Town Columbia Gazette, will please give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office.
Nov. 10.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the subscriber's farm about the middle of August last, a red Heifer with a white stripe across the back, and no perceivable mark, supposed to be two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.
GEORGE NICHOLS.
Nov. 3.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
WE WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 23 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.
LEGG & WILLIAMS.
August 4, 1831.

J. THOMPSON
Has just received and For Sale at this Office

PHILIP AUGUSTUS, 2 vols.
THE KING'S SECRET, 2 vols.
SEAWARD'S NARRATIVE, 3 vols.
THE DUTCHMAN'S FIRESIDE, 2 vols.
SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY,
Mair's Introduction,
Clarke's Corderius,
Ross' Latin Grammar,
Oct. 27.

IN CHANCERY,

October 31st, 1831.

John Hoffman and Peter Hoffman, Junior,

vs

Joseph Walker, and others.

THE object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Bennet Walker, deceased, for the payment of the complainants claims, and for general relief. The bill states, that the said Bennet Walker was in his lifetime for many years engaged as partner and joint dealer in trade and commerce with a certain James Walker, and that the said Bennet and James carried on their business under the name, style and firm of Bennet and James Walker. That the said Bennet and James became indebted to the complainant, John Hoffman, and a certain Peter Hoffman, (who is since deceased, and whom the said John Hoffman hath survived,) with whom the said John Hoffman was for many years in partnership, under the name, style and firm, of Peter Hoffman and Son, in the sum of nine hundred and fifty four pounds seventeen shillings and ten pence, and on the twenty seventh day of June eighteen hundred and eight, executed their promissory note, signed by one of them in their copartnership name, style and firm, of Bennet and James Walker, and thereby promised to pay to the said Peter and John, by he name, style and firm, of Peter Hoffman and Son, or order, on demand, the aforesaid sum of money—That the said sum of money not being paid, the complainant John Hoffman, as surviving partner of the said Peter, instituted suit thereon in Saint Mary's county court, against the said Bennet and James Walker, (pending which the said Bennet died,) in which, such proceedings were had that at June term 1820, of the court of appeals, the said John Hoffman recovered a judgment against the said James Walker, for the sum of nine-hundred and fifty four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence current money, with interest thereon from the 27th day of June 1808, and eighteen dollars and seventy-four and a third cents, costs—That the said James Walker having failed to satisfy the said judgment, the said John Hoffman instituted suit in Saint-Mary's county court, on the appeal bond of the said James Walker, in which were such proceedings, that at June term 1824, of said court of appeals, the complainant John Hoffman recovered another judgment against the said James Walker for nine hundred and fifty-four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence, with interest from the twenty-seventh day of June eighteen hundred and eight, eighteen dollars, seventy four and a third cents costs, and twenty eight dollars and two cents costs. The bill further states, that the said Bennet and James Walker, in the lifetime of the said Bennet, became indebted to the complainant Peter Hoffman, junior, in the sum of one thousand and eighty-five dollars and nineteen cents—That the said James Walker, after the death of said Bennet Walker, the said sum of money continuing due, executed to the complainant Peter Hoffman, junior, three several promissory notes, each bearing date on the first day of March eighteen hundred and thirteen, and signed by the said James Walker, surviving partner of Bennet Walker, one payable sixty days after date for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, one payable ninety days after date for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy six cents, and the other for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy seven cents, payable one hundred and twenty days after date—That the said James Walker having failed to pay said notes, the said Peter Hoffman instituted three several suits in Saint Mary's county court, against the said James Walker, in which such proceedings were had, that at June term 1820, of the said court of appeals, the complainant Peter Hoffman, recovered three several judgments against the said James Walker, one for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the first day of May eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, another for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the first day of June eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars sixty eight and two third cents costs, and the third for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy seven cents with interest from the first day of July eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs—That the said James Walker failing to satisfy the said judgments, the complainant Peter Hoffman instituted suits in Saint-Mary's county court, on the appeal bonds of said James Walker, in which were such proceedings that at June term 1824, of the said court of appeals, the said Peter Hoffman recovered three other judgments against the said James Walker, one for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy six cents, with interest from the first day of May eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and twenty seven dollars and forty two cents costs, one for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the first day of June eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty eight and two third cents costs, and twenty-seven dollars and forty two cents costs, and the other for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy six cents, with interest from the first day of July eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and twenty seven dollars and forty-two cents costs. The bill further states, that the complainants have endeavoured by process of execution to enforce the payment of the amounts due on their respective judgments, but have not been able to obtain satisfaction thereof from the said James Walker—That no part of the said judgment has been paid, but that the same are still due to the complainants respectively. The bill further states, that Gustavus Brown obtained letters of administration from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, on the personal estate of the said James Walker—That the personal and real estate of the said James Walker will be exhausted in the payment of the claims of his creditors, and that there will be large balances due to the complainants, after crediting their claims, with their dividends of the said James Walker's assets. The bill also states, that the said Bennet Walker left no personal estate, that there has been no administration on his estate, although he has been dead many years—That the said Bennet Walker left a large real estate, consisting of several small tracts of land lying in Saint-Mary's county, and containing about twelve hundred and seventy-two acres, particularly described in the bill—That James Walker elected to take the said land at the valuation of the commissioners appointed to divide the same—That the said James Walker did not in his lifetime pay, nor has the said Gustavus Brown, administrator of the said Jas. Walker, since his death, paid to the other heirs of the said Bennet Walker, their respective proportions of the said valuation money—That the said Bennet Walker died intestate, leaving the said James Walker, Joseph Walker, Anne Walker, Gustavus Brown and Harriet his wife, Leopold Mudd and Mary A. his wife, John Neal and Mary his wife, and Eleanor Walker, his heirs and legal representatives—That the said James Walker is dead intestate, leaving Mary Lucinda Walker and Thos. Walker, his heirs at law. The complainants, among other papers, exhibit with their bill, certified copies of the promissory notes above mentioned, and allege that the originals were destroyed by the late conflagration of the court house of Saint Mary's county. The bill also states, that the defendant Joseph Walker, resides out of the state of Maryland, in some other of the United States of America.

It is thereupon, this 31st day of October 1831, adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, before the last day of November next, give notice to the absent defendant, of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person or by a solicitor, on or before the last day February next, to shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

Nov. 3, 1831.

IN CHANCERY,

October 31st, 1831.

John Hoffman and Peter Hoffman,

vs.

Gustavus Brown, Adm'r. of James Walker, Mary Lucinda Walker, Thomas Walker, Anne Walker, Gustavus Brown and Harriet his Wife, Leopold Mudd and Mary A. his wife, Eleanor Walker, John Neal and Mary his wife, John Leigh and Joseph Walker.

THE object of the Bill in this case is to obtain a Decree for the sale of the real estate of James Walker, late of Saint Mary's county, deceased, to satisfy the claims of the complainants, and the other creditors of the said James Walker, and for general relief.

The Bill states that at June Term, 1820, of the Court of Appeals, the complainant, John Hoffman, recovered a judgment against the said James Walker, surviving partner of Bennet Walker, for the sum of nine hundred and fifty four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence, with interest from the 27th day of June, 1808, and seven dollars and thirty-three and a third cents costs, and costs. That the said James Walker, failing to satisfy the said judgment, the said John Hoffman instituted suit upon his appeal bond, and at June term, 1824, of the said Court of Appeals, recovered another judgment against the said James Walker, for nine hundred and fifty four pounds seventeen shillings and two pence, and eighteen dollars and seventy-four cents costs, and twenty eight dollars and twenty two cents, costs—That the complainant Peter Hoffman, at June Term 1820, of the said Court of Appeals, recovered three several judgments against the said James Walker, the first for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy six cents, with interest from the first day of May, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty eight and two third cents costs, another for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy six cents, with interest from the first day of June, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty eight and two third cents costs, and the third for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy seven cents, with interest from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs—That the said James Walker failing to satisfy the said judgments, the said Peter Hoffman instituted suits on his appeal bonds, and at June Term 1824 of said court of appeals, recovered three other judgments against the said James Walker, one for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the first day of May, eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty eight and two third cents costs, and twenty-seven dollars and forty two cents costs, another for three hundred and sixty one dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the first day of June eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and twenty seven dollars and forty-two cents costs, and the third for three hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and thirteen, seventeen dollars and sixty-eight and two third cents costs, and twenty-seven dollars and forty-two cents costs.

The bill further states, that no part of the sums of money due on said judgment has been paid—That the said James Walker was in his lifetime seized in fee simple of a parcel of land called "Greenbrier," lying in St. Mary's county, and containing two hundred and twenty acres, which he sold to the defendant John Leigh after the condition of the original judgment in favour of the complainants in St. Mary's county court, and the complainants charge that they respectively have a lien on the said land for the amount of their several judgments. The bill further states, that the said Bennet Walker, the brother of the said James Walker, having died in the lifetime of the said James Walker, seized in fee simple of several parcels of land particularly described in the bill, containing about one thousand seventy two and an half acres, the said James Walker as the eldest heir, elected to take the same at the valuation of the Commissioners appointed to divide the same, and gave bond to secure the payment of the shares of said valuation money, to which the other heirs of said Bennet Walker were respectively entitled. The bill charges, that the said James Walker paid to the other heirs of said Bennet Walker their respective proportions of said valuation. The bill further states, that the said James Walker left the defendants Mary Lucinda Walker, and Thomas Walker, his heirs at law, and that the defendants Ann Walker, Gustavus Brown and Harriet his wife, Leopold Mudd and Mary A. his wife, John Neal and Mary his wife, Eleanor Walker and Joseph Walker, are the heirs at law of Bennet Walker—That Gustavus Brown, administered on the personal estate of James Walker, and that said personal estate will not be sufficient to pay the debts of said James Walker—That the said Joseph resides out of the State of Maryland in some other of the United States of America. It is thereupon this 31st day of October 1831, by Theodorick Bland, Chancellor, adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, before the last day of November next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor, on or before the last day of February next, to shew cause, if any he have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS Reg. Cur. Can.

November 3

DUBOIS'S
LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

(Church-Street—Annapolis.)

ODD & EVEN. MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 9. for 1831. To be drawn in Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY the *30th of November.*

Half Tickets $1 Quarters 50 Cents

SCHEME:

1	prize of	6,000	is	6,000
2	of	1,000	is	2,000
2	of	500	is	1,000
2	of	300	is	600
2	of	200	is	400
4	of	100	is	400
5	of	50	is	250
10	of	20	is	200
20	of	10	is	200
100	of	5	is	500
150	of	3	is	450
10,000	of	2	is	20,000
10,299	Prizes			$32,000

☞N. B.—Uncurrent Money, bought at moderate Discount. E. D.

Nov. 3.

CLARK'S OFFICE.

BALTIMORE, October 28, 1831.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 9. for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, 30th November. Odd and Even System, by which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	$6,000	is	6,000
2		1,000	is	2,000
2		500	is	1,000
2		300	is	600
2		200	is	400
4		100	is	400
5		50	is	250
10		20	is	200
20		10	is	200
100		5	is	500
150		3	is	450
10,000		2	is	20,000

Half Tickets $1.—Quarters 50 cents—to be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner, of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E corner of Baltimore and Charles streets.

**Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on Monday the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.

November, 3.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.
THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.
HAVERHILL, 2 vols.
MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.
MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.
TEACHER'S GUIDE.
ANNUAL RETROSPECT.
MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.
THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powders.

BREAD & BISCUIT BAKING, &c.
HENRY WEEKS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Baking Establishment to the House lately occupied as a Store by Mr. William Alexander, in Corn Hill Street, and a few doors below his former residence, where he is determined to carry on the business, in a manner which he flatters himself will give satisfaction to those who patronize him.

BREAD, CAKES & CRACKERS,

Of all kinds, will be regularly kept and disposed of on the cheapest terms.—Orders from the country will be complied with at the shortest notice.

FAMILY BAKING

Will be received, and punctually attended to. He intends keeping an assortment of

CONFECTIONARY, &c.

☞Bread will be sent to any part of the city, when directed.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Oct. 20.

THOMAS DUCKETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his Dwelling, fronting the Market House.

Sept. 13.

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS recently taken the Shop that he formerly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs Williamson & Swan's Hotel; where he intends keeping a very Superior Assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &
VESTINGS,

All of which he will sell very low, and make up at the shortest notice and in the BEST MANNER.

Sept. 29. 8

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR

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

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

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

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

Sept. 29 1831.

Maryland, Charles County, to wit:

On this 18th October, 1831,

Elijah Moran Jun. brought before the subscriber, one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, as a stray trespassing on his enclosures a white Gelding, supposed to be twelve or thirteen years old, fifteen hands high, well made, switch tail, unshod, has old marks as if been worked in Gear, paces and gallops. Witness my hand and seal.

LEONARD S. ROBEY, Seal.

Near Bryan Town.

The owner of the above described Gelding, are solicited to come, prove, pay, receive and take away.

Nov. 3. 3 ELIJAH MORAN, Jun.

PHILADELPHIA
ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

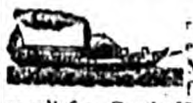
ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms.

☞Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time. HENRY MATHEWS.

June 9.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN AND EASTON.



THE Steam Boat Maryland, leaves Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday Mornings at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, leaves Annapolis for Castle-Haven and Easton, at 11 o'clock. Returning leaves Annapolis for Baltimore, at one o'clock.

LEMI. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Oct. 18.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.

Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. LECHLEITNER, at Cape Sable.

May 5.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Jan. 6, 1831.

A CARD.
MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL,

On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of Instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work——Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Corn-Hill street, three doors below the State-House.

Sept. 1, 1831. 8w.

AUCTION ROOM.

THE Subscriber having determined to open, for the accommodation of those who may be disposed to contribute to its advancement, an

AUCTION ROOM

in the Front Room of his Dwelling, announces it open for the reception of

Furniture, Books,

And such other articles as are usually disposed of at VENDUE. Persons sending articles to his Room, may be assured of their having the greatest care taken of them, and every exertion used to dispose of them to the best advantage. Sales at a distance and in the city, attended to as usual. Also—Goods received on Commission.

N. B.—All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice. He will be grateful for the patronage of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM McNEIR.

Annapolis, Oct. 20.

LAND AND NEGROES.

BY virtue of two several decrees of the Court of Chancery the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THE FARM,

Whereon Col. Lewis Duvall, now deceased, lately resided, with the lands attached thereto, adjoining the city of Annapolis, containing about 340 acres. There is on the premises a

large and elegant BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with out Houses, which are in good order, there is attached to the Dwelling House, a large garden containing the most valuable Shrubs and Fruit Trees; also a fine Orchard consisting of a variety of the best Fruit Trees.—The land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Tobacco, &c It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above valuable property, as it is presumed, those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale.

Also will be sold at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said decrees, a number of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, amongst which are some valuable hands,—also a variety of stock belonging to said farm, plantation Utensils, &c. and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.

the purchaser of the Real Estate to give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money in one and two years from the day of Sale—the personal property for cash, payable on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY Trustee.

☞Baltimore Gazette, and National Intelligencer, will insert the above law till the day of Sale, and forward their accounts for collection.

Nov. 10. ts.

TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the high Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at public sale on the premises, on Thursday the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.

A Valuable Real Estate

situate, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, near Elkridge Landing, and the Washington Turnpike road, and between 7 and 8 miles from the city of Baltimore, consisting of several tracts, or parts of tracts, or parcels of land adjoining each other, called "Caleb and Edward's Friendship," "Walkers Inheritance," and "Stony Run Hills" containing 235 acres, and twenty perches, of land, of which about one third is in wood.

There is upon this land a valuable Merchant Mill, built of stone, with all the modern improvements in machinery, running 2 pair of stones, and with a fall of about 23 feet; and a

small DWELLING HOUSE. The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree are one fourth cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and one fourth in eighteen months, with interest until paid, and the payments to be secured by bonds or notes, with security to be approved by the Trustee; and on the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, a Deed will be executed by the Trustee. JOHN SCOTT, Trustee.

Nov. 10th. ts.

JUST RECEIVED

From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press,

THE HOLY BIBLE,

Price, $1, $1 25, $1 75.

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC,

For 1832—Price 6¼ Cents.

For Sale at this Office, by

J. THOMPSON.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1831. NO. 47

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOONLIGHT.

VENETIAN BARCAROL.

O, speed thee, Ninetta,
The night is so fair,
In our boat let us hasten
To quaff the cool air;
For oh! it is soothing
Along the bright sea,
All silvered with moonbeams
To float silently.

How blissfull the so'ft hour!
The moonbeams how bright!
Oh! smiling Laguna,
I'm mad with delight!
Come, come, my sweet Nina,
I' the boat let us glide,
And meet the cool breezes,
That sigh over the tide.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

COUSIN SALLY DILLIARD.

SCENE—*A Court of Justice in N. Carolina.*

A beardless disciple of Themis rises, and thus addressed the Court:—May it please your Worships and you Gentlemen of the Jury, since it has been my fortune (good or bad I will not say) to exercise myself in legal disquisitions, it has never before befallen me to be obliged to denounce a breach of the peace so enormous and transcending as the one now claiming your attention. A more barbarous, direful, marked and malicious assault—a more wilful, violent, dangerous and murderous battery, and finally, a more diabolical breach of the peace has seldom happened in a civilized country, and I dare say it has seldom been your duty to pass upon one so shocking to benevolent feeling as this—which took place at captain Rice's, in this county; but you will hear it from the witness. The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined and deposed—one, that he heard the noise, but didn't see the fight—another, that he saw the row, but don't know who struck first—and a third, that he was very drunk, and couldn't say much about the scrimmage.

Lawyer Chops. I am sorry gentlemen, to have occupied so much of your time with the stupidity of the witnesses examined. It arose, gentlemen, altogether from misapprehension on my part. Had I known, as I now do, that I had a witness in attendance, who was well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and was able to make himself clearly and intelligibly understood by the Court and Jury, I should not so long have trespassed on your time and patience. Come forward, Mr. Harris, and be sworn.

So forward comes the witness, a fat chuffy looking man, a "*leetle*" *corned*, and took his corporal oath with an air.

Chops. Mr. Harris, we wish you to tell all about the riot that happened the other day at Captain Rice's, and as a good deal of time has been already wasted in circumlocution, we wish you to be as compendious, and at the same time as explicit as possible.

Harris. "Edzactly," giving the lawyer a knowing wink, at the same time clearing his throat—Captain Rice, he gain a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard, she came over to our house, and axed me if my wife, she moughtn't go—I told cousin Sally Dilliard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had a touch of the Rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was in the road, and the big swamp was up, for there had been a heap of rain lately; but howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dilliard, my wife she mough't go.—Well, cousin Sally Dilliard then axed me if Mose, he moughtn't go. I told cousin Sally Dilliard that Mose, he was the foreman of the crop, and the crop was smartly in the grass; but, howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dilliard, Mose, he mough't go.

Chops. In the name of common sense, Mr. Harris, what do you mean by this rigmarole?

Witness. Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife, she moughtn't go. I told cousin Sally Dilliard—

Chops. Stop, sir, if you please; we don't want to hear any thing about cousin Sally Dilliard and your wife; tell us about the fight at Rice's.

Witness. Well I will sir, if you will let me.

Chops. Well, sir, go on.

Witness. Well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard, she came over to our house and axed me if my wife, she moughtn't go—

Chops. There it is again—witness, witness I say, witness, please to stop.

Witness. Well, sir, what do you want.

Chops. We want to know about the fight, and you must not proceed in this impertinent story. Do you know any thing about the matter before the court?

Witness. To be sure I do.

Chops. Will you go on and tell it, and nothing else?

Witness. Well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat—

Chops. This is intolerable! May it please the court, I move that this witness be committed for a contempt; he seems to me to be trifling with the court.

Court. Witness, you are now before a court of justice, and unless you behave yourself in a more becoming manner, you will be sent to jail; so begin and tell what you know about the fight at Captain Rice's.

Witness, (alarmed.) Well, gentlemen, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard—

Chops. I hope this witness may be ordered into custody.

Court, (after deliberating.) Mr. Attorney, the court is of the opinion that we may save time by telling the witness to go on in his own way. Proceed, Mr. Harris, with your story, but stick to the point.

Witness Yes, gentlemen. Well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dilliard, she came over to our house, and axed me if my wife, she moughtn't go. I told cousin Sally Dilliard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had the rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was in the road, and the big swamp was up; but howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dilliard, my wife she mought go. Well, cousin Sally Dilliard then axed me if Mose, he moughtn't go. I told cousin Sally Dilliard as how Mose, he was foreman of the crop, and the crop was smartly in the grass; but howsomever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dilliard, Mose he mought go. So on they goes together, Mose, my wife, and cousin Sally Dilliard, and they comes to the big swamp, and the big swamp was up, as I was telling you; but being as how there was a log across the big swamp, cousin Sally Dilliard and Mose, like genteel folks, they walks the log; but my wife like a d—d fool, hoists up her petticoats and waded. And, gentlemen, that's the height of what I know about it.

THE BOY WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

A TALE.

And there were, two, in the same bark,
A father and his son. H. K. WHITE.

He watched it wishfully, until away
'Twas borne by the rude wave wherein 'twas cast;
Then he himself sunk down. BYRON.

Mr. Albert was an Englishman who had married a delicate woman, possessed of amiable manners. It was an union of love; and Mrs. Albert had the misfortune to find her husband's pecuniary circumstances in a delicate state, prior to the period of giving birth to a first child. A knowledge of Mr. Albert's difficulties preyed upon the fine mind of the wife, and brought on a premature illness.

A noble, blue-eyed boy beheld a father's face; but at the same moment, a mother's spirit sought a sphere for which her purity and amiable manners had entitled her.

It would be idle to say Mr. Albert did not mourn, and useless to describe his grief.—The fond heart of a sorrowful husband experienced a dreadful void.

Feeling acutely the loss of his wife, and the derangement of his affairs, Mr. Albert determined to leave his little living treasure in the care of a kind maiden aunt, & sail for the shore of America, and try to gain, by his talents and industry, a settled home for himself and his boy.

Only three years passed over his head before he realized his wishes, and with an anxious heart, he sought again the British shore, to receive his child and carry him to the land of liberty. Mr. Albert could not refrain from a father's and a widowed husband's tears, when he called back the tangles of the fair boy's bright locks, and saw, in his laughing eyes, a semblance of his sainted mother.

When Mr. Albert got on board the vessel, which was bound for the western continent, oh, how he watched each look, smile and tear of the child with the golden locks! Never did the first Adam nurture a plant of paradise with more fondness than this father cherished his only son.

The Bristol channel is always a dangerous one to vessels, especially in the winter season—and it was at that time of the year Mr. Albert and his fair-headed boy left Albion's isle.—But the ship bravely rode the waves, and "walked the waters like a thing of life."—The captain had the pleasure of safely passing Cape Clear, (the most southern point of Ireland,) and was soon enabled to get all that a seaman possessed of a good vessel requires—plenty of sea room.

Mr. Albert did not leave the side of his little child during the period of a sea-sickness; but, with all the intense anxiety so beautifully displayed in a mother's love, the father watched the feverish form, and ministered to every little fancy. The boy was naturally strong, and he soon shook off this universal troubler of all persons unused to the sea. And then did he display all those beautiful wild flights, and innocent joys, which a father's sight enjoys, and with which, every kind disposition is gratified. The little merry fellow became a favourite with the captain, officers, and even the very crew.

It was upon a bright day, when the ship was sailing in a southerly direction, that the child stole from the cabin. His father was occupied at the time in listening to an account of the perils encountered by the captain upon a former voyage. The boy climbed up the side of the ship, and stooped over her bulwarks for the purpose of looking down upon the broad waves.—A frightful situation.

"Your bright-haired boy has gone up the cabin stairs," said the captain to the father.

Mr. Albert immediately ascended to the deck, and all the blood in his cheeks shrunk to his heart when he saw the situation of his son. But the boy gave him no time to think; for, partly turning round his neck, and taking his small hands from their resting place, he attempted to wave his father towards him.

At that moment, a sea struck the opposite side of the vessel—the boy lost his balance—he fell into the water, and a huge billow displayed him upon its swelling back.

The wretched father uttered a dreadful shriek, and sprang over the bulwark into the sea.

The man at the helm was the only person at that time upon deck. He instantly left the wheel, ran down the cabin stairs, and with a trembling lip, told the master of the accident.

"Out with the boat in an instant," roared the captain, and at the same time, running wildly about the deck, "call the fresh watch, and about ship immediately! Mate up the shrouds directly; keep a sharp eye upon the poor gentleman and his boy, and let your arm be directed to where the waves carry them."

The captain was the first to spring into the boat, and his crew eagerly followed him—For never did a true American sailor wait for a second order, when his aid was required. Bravery and kindness of heart are often synonymous.

"Pull my lads; for God's sake pull!" said the captain, as he kept turning round, at one time to see the mate on the mast, pointing out the direction the bodies had taken, and then steer the boat aright.

The men did not utter a word, but pulled at the oars with all their power.

"'Tis a drifting sea," said the captain.—Not one of the men answered him, but each continued to labour away.

"I have my fears!—keep a good look out at the head of the boat, Aitkins!"

Here the captain turned to look again at the directing arm upon the ship's mast: and he turned deadly cold when he saw the mate raise, as if in alarm, his hands on high!

"God of Heaven!" cried the captain, "they have, indeed, sunk!"

"I saw it," exclaimed the second officer, who was stationed at the bow of the boat.—"I saw it shake its jaws!—and look, Sam, is that the yellowish gulph weed between his teeth? Surely it can't be the poor child's hair?

The dreadful catastrophe was soon partly told. A billow, lightly tinged with blood, rose around the boat, and displayed within its centre a huge shark!

No traces of the poor father were perceivable. The captain grew sick at heart.

"Take the helm, Aitkins," he said, keeping his eyes fixed on the bottom of the boat. The second mate's cheek had a cold tear upon it, as he, in silence, obeyed his commander's orders. And a fine expression of still sorrow was perceivable upon every man composing the boat's crew.

Slowly and faithfully did the captain ascend the side of the ship.

"Let me not be called during the night," he said, addressing the first officer, "do not show me the log book for some days to come."

He then entered his state room, fastened the door, and fell upon his bed, sobbing violently.

The night watch was set. But not a man disturbed the stillness of the deck with a heavy tread. The Heavens looked cold and bright.—*Naught was heard through the dark* hours but the light cry of the wheel, as the man at the helm looked at the binnacle light, and kept the vessel up to the wind.

[*Chrystal Hunter.*

DEACON SLOCUM.

In a small village near New Hampshire, resided about twenty years since, Deacon Lemuel Slocum, famous for piety, parsimony, and property. A neighbour of his had met with some difficulties, and was obliged to have recourse to him for a loan. The Deacon gave him seventy-five dollars, and took his note, with good security, for a hundred. Being unable to pay at the end of the year, the Deacon demanded a new note as his custom was, demanded principal and interest. The borrower remonstrated; but in vain. The usual declaration that "he must provide for his family," and that, "if simple interest is just, compound interest is just," silenced every appeal to his justice or generosity.

The Deacon attended meeting as usual on the following Sabbath. On the afternoon of that day, the eccentric and talented Mr.—— chose, for his subject, the admonitions of St. Paul to the Corinthian church, in the fifth chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians, and eleventh verse.

The first part of the reproof, we must say, in justice to the Deacon, was not applicable to him. Deacon Slocum was no fornicator, nor a drunkard, in the common acceptance of the word. When the preacher, who had been previously unusually languid, came to speak of the extortioner, he was very becomingly animated; *so much so; that the whole* congregation, the Deacon not excepted; was highly excited with wonder and curiosity.—He charged the people not to think extortion the less criminal because practised by the respectable and influential, he warned them against the vicious examples of the wealthy; and declared, that if they would wish to receive and deserve the approbation of Heaven, they ought in this, as in other things, to copy the bright example of the worthy and faithful brother and deacon, Lemuel Slocum.

Prepared, as the Deacon was for the eccentric ebullition of the pious exhorter's fancy, he became amazed at this sudden development of his own peculiar excellencies, nor could he possibly guess, for some time, at least, what might be the import of the parson's digression. "Brother Lemuel," continued the preacher, 'art thou an extortioner?—No; heaven forbid!" The preacher then descanted on the sin of hypocrisy, and advised his audience still to copy the deacon, in regard to sincerity, concluding with the question, "Brother Lemuel," art thou a hypocrite? No; heaven forbid!"

The deacon became alarmed, and the tittering and whispering of the congregation were far, very far from removing his fears, that something more was meant than met the ear. But what was his dismay, when, turning his eyes on the preacher, he beheld his fixed on him, with the plainest expression of contempt and detestation! Still the discourse was continued, and still were the question and exclamation reiterated. The members of his own household appeared absorbed in sorrow, while the rest of the audience observed him with looks of horror. How deep was his remorse! but it was the remorse of detected guilt, not of sincere repentance. He would have spoken but the shame of conscious guilt kept him dumb, and he was doomed to suffer, in silence, the excoriating satire of the preacher, and the insufferable scorn of the assembly.

At this juncture, a genteel figure in black entered the church, and, walking up the aisle, stood opposite the deacon's pew, and, in the most insinuating and agreeable manner, beckoned him to advance. Glad of an opportunity to escape, the deacon went towards the stranger, and followed him out of the house. Having walked a little distance, the generous stranger addressed the deacon thus:

"My dear friend, I knew the unpleasant situation in which you were placed by yon senseless rabble and their still more senseless priest. I hastened to your relief, and have adopted this plan to relieve you of their insolence."

"I am thankful," said the Deacon, for your friendship; but, I believe I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance."

"You think not," replied the other, with a smile of pleasant sarcasm, "but you mistake; you and I have been long acquainted nor can I think you can be ungrateful to me; for my many kindnesses to you, by refusing my request. In short, I find, that you will more effectually serve my cause, by withdrawing from the church than continuing in it; and the circumstances of this day fully authorize you to break terms with these contemptible minions."

"Your cause?" quoth the deacon.

"My cause," quoth the gentleman; for, notwithstanding appearances, your example will be followed by many, who will assist in the building of my kingdom."

At the word "kingdom," the eyes of the deacon intuitively fell on the feet of his auditor."

"Mercy on me!" he exclaimed, "then you are."

"The devil," quoth the stranger; and seizing the deacon, shook him so violently that he awoke, and perceived his wife in the act of rousing him to receive the benediction; he having prolonged his usual nap from the text to the finale of the afternoon service.

Philadelphia Evening Post.

PRESENCE OF MIND IN SHIPWRECK.

From the United Service Journal.

The following narrative exemplifies, in a most striking manner, the commanding sway which a bold and daring spirit exercises over the energies of its fellow men in the hour of peril. The recital may serve to hold forth to the young officers of the British army, a noble example of resolution in the time of danger.

On the 2d June, the "Archduke Charles" transport sailed from Quebec for Halifax, having on board six companies of the Royal Nova Scotia regiment, two hundred men, and forty-eight women and children. The former part of the voyage was prosperous; the vessel had been ten days at sea, and was approaching her place of destination. On the evening of the 12th of June, a dense fog arose—stretching from north-east to south-west. The Archduke Charles was then in the track of the homeward-bound West India-men and, as is usual in such cases, every precaution was taken to prevent the danger of a collision with other ships during the continuance of the darkness. A dead silence was preserved by all on board, in order to give the greater effect to the blast of the bugle, or sound of the drum, which, at regular intervals, alternately broke the stillness, conveying to other vessels which might happen to be within hearing, intimation of the approach of the ship. In this manner passed several hours of deep solicitude.

At length those on board, whose duty did not require their presence upon deck, retired to their births in anxious expectation of the morning dawn—that morning, which they hoped would see them safely anchored in the port for which they were steering, but which many were fated to behold as the last of their mortal existence. Between the hours of twelve and one, the vessel struck. The shock was violent. In a moment, men, women, and children, hurried upon deck. Horror was depicted upon every countenance—even the oldest of seaman quailed; for the people had scarcely time to reach the upper deck, when the vessel began to fill. They were not within sight of land, and even if the coast had been nearer, the density of the fog would have prevented its being visible. In this situation, it is not to be wondered at if the stoutest hearts sickened with terror. The sea ran tremendously high, and so frequently washed over the deck, that every attempt to lighten the vessel, by cutting away the masts, was found unavailing. For the remainder of the night, the darkness rendered it impossible for those on board to know the exact nature of the situation, and every individual exerted himself to the utmost to retain his hold of the wreck.

As the morning dawned, the fog partially cleared away, and the sufferers beheld the top of a rock at a short distance; but between it and the wreck there was a gulf, across which the heavy swell seemed to render the idea of passing an utter impossibility. The waves ran mountains high. It was at this perilous moment that the hopes of all pointed to the rock as the only means of attaining a chance of ultimate rescue. Each individual seemed to shrink from incurring the risk of death in the attempt to gain the wished-for point Lieut. Charles Stewart, of the Grenadier Company,* at length nerved himself to the enterprise. He secured the end of a rope round his waist, and threw himself overboard, with the heroic determination of rescuing himself and his fellow sufferers, or perishing in the attempt. He disappeared from the view of his companions, and all gave him up for lost: the word was passed that Lt. Stewart and two men (who were washed off the deck,) had perished. As the day advanced, the atmosphere became clearer, and Lt. Stewart was seen on the rock, waving his regimental cap to those who remained on board. This sight inspired them with new vigor, and a sailor, after two or three ineffectual attempts, succeeded in joining Lt. Stewart with another rope.

By this means a communication was open with the rock, by which the men were hastening from the wreck, while the jolly boat (the only one that had escaped destruction,) was actively employed in saving the women and children. Many perished in the attempt to reach the rock, for the swell had not abated, and their bodies were thrown up, a sad spectacle to the survivors. At length there was not a single individual remaining on the wreck. The unfortunate beings who had found a shelter on the rock soon discovered that they had protracted their period of suffering, for the footing which they had gained was on a sunken rock, which would soon be overflowed by the rising of the tide, and a period be thus put at once to their sufferings, unless they could quickly find a refuge. This seemed impossible, for within the limits to which the fog confined their vision, nought appeared but the raging sea, roaring as if for the prey which had been snatched from its jaws. The jollyboat was at hand, and in sending her in search of land or a safer place of refuge, no time was to be lost, for the sea was gaining fast upon them. The boat was despatched, and when it disappeared in the fog, the feelings of those who were left behind can scarcely be imagined, much less described. All eyes were strained towards the point at which she had been lost sight of, and after an interval of intense anxiety, she was at length seen to be returning. The crew reported that at a short distance there was a rock, whose surface, being above high-water mark, promised a temporary safety. The boat was instantly engaged with all possible activity in conveying as many as it would hold.

The women and children were first removed, and while the officers were departing, the time occupied by each voyage served to show to the men that it would be impossible to remove many more before the rising of the sea would wash away all those who were upon the rock. This was the state of affairs when the boat returned, as was expected for her last freight, for the sea had nearly risen as high as the surface on which the unfortunate men were standing. A simultaneous rush was made for the spot on which the boat would touch. The commanning officer had left the rock—a few of the officers remained, and among these was Lieut. Stewart, by whose gallant self-devotion the crew and passengers had been enabled to quit the wreck. He had lain down on the rock exhausted by his previous efforts; but at this moment he felt the necessity of setting to the men an example of resolution, in which alone, under Divine Providence, lay their only hope of relief from the perils by which they were surrounded. His former conduct, which was known to the men, had acquired for him that degree of respect which induced them to listen to him. He represented to them in plain but energetic language, that the only method of communicating with the land was by means of the boat, that if she were lost they must all inevitably perish; while, on the other hand in her safety was the only chance of rescue.

He knew that they would remember that they were British soldiers; he declared his

*At present a Captain on half pay.

resolution to stand by them and share their fate; that he would be the last man to quit the rock; and that while this was his determination, where was the man among them who would forget himself so far as to dare to stir one step? The effect of Lieut. Stewart's example was electric. The men seemed to lose sight of their sufferings, and to be actuated by one spirit of heroism and self-devotion. The boat conveyed away the remaining officers except Lieut. Stewart. The enthusiasm of the moment however subsided with the departure of the boat, and the situation of the wretched beings, marked as it were for destruction, grew momentarily more perilous. The fog increasing, shut out the light of the sun. The biting north-east blast added to the severity of the cold, which was still further increased by the breaking of the surf over the men. They lay huddled together for warmth. As may naturally be supposed, but little communication was held among them, each appeared intensely reflecting upon that dissolution which seemed inevitable. The water gained upon them, and at length so high did the tide rise, that the men were forced to stand as closely together as if orming a solid square.

It was now noon-day, but the fog continued as dense as ever, and the rain fell in torrents. Their sufferings rose at length to such a pitch, that there was scarcely one among these miserable men who did not wish for death as a release. One of the serjeants, in the course of the morning, picked up a button which bore the number of the 69th regiment, some men of which had perished upon the very rock about twenty years previously, having suffered shipwreck. Lieut. Stewart, with a degree of prudence and foresight, which under the circumstances of his situation would seem almost miraculous, strictly charged the serjeant to conceal this circumstance from his fellow soldiers, for a knowledge of it would only have aggravated their horrors, and might probably have driven them to desperation.—While thus awaiting their end with a resignation scarcely parallelled, a vessel appeared breaking the line of fog—the men could at first hardly believe their senses, and when the ship became clearly visible, the burst of joyful exultation beggars description. They were snatched by the overruling hand of Divine Mercy, from what to them appeared inevitable destruction, and in proportion to their former despair was their present joy.

The effects of Lieut. Stewart's foresight and prudence soon became apparent; the jolly-boat, after conveying the last freight to the second rock, proceeded in search of land, giving up the unfortunate men on the sunken rock as overwhelmed in the deep. The boat soon came in sight of two vessels, one of which immediately proceeded to the rescue of those on the second rock while the other went in search of Lieut. Stewart's party, with scarcely any hope of finding even one of them alive. But that God who worketh in secret had otherwise ordained—the wind blowing from the north east, though it aggravated their sufferings for a time, saved them from a watery grave. Had it blown from any other quarter, the tide would have risen to its usual height, and they must have perished. The survivors were all safely landed at Halifax.

THE ADAMS' POWER PRESS.

For more than two months past the National Intelligencer has been printed on a new press of highly improved construction, which derives the name which heads this article from its Inventor, Mr. Isaac Adams, and was built by the Proprietors E. Bartholomew and P. Dow; the agents for disposing of it being the firm of Greele and Willis, of Boston.

With great pleasure, having made fair trial of it, and having it now in successful operation, we recommend it to all those of our profession to whom expedition of publication is a desideratum, as in the case of daily newspapers, or where economy is a great object as in the printing of school-books, tracts, &c. where the admirable power-press of Mr. Treadwell, also of Boston, is too costly for the object. For book-work, especially of the higher order, the Treadwell Press (the same which is driven by steam in our office, and is now at work on the American State Papers, and the Register of Debates,) if not the *Ne plus ultra* is very near it; but for newspapers, we prefer the Adams Press to any other Press of which we have any knowledge. It is worked by hand, the labour of turning the wheel not much greater than that of turning a common grindstone. The sheets are placed on and taken off the friskets by young women or boys, of whom four are required for each Press. The number of copies which the press is capable of turning off in an hour exceeds one thousand, and the average number of impressions at usual regular work on our Press, is about 800.

Feeling ourselves indebted to the Inventor for so great facility in our business, by which we shall be enabled at all seasons to serve all our subscribers promptly in the City, and by the earliest mails throughout the country, we have thought it no more than just to him and the Proprietors to make public acknowledgment of this further exemplification of the characteristic talent of our Yankee friends:

Nat. Intel,

BISHOP BOWEN.

The Churchman, of Saturday, contains a letter from London, announcing the arrival of this respected American prelate in London. He arrived on the eve of the anniversary celebration of the "Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," on which occasion the principal dignitaries of the Church of England were assembled in the capital. Bishop Bowen was received with great courtesy and attention. The letter gives an interesting account of the celebration, and the American Bishop was highly gratified with the commencement of his visit.

FOREIGN.

From the Mercantile Advertiser

Late from Europe.

Rejection of the Reform Bill by the House of Lords—Surrender of the Remainder of the Polish Army—Establishment of a Russian Provisional Government in Poland.—Rejection of the Hereditary Peerage in France.

By an arrival early Sunday morning of the Packet ship Sully, Capt. Pell, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 13th Oct. the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received their regular files of French papers to the 12th Oct. inclusive. By the arrival intelligence of the utmost importance has been received, and which may affect the future destiny of Europe—but in what degree we must refrain from speculating at present.

The most important information is the announcement that the Reform Bill was rejected, *sans ceremonie* in the British House of Lords at ½ past 6 o'clock on the morning of the 8th October, by a majority of 41. Galignani of the 10th of Oct. thus announces the event. "The interesting struggle in the British House of Peers terminated as we were yesterday enabled, in a brief circular, to announce to our readers in Paris and its vicinity the rejection of the Reform Bill, by a majority of forty-one! A Telegraph Despatch acquainting Government with this important event, reached the Foreign office yesterday morning, and at a late hour last night we received by Extraordinary Express, from our London Correspondent, an abstract of the proceedings in the House of Lords down to ½ past 6 o'clock on Saturday morning when the division took place. Lords Wynford, Eldon, Lyndhurst, Tenerden, the Arch Bishop Canterbury, the Duke of Gloucester, and Lords Harewood and Barham, opposed the Bill, which was supported by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Holland, the Duke of Sussex, and Lord Hastings.—Earl Grey replied at great length and in conclusion declared that he had considered he had only done his duty in proposing a measure that he deemed essential to the tranquility of the country. The rejection of the Bill would disseminate discontent and dissatisfaction, but he would not abandon the king as long as there was any chance or hope of his being useful to the Sovereign and the country.

The Bar was then cleared for a division, when there appeared,

Non contents	150	
Proxies	49	199
Contents	128	
Proxies	30	158
Majority against Ministers		41

On the result of the division being announced it was received with profound silence."

In London on Friday the 7th Oct. at 4 o'clock, P. M. Consols for account closed at 80 7-8 buyers.—Consols fell on the 8th 1 per cent. Many rumours were afloat in the city as the future acts of the ministers. A new ministry with the Duke of Richmond at its head was spoken of. Another rumour prevailed that the King had determined to prorogue Parliament, and create new Peers from the oldest sons of Peers favourable to the Bill.

A postscript to the Havre Journal of the 11th says: A Courier extraordinary has just arrived from London from whom we learn that just as he left the city great effervescence manifested itself among the people, that serious troubles were on the point of breaking out and that in order to protect himself from all attack the Duke of Wellington had barricaded his house.

Accounts from Warsaw are to the 27th Sept. The Russians entered Modlin on the 24th. A private letter from Berlin dated the 2d Oct. states that the remainder of the Polish army had crossed the Prussian frontiers on the 29th Sept. and laid down their arms. Field Marshal Prince Paskewitsch Warszawski, appointed Governor General of the kingdom of Poland, who, on the 26th September, issued his proclamations. A manifesto dated St. Petersburgh, Sept. 10th, and signed by the Emperor, has appeared, which establishes a provisional Government in Poland, consisting of a President and four members. Poland is no longer a nation—she is a vassal to the Autocrat—the blood which she has poured forth in rivers, in the sacred cause of liberty and home, has availed not—every friend of heroism and patriotism—every friend of humanity must mourn over the fate of Poland—brave but unfortunate Poland—her name is blotted from the map of nations.

From Belgium we learn, that the Armistice between that country and Holland, which expired on the 16th Oct., was further prolonged to the 25th October. In the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, after a warm discussion, a proposition to enquire into the causes of the late defeat of the Belgian troops was carried. On the same day, the senate adopted a law, respecting the domiciliary searches for concealed arms, 19 to 11.

In France, we find all tranquil as at our last dates. The hereditary Peerage was rejected by a vote of 321 against 87.

The accounts of the Cholera at Vienna, in Hungary and Galicia are of a tranquilizing character. Disease has assumed a mild character, and is generally subsided. In the Austrian army a great many soldiers are allowed to return. None on furlough.

Letters from Trieste mention, upon the authority of a communication received from Spra, that a reconciliation between the Greeks and their government is likely to be effected, as Captain D'Istrais made, at length decided upon the convocation of a National Assembly, the elections for which were occupying the attention of whole country.

MARKETS.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, October 4.

The imports of Grain and Flour this week have been more moderate.—At this day's market there was but a poor display of samples of new wheat, which in consequence, found ready sale at an advance of 1d to 2d per 90 lb; but for all other articles the demand was very limited, and excepting fine Malt and Barley a small further decline was submitted to.

London, October 4—Coffee.—Plantation continues to meet with ready purchasers for the home trade at a further advance of 1s on ordinary and middling, and to 2s on the inferior descriptions.

London Corn Exchange, Oct. 3.—The arrivals of English corn during the last three weeks have been very large, and the supply of flour in some proportion, which has had the effect of stagnating the market, and as the weather continues so warm, neither millers, factors nor bakers, wish to be large holders of flour. In the best samples of wheat we find a reduction of 2s per qr. and for inferior sorts 3s to 4s with scarcely any sales.

HAVRE, Oct. 10th.

Cottons during the last 10 days, have been in regular but moderate request, and prices have undergone no material variation. The arrivals (of U. S.) have been 5876 bales and sales 4779, including 293 Lou. at 91 to 105; 3456 Uplands, Mobile, &c. at 75 to 95. The demand was principally upon good and fine qualities, of which we have but a scanty supply. Our stock of all descriptions, is 2200 bales.

Rice is in good demand, and fine would bring f30, arrivals would probably cause a decline. A parcel of Troy flour brought 39f. The market is now bare of American Flour.

Coffee has been more inquired for, and our prices have advanced. Our supply consists of St. Domingo only, for which sellers ask 65c. Other sorts would command a ready sale.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

The London Courier of the 9th September, received by the last arrival, contains the following interesting article, on the subject of the Cholera.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Vienna, August 9:—

"The communication, which I herewith enclose, ought to be made public in every quarter of Great Britain; for it details the easiest and most effectual mode of treatment, under attacks of the cholera, which has hitherto been droposed or practiced.

"The Jews of Wiesna have been eminently judicious in their treatment of the cholera; for, in that town, out of two hundred and forty individuals who have been attacked by it, every one of them has been saved with the exception of two persons, who refused to submit to it. As one of the members appointed to conduct the sanatory establishment, I was an eye witness of the treatment observed, and have already saved the lives of my three servants, who were attacked, by adopting it. The several points of this remedy are the following:—

"Take a pint of strong spirits of wine and half a pint of good white wine vinegar; add to them one ounce of powdered camphor, one ounce of flour of mustard, or bruised mustard seed, a quarter of an ounce of ground pepper, and a full teaspoonful of bruised garlick, and lastly, half an ounce of powdered cantharides. Mix them well together in a bottle, and expose the mixture for twelve hours to the sun, or otherwise place it in some warm spot, taking care to shake it repeatedly. As soon as a person is attacked let him be instantly put to bed, under warm coverlids, and let his hands and feet be rubbed powerfully and uninterruptedly with the lotion after it has been warmed. During this operation let the patient take a glass of strong drink, composed of two parts of camomile flowers and one part of balm mint. Persevere in this course, and at the end of fifteen minutes at the utmost (the patient's head and body being kept well covered beneath the bed clothes,) he will break out into a profuse perspiration.

"The patient must be kept in this state between two and three hours; but care must be taken that he does not fall asleep. After this, remove the extra covering from off the bed, and he will drop into a slumber, which will last between six and eight hours, and be accompanied by a gentle perspiration. When he awakes, he will find himself weak; but the disease will have entirely left him; and he will require nothing further but rest and moderate diet to restore him to perfect health.

"Especial attention must be paid, that the patient, after the operation of rubbing, does not so much as lift a finger above the clothes; for the slightest chill, whilst the perspiration is upon him, would be his death.

"When the cramps in the stomach come on, we apply very hot dry bandages of bran and ashes to the pit of the stomach, and when necessary, a bladder of hot water to the region of the navel.

"The great point is to produce strong perspiration, and restore the circulation of the blood, which at the beginning of the attack, is drawn from the surface of the body, and thrown with frightful violence on its inward parts.

"From my own experience and the repeated proof I have had of its entire efficacy, I cannot but most conscientiously recommend this mode of treatment to universal adoption.

"RIVER, Commissioner of the district of Buchnia."

From the National Intelligencer.

VISIT TO THE TOMB OF AGAMEMNON.

U. S. Ship ——, Napoli di Romania.

Last night we came to anchor off the town. I rose at the beat of *reveille*. It was one of those mornings which, I believe, are found only in Greece—bright and dewy—and so, you will say, is a spring morning the world over. True; but we have not in our country the pure elastic air of this, seeming to lift you up from earth, and convert you, body and soul, into its own element. On the right was Laconia, heaving its bare broken peaks into the region of eternal frost; on the left, Argolis, lofty and rugged, but looking, in the presence of its old mistress, like a captive crouching at the foot of a conqueror.—Our guide was an Albanian, who told us he had served under Lord Byron, or *Beerom*, as he called him, at Missolonghi. Landing at the head of the Gulf, we struck across the plain for the ruins, distant about four miles, of modern Argos. Here was a rich champaign tract, ten miles in circuit, but exhibiting not a vestige of culture. But your Greek is no clod-breaker. He has, somehow or other, got a notion that his great grandfather "Withstood the Persians at Thermopylæ." and would fain be like him, so turns pirate and free-booter. We passed a brat of a shepherd mounting guard over an old bell-weather. As we approached, he grasped the butt (for it had little else) of an old horse-pistol, stuck beneath the belt of his frock, by way, I suppose, of letting us know he had one—for we were ten to his one; and besides, his 'royal patent'' had neither cock nor trigger. Argos was destroyed by the Turks at the beginning of the war. It exhibits, at present, a melancholy picture of scorched roofless dwellings, with here and there a cypress, bending like a mourner over them.

"Dark tree! still sad when others' griefs are fled." The spider and lizard are now its only inhabitants. The thorn springs in its street, and the weed waves upon its walls. It occupies the site of the ancient city, at the foot of a lofty, precipitous rock, the old Acropolis. The foundations of temples may still be traced upon its sides and summit; and the latter is crowned with the ruins of a Venitian citadel with an ancient substructure. Here King Agamemnon ruled, and King Pyrrhus was killed by a tile thrown at him by an old woman from the top of the wall—a sad death for a hero to come by—the "*equo pede pulsat.*," with a vengeance. A tile for a weapon, and an old woman for an antagonist! Keep me, ignoble as I am, from such an end! I now come to something of an adventure. As we were threading the narrow lanes of the suburbs, broiled by a midday sun, and peppered with fleas, we suddenly fell in with an encampment of Albanians, squatted, smoking their pipes, on the shady side of the street. "No eye hath seen such scare-crows!" We had scarcely passed them, when the holters of the two foremost mules were seized by one of the gang, who had laid in wait for us at a corner. We had no arms.

The riders, a brace of young hot-blooded Southrons, broke their switches over his back, and I expected nothing less than a fire and an attack, blade in hand, from the whole body, when the guide sprang from his beast, and by "out Heroding Herod," at length brought about a kind of "armed neutrality." He then gave us to understand that the custom had been, time out of mind, for every stranger passing through the town, to pay a dollar for the maintenance of the garrison, to which, considering "discretion the better part of valour,' with the air of a man who makes a virtue of necessity, we deemed it prudent to conform. The old fellow who had raised the tumult was overjoyed at the sight of so lucky a God-send, and chuckled and grinned like a death's head. He then mounted his horse, and accompanied by two of his men, for he seemed to be their leader, escorted us, with a courtesy we had gladly declined, to the tomb. From this, its northern point, our route lay across the plain south and east. We passed the Inachus, on the banks of which Io was changed into a heifer, and watched by Argus. She must (at this season of June) have had an uncomfortable time of it—little to browse, and less to drink, the plain being burnt to a cinder, and the bed of the stream, if ever it deserved the name, "as dry as the remainder biscuit after a voyage." Ascending a broken country, and then winding through a deep rocky dell, we next fell in with a group of goat herds, sitting by a spring—"*subtegmine fagi.*" One of them was piping upon an instrument of reed. They were as dirty and 'ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth,' though, I doubt not, a fair sample of your Arcadian, on whose country their own borders. I was glad, for one, to escape from the hornpipe of this goat-head mercury, the effect of which upon myself, was any thing but slumbrous. Not so with my dapple. He had been in a state of somnambulism from the time we started; and it now required much hard kicking, to keep him from shutting one eye while he opened the other. Ten minutes brought us to the tomb. *Taphe!* shouted the guide, pointing to an opening in the side of a hill; and *taphe* was shouted by the whole company in return, as each sprang from his seat and strove to outstrip the other in scrambling up to it. It is one of those Colossal structures upon which antiquaries have bestowed the name Cyclopean. The Cyclops (that is, one-eyed, so called from the single aperture in the vision of their helmets) seem to have migrated, at a very remote period, from the southern coast of Asia Minor; to have spread over the whole of Western Europe, and left those immense monuments, as citadels, sepulchres, &c. which for so many centuries have excited the wonder of travellers, and appear, in truth, to have been the work of, what tradition makes them, a race of giants.

It is below ground, and shaped like a beehive; fifty feet high, and as many in diameter; and judging from the lint over the entrance, (according to Clarke, the largest hewn block known) seventeen feet thick. The length of this stone is about thirty feet; it is of Brecia marble, similar to that of the pillars in the Representative Hall, at the Capitol. Fears have been entertained that the latter, owing to their pebbly structure, may in time assintegrate. We have here evidence to the contrary; this monument having stood for at least thirty centuries without so much as crack, that I could discover, upon either its inner or outer surface. It will probably crumble, but with the rocks wherein it is in part embedded. Tradition makes it the tomb of Agamemnon. Its site, too, is precisely that given it by Euripides in his Electra. It stands just without the place of the ancient Mycenæ, of which scarcely a vestige now remains. A few rude stones mark the outline of its walls, and a curious relic, called the 'Gate of Lions," the principal entrance. It consists of two immense upright shafts, inclining slightly inwards, and surmounted by a lintel; and this, again, by two Colossal lion-like figures in the attitude of guarding a sceptre.

Retracing our route to the plain, and skirting its southern extremity, we passed the ruins of the Lyrinthian citadel, another of these Cyclopean structures, the huge blocks of which an earthquake must have heaved from their position. At sun-set we reached Napoli. We found the 'unarmed youth' gathered in groups under the walls, exercising the 'heroic games' of all-fours and leap-frog.—'Can these dry bones live?' I think not. J.

From the Globe.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Extract of a letter from Master Commandant P. E. Voorhees, to the Secretary of the Navy.

"U. S. Ship John Adams,
Vourla, Archipelago, 23d Sept. 1831.

Sir: I have the honour to acquaint the Department of our departure from Constantinople on the 24th ultimo; and that, being on our course, pursuant to our instructions, on the third day following, we felt it necessary, for the better health of the Ship, to put into this place, in consequence of a sudden and severe attack of Diarrhœ and Cholera Morbus amongst the crew; twelve of whom, it is to be regretted, have since died, owing mostly to the great imprudence of not reporting themselves in time, for effectual medical treatment. I am happy, however, to add, that we are in good health again, and shall leave here to-morrow, to meet the views of the Department."

"Great dissatisfaction appears to exist in Greece and we have just received intelligence of the destruction of the Greek fleet, by admiral Miaulis, including his own ship, the Hellas frigate.—Should this prove to be the fact, we shall display our flag along the Grecian coast, in order to produce a check on such of the adventurers of the ruined fleet, as might be inclined to buccaniering."

In the Diario of Havana, of 25th ultimo, we notice the sentence pronounced by a Council of War for the Naval Department, upon seventeen individuals tried and convicted of piracy on the high seas; of whom seven were condemned to death, eight to the public works for ten years, one to the same for six years, and one pardoned. This sentence shows that the Spanish Government has a proper sense of honour, justice, and humanity, and that while its ships of war are zealously employed in the pursuit and capture of pirates, its tribunals are equally earnest in bringing them to condign punishment.

It is not long since a similar result was proclaimed at Porto Rico, where some eight or ten wretches were likewise condemned to the same fate. Such proceedings on the part of Spain, united to the vigilant exertions of our ships of war on those seas, must eventually destroy a traffic as horrid as barbarous. It is to be hoped that so laudable an example will be followed by the governments of some of the neighbouring islands, who too often are apt to wink at such nefarious proceedings, and even allow an asylum to vessels of a piratical or suspicious description. *Nat. Gaz*

A letter received at the Department of State, from Christopher Hughes, Esq. Chargé d'Affairs of the United States, at Stockholm, encloses the following extract of a letter from the celebrated English Physician, Sir Matthew Tierney, to Lord Bloomfield, the British Minister at Stockholm.—Great apprehensions were entertained in Sweden of the Cholera Morbus, and the strictest quarantine regulation both by sea and land to prevent the approach.—The remedy indicated in the letter, *the Cajebut Oil* is produced in Amboyna, and perhaps in other parts of the East Indies. It would be a good precaution for merchants, trading to those countries, to order a supply of that article.

Extract from Sir Matthew Tierney's letter, dated London, 4th August, 1831, to Lord Bloomfield, British Minister at Stockholm.

"A friend of mine lately returned from India, where he served all the high offices in the Madras Presidency, except that of Governor, has given me great hope that a remedy has been found for the Cholera. He was Judge at Maserlipatam in 1825, when the cholera prevailed to a great extent there—Out of 110 cases to whom the remedy was administered one only died.—It was the Cajebut Oil, procured from Amboyna, and known as a favourite remedy in rheumatism and for spasm in the stomach. The dose in the India Cholera was 50 drops in a wine glass full of warm water, and repeated in five minutes if rejected by the stomach, or if retained, in half an hour, if the sickness in purging have not subsided.

"About a week ago I was suddenly seized, of course, not by the Cholera, as prevailing in India and Russia, but such as is constantly prevailing in the autumn in England. I took 12 drops in a wine-glass full of warm water, and in ten minutes I was well and able to go out as usual, and have continued so ever since; about three days ago I took 6 grains of rhubarb, and this is the only medicine I have taken. In any violent attack the dose should be fifty drops at once, no other medicine, and repeated as above—two doses generally answer. I have directed it in two instances with the same good effect, and an apothecary to whom I mentioned it, found it equally successful in two more. I have great confidence in the remedy from my knowledge of Mr. Taylor, who gave me the information.

(Signed) M. J. TIERNEY.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, November 24, 1831.

PRESENTATION OF SWORDS.

On Monday his Excellency GEORGE OWARD, (of Jno. E.) agreeable to Resolu-ons of the General Assembly, presented words to Captain GEISINGER, Lieut. SMOOT, d Lieut. CONTEE, of the United States arv, in the Council Chamber, in the pre-nce of the Council, the Court and Bar of e Court of Appeals, and a respectable num-r of citizens and strangers—among the lat-r were COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE, as also APTAIN BALLARD and LIEUTENANT MAYO. Ve regret we were not able to procure the ddress of the Governor, and the Replies of e Gentlemen.

OURT OF APPEALS—ADJOURNED TERM.

THURSDAY, 17th Nov.—The Court met. resent as on yesterday, and the Honourable dge Earle.

The argument of the cases in No. 191 & 92; Wm. S. Winder and wife vs. John Dif-nderffer, et. al., and Diffenderffer et al. vs. Vinder and wife, was concluded by Taney, Atty. Genl. U. S.) in reply for Diffenderf-r et. al.

FRIDAY, 18th.—The Court met, present as yesterday.

C. C. Magruder, of Prince George's Coun-, upon the motion of A. C. Magruder, ad-itted as an Attorney of this Court.

Nos. 195, 196. The argument in the cases Joseph Cowman Hall, et al. vs. Sarah Hall d Glenn, admr. of Hall et al. vs. same, was mmenced by Johnson for the Appellants, ntinued by Murray and A. C. Magruder for e Appellee, and concluded by Johnson for ppellants.

Motion in No. 181, Riggen vs. Corneal, Lloyd, to strike out an affirmance nisi.

SATURDAY, Nov. 19th.—Iglehart, Adm'r. Hall vs. Wm. O'Hara—Affirmed *Nisi* on otion of Appellee.

The Court affirmed the Judgment No. 183, ichard C. Stockton, et al. vs. Broome and ell.

No. 182, Patrick L. Watts vs. Jesse Gar-tt—This case was argued by Gill, for the ppellant, and submitted on notes by Belt, r the Appellee.

The Court overruled the motion to dismiss e appeal and strike out the judgment *nisi* No. 182, Riggen and Riggen vs. Corneal e Franciscus.

MONDAY, 21.—Court met—Present Judges UCHANAN, EARLE, and DORSEY.

No. 204, the argument in the case of James ssley vs. The Chesapeake Insurance Com-any, was commenced by Mayer, for the Ap-ellant.

TUESDAY, 22.—The hon'ble. Judge MAN-Y, attended the Court.

The argument in 204, was continued by Mayer, for the Appellant, and commenced by Glenn, for the Appellee.

This morning the Judges attended at the Council Chamber, while the GOVERNOR resented Swords, to Capt. *Geisinger*, and Lieut. *Smoot*, of the Navy, and Capt. *Contee*, ormerly of the Marine Corps, in conformity o a resolution of the Legislature, directing hat tribute of respect to be paid those Offi-ers.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—The argument in 204, as further continued by Glenn and Wirt, for he Appellee.

Annapolis, Nov. 19, 1831.

Trustees of the Annapolis Primary School:

Gentlemen:—Having resolved to resign the rust which you, in your partiality, were leased to confide to my charge, nearly two ears since, (a period when my age forbade e to expect so great a mark of your confi-ence,) I have thought it expedient to inform ou that this resolution will take effect at the xpiration of the present year, and conse-uently it becomes necessary that you should repare to supply the vacancy which will be hereby occasioned.

For the assistance which I have so often derived from you, gentleman, individually nd collectively, in the furtherance of my ef-forts in the cause of the school, I return you ny sincere acknowledgments. That the sys-em of Primary School Education, which the Legislature of the State, in its wisdom, has stablished, may fulfil the expectations of its most sanguine advocates, is the ardent wish of,

Gentlemen, your obedient serv't.

TH. KARNEY, Jr.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, Nov. 19. 1831.

Mr. Editor,

Permit me, through the columns of the Gazette, to call the attention of Episcopa-lians to the "American Pulpit" a series of original sermons by clergymen of the Pro-testant Episcopal Church. It is the object of this series to make the character of that church more truly and generally known, by extending the benefit of the discourses of its clergy beyond the limits of their respective congregations. The work was commenced in January last, in the city of N. York, nine numbers have been published, containing four-teen discourses from as many different and distinguished divines. Other denominations publish and patronise similar works, and we feel confident that the church has the talent to support and the means to sustain a work of the kind. Let the clergy aid by their contributions to its pages, and the laity by adding their names to the list of patrons.

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. GREEN—In the National Intelligen-cer of the 12th instant, is a piece signed "*Clinton*," ably enforcing the "practicabili-ty and utility of a Rail Road between the ci-ties of Annapolis and Washington," by con-necting it with the proposed Rail Road from Baltimore to the latter place. This can doubt-lessly be effected, and in order to further the project, we would suggest the expediency of the co-operation of the three cities for this purpose. Let all unite in locating a Rail-way from Annapolis to Baltimore, so as to form a junction with the contemplated Rail-way from Baltimore to Washington. A plan of this kind would occasion the Road from Annapolis to Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Washington, to form a continuous line from Annapolis to Washington. I cannot forbear introducing here a portion of the re-marks of "Clinton."

"The city of Annapolis," says this writer, "venerable for its antiquity, and associated with some of the most important and endearing events of our glorious Revolution, seems to be designated by nature as the fittest point of communication for the Atlantic with the seat of the general Government. A Rail Road, would bring Annapolis within about an hour's travel of Washington. All agents or commu-nications with foreign Governments, and those of foreign Governments with ours, might, from Annapolis, reach the points of their destination more speedily and safely than in any other direction. The harbour of Annapolis might easily, and with a very lit-tle expense, be rendered inferior [he has it, "not much"] to [any] none in the United States; and, at certain seasons, when the Po-tomac, (at all times difficult of navigation) is bound in fetters, and the roads from New York to Washington almost impassable, the proposed road would afford great facilities for international intercourse, and for the im-mense productions which will descend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and which can not find their way to the Bay through any o-ther channel."

The appropriateness of the foregoing para-graph must be obvious to every other one.—Of the residue of "Clinton's" address, I shall, at another time, take notice.

WASHINGTON.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. GREEN—Having seen several articles published in your paper of late, concerning the contemplated Rail Road between the ci-ties of Baltimore and Annapolis, and find, from a communication published in the last number, that it was supposed by some it would be expedient to cross the Severn Ri-ver at Cross' Bridge, and pursue that route as being most eligible; and also soliciting in-formation from such as are acquainted with the face of the country through which it might pass. With other suggestions I would beg leave to say, that first it is altogether out of the question to cross the Severn river, at that place, or at any other place below tide water. Supposing that a viaduct, to be made permanent, it would interrupt navigation which extends two or three miles above. Secondly, by crossing at that place it would naturally have to cross the Patapsco somewhere below Sweetser's Bridge, and the Spring Garden—a viaduct over either of those rivers would most assuredly cost as much as the whole graduation and masonry of the re-mainder of the Road. Then, if it should cross above Sweetser's Bridge, why not con-nect it with the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road at the Selby Mills, at Elkridge Landing, they being but a few miles above Sweetser's Bridge. Now, Sir, by reference to Griffith's Map of Anne Arundel County, which we may presume to be correct, a line drawn direct from Selby's Mills, at Elk-Ridge Landing, would pass somewhere near Broth-erton, and over a Champaign country, ob-viating all those hills on the Severn, or those south of the Patapsco, below the head of tide water. From Annapolis to the Rising Sun is an almost level road, with but few excep-tions, even at this time, and from thence by Brotherton, and the neighbourhood of Jesse Wheat's and Donaldson's mills, to Elk-Ridge Landing, to intersect the Rail Road above al-luded to, would not possibly make the dis-tance between the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis more than five or six miles more than is now by the Mail route, which to ob-viate those hills and valleys over the river, cannot otherwise than agree in favour of the above proposed route.

A FRIEND OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Courier and Enquirer of the 19th inst. gives the following as the state of parties in the New York Legislature:—

"Of the Senate, 24 are republicans friendly to the state and national administrations, and 8 federal anti-masons. There is not a Sena-tor friendly to Mr Clay.

Of the House, 97 are republican friends of General Jackson, 26 anti-masons, 3 friends of Mr. Clay or "nationals," and 2 doubtful.

Only eighteen members of the present house are returned to the next."

Last year the Anti Masons had 31 mem-bers of the House—this year their number is reduced to 26.

COMFORTS OF CLAY MEN.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, one of the leading anti Jackson papers, has the following editorial notice of the late elec-tion in the 'Mammoth State,' which we pub-lish for the edification and amusement of our Clay friends:—

'The editor of the National Journal is dis-pleased at the manner of our noticing the re-sult of the election in this state, and at our assertion that there were but five National Republican members elected to the legisla-ture. The simple statement of the fact he pronounces 'a sneer,' and declares our infor-mation to be 'apocryphal.' We would that it were so; but alas! we have but one Nation-al Republican, proper, elected. But wheth-er is it better to laugh or to weep? Owing to divisions which we have long deprecated, and have been labouring with all our might to heal—and the magnitude and importance of which are not understood abroad, we have experienced an overwhelming defeat; and our design has been to put the best face on the matter—to laugh it off, and go to work again, and not fold our arms and cry over the mat-ter. Our great object for years past, has been the election of the splendid statesman of the West to the Presidency. We were a-mong the first to bring Mr. Clay before the public as a candidate: we have been ardent and untiring in sustaining him, and while there is hope shall be the last to give him up.'

The American Almanac for 1832, has just been issued, and a copy has been sent us by D. Felt the publisher for New York. The astronomical part occupies seventy pages. There are two principal astronomical phenomena of the year 1832. First—The Transit of Mercury, on the 5th of May, the first visible either wholly or in part in the United States for many years. As it will be also visible throughout Europe, the advantages of the opportunity it will afford for determining longitudes and correcting the tables are obvious. Secondly—The Eclipse of the Sun, on the 27th of July. "This," says Mr. R. T. Paine in the preface to the astronomical part of this work, "is the second of the very re-markable series of five large eclipses visible to us in the short space of seven years: and although in magnitude in the United States not to be compared with that of the last of February, it will be very valuable for the de-termination of terrestrial longitude, being al-so visible in the south of Europe. In the southern states its magnitude will be much more considerable than in the northern, and in the south eastern part of Cuba, in great Inagua and Grand Turks Islands, it will be nearly central, and total for about five min-utes. As it happens that at the time of this eclipse Venus, is in Superior Conjunction, those who see the total eclipse may likewise see, what it is supposed never was, nor for ages will again be seen, this planet on the day of her Superior Conjunction, and only two thirds of a degree from the sun." The places of the eclipse at New York are as fol-lows:

	S. D not corrected	*S. D corrected.*	
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	
Beginning	7 0 38.4 M	7 0 48.7 M	Mean time at New York
Appar. Conjunc.		7 43 34.1	
Greatest Obscura.		7 59 51.8	
End of Eclipse,	8 15 5.4 M	8 44 53.7	
Duration,	1 44 27.0	1 44 5.0	

Digits eclipsed 5 degrees 8 minutes.

Beginning,	79 deg	25 min,	From the vertex to the right.
Greatest Obscura.	147	37	
End,	173	30	

Among other matters the work contains a complete census of the population of all the towns in New York and New England.

N. Y. Post.

A person was committed to prison yester-day charged with counterfeiting lottery tick-ets so that blanks would pass for prizes. The managers some time since discovered that counterfeits of this description, amount-ing to a considerable sum, had been passed upon the brokers, and from them transferred to the managers. So well were they execut-ed, that the latter did not discover the forge-ry until contrasting the combination numbers with those of the register. On being detect-ed in this way, the managers informed their agents of the description of counterfeits in circulation, and urged upon them the neces-sity of keeping a sharp look out, in order to detect the rogues. Acting under this cau-tion, a counterfeit of the description refer-red to, being a blank ticket altered to a prize of 150 dollars, was offered to and detected by one of the brokers yesterday morning. The person who offered it was immediately detained, taken before the Mayor, and fully committed. He struggled somewhat on be-ing arrested, and made an ineffectual effort to swallow the false ticket. A pair of pistols and a dirk were found upon his person—*Inq.*

STATE PRISON.

The number of prisoners in confinement at Sing Sing State Prison on Wednesday the 16th, was one thousand and thirteen. Of this number only twelve are in hospitals, and six-ty are about to be removed to the Auburn State Prison. *N. Y. Courier.*

SUICIDE BY A CONVICT.

A notorious thief, who has been at the State Prison several times under the name of John M'Comb, and various other aliases, commit-ted suicide there a few days since. He con-trived to make a rope of his shirt, with which he suspended himself from the rails in his cell. *ib.*

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

August	winds.
1. Cloudy, P. M. heavy thunder and lightning, little rain,	sw—se—w
2. Cloudy, rain, light breeze,	ssw—w
3. Cloudy, shower before day with thunder and lightning, light breeze,	w—n
4. Clear, cool, fresh breeze,	n
5. Clear, cool, moderate breeze,	n
6. Cloudy, appearance of rain, light breeze,	nw—wnw
7. Cloudy, P. M. rain, cool light breeze,	se—ne
8. Rain all day, cool, frest breeze,	ene—e—se
9. Cloudy, cool, light breeze, little rain,	ne—se
10. Cloudy, warm, light rain, moderate breeze,	se—e
11. Cloudy, warm, thunder in the morning, light breeze,	se—w
12. Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	n
13. Clear, warm, light breeze,	w—se
14. Clear, warm, light breeze,	n—nw
15. Clear, warm, light breeze,	n
16. Clear part of the day, thender in evening, warm, light breeze,	nw-n-se
17. Clear, very warm, light breeze, thunder,	nw—se
18. Clear, very warm, light breeze,	w—se
19. Clear, pleasant, moderate breeze,	w-e-se
20. Clear, warm, light breeze,	s—sw
21. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze,	sw—s
22. Cloudy, thunder and lightning, fine rain, light breeze,	sw
23. Clear, P. M. little rain, warm, fresh breeze,	sw—s
24. Clear, P. M. cloudy, rain in evening, thunder and lightning, light breeze,	ne—sw—nw
25. Clear, warm, light breeze,	n—ne—se
26. Clear, P. M. rain, fresh breeze,	w—s
27. Cloudy, mild, P. M. rain with thunder,	sw—n
28 Clear, cool, fresh breeze,	n—ne.
29. Clear, cool, light breeze,	n—ne
30. Clear, cool morning and evening light breeze,	nw—w
31. Clear, very warm, moderate breeze,	s—se

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Primary School in An napolis, Md. are anxious to engage a Teacher experienced in conducting a School on the monitorial system. He must be well acquainted with Reading, Writing, Arithme-tic, English Grammar, and Geography. To one possessing more ample qualifications a pre-ference will be given. Unexceptionable testi-monials of moral conduct will be required.—The salary allowed is $500 a year, payable quarterly. Application to be made on or be fore the 22d of December next.

The American, Baltimore; and Poulson's Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, will publish the above twice a week until the above date, and forward their accounts.

Nov. 24.

GEORGE SCHWRAR, BAKER.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the favours he has heretofore received of the public, and respectfully invites a con-tinuance of their kindness. He is determined to use every effort to accommodate his custom-ers, and will provide the best of materials in his line of business. Parties can be furnish-ed with

POUND CAKES, &c.

at the shortest notice, in any style required, and at the lowest BALTIMORE PRICES.

Retailers furnished with Bread and Cakes as usual, at Baltimore prices.

Nov. 24 3w.

ANNAPOLIS THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Annapolis Theatre will be opened for the winter season, under the management of the subscriber, on Monday, December 12th. An excellent stock company is engaged, and arrangements have been made with ma-ny of the first performers in the country, who will appear in the course of the season.

C. A. LOGAN.

Nov. 24.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Luke White Barber late of the county aforesaid deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of November next, they may o-therwise by law be excluded from all benefi of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of November 1831.

CORNELIUS BARBER, Adm'r.

Nov. 24

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of James Gardiner late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of No vember 1831.

CHARLES MASSEY, Adm'r.

Nov 24

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
IN A SMALL FAMILY.

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, who can come well recommended, that understands Cooking, Washing and Ironing well; for such a person a liber-al price will be given. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 17.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Saint-Mary's coun ty, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters of Ad-ministration, de bonis non, on the Personal Estate of William Raley, late of the county a-foresaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers there-of, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of November, 1831.

CHARLES MORGAN, Adm'r. D. B. N.

Nov. 17, 4w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's coun ty, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters Testa-mentary on the Personal Estate of John M. Biscoe, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said de-ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 14th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of November, 1831.

LANGLEY BISCOE, Ex'r.

Nov. 17, 4w.

POSTSCRIPT

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv. 21st. inst.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

By the arrival late last night of the packet Ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Capt. Allyn, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th October, the Editors of the Mercantile Ad-vertiser have their regular files of London pa-pers to the 10th, and Liverpool to 11th Oct. all inclusive; together with London Shipping Lists of Saturday the 8th. Our accounts from London, via Havre, are to half past 6 o'clock of the morning of the 8th, and this arrival has put us in possession of dates thence two days later.—Nothing was talked of but the late Reform Bill—it seems to have been the all-engrossing topic, as far as its result was known in the kingdom, and it had spread with telegraphic speed—meetings were call-ed in various places in London, Liverpool, &c. at which, as well as private circles the firmness of the King was applauded, the course of the ministers approved, and full re-liance placed in their ability and integrity.

The loss of the Bill has been deeply and sincerely regretted by every friend of the country—some of the papers in our posses-sion, are dressed in mourning in consequence; no serious acts of violence had been commit-ted, but fears were entertained, that the per-sons and property of those Peers who voted in the majority, may not be respected by the populace. We have not heard how Scotland or Ireland received the intelligence. It is evident that anxiety is felt by all classes; but we rely upon the patriotism, firmness, and patience of the British nation, that no serious scenes of tumult will take place—but that they will wait to see the course which the King and his ministers will pursue in this emergency. We cannot, however, say less, than that the rejection of the Bill is a most daring disregard of public feeling by the Lords, and a most unfortunate act for the country.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Mr. VAN BUREN, the Minister from the United States, had an au-dience of the Queen to deliver his credentials and was most graciously received.

Anne-Arundel County, Sc.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writ-ing of John Gallaugher, now in actual confinement for debt, praying the benefit of the Act for the re-lief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several sup-plements thereto; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascer-tain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said John Gallaugher having satisfied me by compe-tent testimony that he has resided the two last years in the State of Maryland, and having given sufficient security for his personal appearance in Anne-Arun-del county court, to answer such allegations and in-terrogatories as may be made against him, and I have appointed Joshua Lilly trustee, for the benefit of the creditors of the said John Gallaugher, and the said John Gallaugher, having executed a deed to his said trustee, I do, therefore, order and adjudge that the said John Gallaugher be discharged from his confine-ment, aforesaid, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspa-pers printed and published in Anne-Arundel county, once a week for three months successively, before the third Monday of April next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before said county court, at the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of the third Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Gallaugher should not have the benefit of the aforesaid act and the several supplements thereto, and the said John Gallaugher then and there taking the oath prescribed by law. Given under my hand this seventh day of September. 1831.

THOMAS B. DORSEY.

Nov. 10, 3m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's coun-ty, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, Letters Testa-mentary on the Personal Estate of Mary Ra-ley, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said de-ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1831.

CHARLES MORGAN, Ex'r.

Nov. 17, 4w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HEREBY certify, that my Daughter, Sarah Ann Terry, late of the city of Annapolis, received of Major Richard I. Jones, in pay-ment of certain property, the sum of three hun-dred dollars, and being apprehensive that it might be a temptation to some ill-disposed persons, as an attempt was made to break open the house, she intrusted it to the care of a friend, and as I did not inquire of her the name of the person to whose charge it was committed, I will esteem it a particular favour if that individual would restore it to me and not withhold it from an old and helpless wid-ow.

SARAH A. TERRY.

Nov. 10th 3w

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 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 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.

EGG & WILLIAMS.

August 4, 1831.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS.

Rev. Hector Humphreys, A. M. Principal, *and Professor of Moral Science.*

Edward Sparks, M. D. *Professor of Ancient Languages.*

Thomas E. Sudler, A. M. *Professor of Mathematicks and Civil Engineering.*

Rev. John Decker, A. M. *Professor of Grammar.*

Charles T. Flusser, *Professor of Modern Languages*

Present number of Students, 63.

COURSE OF STUDIES, EXPENSES, &c.

The following information, by order of the Board, will show the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The Professor of Grammar, will take charge of the English Department, and will have his classes under his inspection, at the College, during the hours prescribed by the Board. Besides the ordinary course of instruction in this department, Students will be fitted for admission into College, and they may take standing as Freshmen, whenever they shall sustain an examination on the following

PREPARATORY STUDIES, VIZ:

English Grammar; Geography; Arithmetick; Latin Grammar; Corderius; Æsop's Fables; Erasmus; Cæsar's Commentaries, or Sallust; Eclogues, and first six books of the Æneid of Virgil; Mair's Introduction, or Latin Tutor; Greek Grammar; Greek Delectus; and Jacob's Greek Reader; and Prosody.

Pupils not intending to enter College, will also be received into the English Department, and will pursue such branches of Education, embraced in the course, as may suit their particular views. A course of Lectures on Education in Primary Schools, will be delivered whenever a class of young men shall have been formed, who may wish to qualify themselves to become Teachers.

The course of studies for the classes in College, have been arranged as follows, viz,

FRESHMAN CLASS.

1st Term.
- Folsom's Livy
- Græca Majora—(Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides.)
- Greek and Roman Antiquities, History, and Mythology.

2d Term.
- Horace, (Odes)—Virgil's Georgicks.
- Græca Majora, (Lysias, Demosthenes, Isocrates.)
- Algebra, with Arithmetic revised.

3d Term.
- Horace, (Satires and Epistles.)
- Græca Majora, (Xenophon's Memorabili, Plato.)
- Algebra completed.
- Translations, Themes, and Declamations during the year.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

1st Term.
- Juvenal, (Leverett's.)
- Homer's Iliad, (Robinson's.)
- Plane Geometry, (Legendre's.)

2d Term.
- Terence's Comedies, or Quintilian.
- Græca Majora, (Odyssey & Hesiod.)
- Solid Geometry, (Legendre's:)

3d Term.
- Rhetorick and Belles Lettres.—(Blair.
- Græca Majora—(Tragedians.)
- Logarithms; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
- Exercises in original Composition, and Elocution, during the year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Term
- Græca Majora, (Minor Poets.)
- Applications of Trigonometry to the Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, &c.
- Moral Philosophy.

2d Term.
- Tacitus.—(History.)
- Conick Sections.
- Chemistry, with Lectures.

3d Term.
- Tacitus—(Manners of the Germans and life of Agricola.)
- Natural Philosophy, with Lectures.
- Elements of Criticism, with Lectures on the Fine Arts
- Debates, Compositions, and Declamations during the year

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Term.
- Natural Philosophy, finished, with Lectures,
- Horace' De Arte Poetica, with Lectures on Taste, and a Revision of Latin.
- Logick, and philosophy of the Mind

2d Term.
- Astronomy—with Lectures.
- Political Economy—with Lectures.
- Evidences of Christianity, & Natural Theology.

3d Term.
- Laws of Nations; Constitution, and Civil and Political History of the United States.
- Butler's Analogy.
- Civil Engineering—(construction, of Machines, Bridges, Roads, Canals, &c.)
- Mineralogy and Geology.
- Declamations of Original Pieces, Extemporaneous Debates, and exercises in Criticism, during the year.

The study of the Modern Languages, shall be so arranged, as not materially to interfere with the College course.

The officers of instruction, will endeavour to make the course of study as thorough as possible; and in no case will a Scholar be allowed to pass, to an advanced standing, till he shall have sustained all the previous examinations, to the satisfaction of the Faculty.

In the Departments of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, instruction will be given, and Lectures will be delivered, as heretofore, by the Principal, and the other Professors, until those Chairs shall be permanently supplied.—Particular attention will be givente exercises in Rhetorick and Oratory; and one forenoon of each week, will be spent, drilling the Students, in a thorough course of Reading and Speaking. These exercises will be conducted by the Principal; and the Members of the Senior Class, will always be required to declaim pieces of their own composition. The Classification, which takes place at each general Examination, subjects those who are deficient, to the necessity of remaining in a lower grade; while, on the other hand, the hope of reaching a high standing, in a shorter than ordinary period, is held out to all who are ambitious to advance at a more rapid rate, than the usual average of a Class. A permanent record of the relative standing of the Members in each Class, is kept by the Faculty, and serves as a guide, in awarding the honors of the College. The principal test of the Student's proficiency, will be found in the Lecture Room, where he will undergo an Examination of one hour's duration, for each Lesson; and those Members of the higher Classes, who are permitted, under the discretion of the Principal, to have their rooms out of College, will be visited, by the Principal, and the Professors, during the hours appointed, for their encouragement and aid in the prosecution of their studies. They must not be absent themselves from their rooms, during the hours of study, especially in the evening, except by permission from one of the Faculty; and a close attention will be paid to the habits of the Students, that good morals may be cultivated and preserved.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

The Students will be required to attend public worship, in this City, both morning and afternoon; and Monitors for the several Churches, will make returns of all absentees, who will give an account of their absence to the Principal. The Roll will be called, also, before the daily devotions at the College. No Student will, at any time, leave the City, without express leave obtained from the Principal. That the public may rest assured of the prevalence of no particular sectarian influence at this College, the following clause is extracted from the Charter; with the letter and spirit of which, the Officers of instruction, will invariably comply. The second section of the thirty seventh chapter of the laws of Maryland, required, that "the said College shall be founded and maintained forever, upon a most liberal plan, for the benefit of youth of every religious denomination, who shall be freely admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all the literary honours of the College, according to their merit, without requiring or enforcing any religious or civil test, or urging their attendance upon any particular religious worship or service, other than what they have been educated in, or have the consent and approbation of their parents or guardians to attend."

DISCIPLINE, &c.

A record of all deficiencies at College exercises will be kept, and sent to each parent or guardian, at the close of every term. And, whenever a Student shall be found failing to secure the end for which he will have been placed at the College, he may be sent home privately, except in cases of a misdemeanour, or offence against the laws, when he shall be punished by the ordinary penalties. By the adoption of a kind and parental demeanour, on the part of the Officers, it is hoped that such extreme cases will be avoided; and from the various advantages of location for the College, it is believed, that few places promise this immunity, in a higher degree, than the City of Annapolis. Its population is not large—the situation is central—its healthfulness, is surpassed by that of no place in the Southern States—access to the College, from all parts of the Union, by which parents would wish to hold communication with their sons, is most frequent and easy, and the expenses of living are comparatively small. Annapolis is the Seat of the Government of the State; and the time of the Annual Commencements, which happens during the Session of the Legislature, affords a high incentive to young men, to distinguish themselves, by their literary performances.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for any standing in the College, will be required to bring from their teachers, testimonials of good moral character; and, in no case, will a Student be received from any other College, to the same standing in this, unless he shall bring, from the President, or other authority of such College, a certificate of his honorable dimission.

EXPENSES, &c.

It has not been thought advisable to establish any commons. Board, including bedding, washing, and roomrent, may be had, however, in private families in the city, for 120 dollars per annum. The charges in the regular College bills, will be, as follows: and are payable quarterly, and in advance—

English Department,	$24	per annum
Preparatory Classes,	40	do. do.
Freshman and Sophomore Classes,	40	do. do.
Senior and Junior Classes,	50	do. do.

An abatement of the College bills may be made, to necessitous Students; and provision is secured for the gratuitous instruction of ten Students, who may bring the proper testimonals for that purpose.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Annual Commencements, take place in February, when all Degrees are to be conferred. The Faculty will assign to the Candidates for the Baccalaureate, and for the Master's Degree, the parts to be performed; and if any one should refuse the part assigned, or neglect to attend, his Degree may be withheld.

VACATIONS.

The regular Vacations, shall be from the last Wednesday in July, till the first Monday in September—from the 23d of December, till the first Monday in January—from Good Friday, till the Monday week following; and the Fourth of July.

The alterations, in the course of studies, which have taken place, on the late appointment of a Principal, seemed to be required, by the general advancement of Education; and it is hoped, that the advantages for a substantial and complete acquaintance with the several branches of knowledge, which the Institution now holds out to the public, will meet the wants and wishes of its numerous friends, and especially of the sons of Maryland.

St. John's College, was founded and endowed, in the year 1784, under the auspices of men venerable for their patriotism and learning, and has the honour of having educated for the State, some of her most distinguished public men. The Board of Visitors and Governors, in their efforts to discharge the duties of the trust devolving upon them, look for the cordial approbation and co operation of the *alumni* of their *alma mater*, and for such a portion of the public favour, as may seem due to an ancient and cherished Seminary of the State, that her existance and usefulness, may be perpetual.

By order of the Board,

A. C. MAGRUDER, President.

March 3.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration D. B. N. with the will annexed, on the Personal Estate of Nicholas Owens, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make payment.

JAMES S. OWENS, Adm'r. D. B. N. W. A.

☞ The George-Town Columbia Gazette, will please give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office.

Nov. 10.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the subscriber's farm about the middle of August last a red Heifer with a white stripe across the back, and no perceivable mark, supposed to be two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

GEORGE NICHOLS.

Nov. 3.

DUBOIS'S
LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,
(Church-Street—Annapolis.)

ODD & EVEN. MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 9, for 1831. To be drawn in Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY the 30th of November.

Half Tickets $1 Quarters 50 Cents

SCHEME:

1	prize of	6,000	is	6,000
2	of	1,000	is	2,000
2	of	500	is	1,000
2	of	300	is	600
2	of	200	is	400
4	of	100	is	400
5	of	50	is	250
10	of	20	is	200
100	of	5	is	500
150	of	3	is	450
10,000	of	2	is	20,000
10,299	Prizes			$52,000

☞ N. B.—Uncurrent Money, bought at moderate Discount. E. D.

Nov. 3.

CLARK'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, October 28, 1831.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 9, for 1831, will be drawn in Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, 30th November. Odd and Even System, by which the purchaser of two or more chances, must draw, gross, at least one half of the sum invested.

Highest Prize, 6,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	$6,000	is	6,000
2		1,000	is	2,000
2		500	is	1,000
2		300	is	600
2		200	is	400
4		100	is	400
5		50	is	250
10		20	is	200
20		10	is	200
100		5	is	500
150		3	is	450
10,000		2	is	20,000

Half Tickets $1.—Quarters 50 cents—to be had at

CLARK'S OFFICES,

N. W. corner, of Baltimore and Calvert, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E corner of Baltimore and Charles streets.

***Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to JOHN CLARK,

Lottery Vender, Baltimore.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in the city of Annapolis on Monday the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads, hearing appeals, and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court.

By order,

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Clk.

November, 3.

J. THOMPSON

Has just received and For Sale at this Office,

THE YOUNG DUKE, 2 vols.
THE PERSIAN ADVENTURER, 2 vols.
HAVERHILL, 2 vols.
MACKINTOSH'S CABINET, 2 vols.
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, 2 vols.
MASSINGER'S PLAYS, 3 vols.
TEACHER'S GUIDE,
ANNUAL RETROSPECT,
MACKENKIE'S 5,000 RECEIPTS.
THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR, or Offices of Devotion, for the use of Persons receiving the Lord's Supper; together with a treatise relating to that Sacrament, and Directions for the Communicant's daily walk with God. By the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

J. T. Has on hand and intends keeping a Supply of

WRITING PAPER,

Folio Post, Quarto Post, Fools Cap, Visiting Cards, and Ink Powder.

BREAD & BISCUIT BAKING, &c.

HENRY WEEKS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Baking Establishment to the House lately occupied as a Store by Mr. William Alexander, in Corn Hill Street, and a few doors below his former residence, where he is determined to carry on the business, in a manner which he flatters himself will give satisfaction to those who patronize him.

BREAD, CAKES & CRACKERS,

Of all kinds, will be regularly kept and disposed of on the cheapest terms.—Orders from the country will be complied with at the shortest notice.

FAMILY BAKING

Will be received, and punctually attended to. He intends keeping an assortment of

CONFECTIONARY, &c.

☞ Bread will be sent to any part of the city, when directed.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Oct. 20.

THOMAS DUCKETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FORMERLY of Frederick, has located himself permanently in the City of Annapolis. He will devote himself to the transaction of professional business in the County Courts of Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, the High Court of Chancery, and Court of Appeals of Maryland. His office is situated in the basement story of his Dwelling, fronting the Market House.

Sept. 13.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS recently taken the Shop that he formerly occupied, nearly opposite Messrs Williamson & Swan's Hotel; where he intends keeping a very Superior Assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & VESTINGS,

All of which he will sell very LOW, and make up at the shortest notice and in the BEST MANNER.

Sept 29.

FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR

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

Patent Finished Cloths

Of various qualities and colours, with

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS

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

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

Sept. 29. 1831.

SELLING OFF
AT REDUCED PRICES!

The entire Stock of Goods under the direction of the subscriber, is offered for sale at Cost Prices; and to any person disposed to purchase the whole, a liberal discount will be made.

JOHN WILMOT

Nov. 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Isaac Owens, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

JAMES S. OWENS, Adm'r.

Nov. 10.

PHILADELPHIA
ALE AND PORTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis that he has made arrangements which will enable him to keep, and have constantly on hand,

ALE AND PORTER,

From the best Breweries in Philadelphia, which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms.

☞ Persons who send for either will be pleased to send an empty bottle or bottles at the time.

HENRY MATHEWS.

June 2.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN AND EASTON.

THE Steam Boat Maryland, leaves Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday Mornings at SEVEN o'clock, for Annapolis, leaves Annapolis for Castle-Haven and Easton, at 11 o'clock. Returning leaves Annapolis for Baltimore, at ONE o'clock.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Oct. 13.

HIRELINGS WANTED

FROM 20 to 30 able bodied COLOURED MEN are wanted immediately at the Cape Sable Alum and Copper Works. Liberal wages will be paid semi-annually.

Apply to J. GREEN, Esq. Annapolis. Or to P. G. LEOHLEITNER, at Cape Sable.

May 5.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

CASH will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Jan. 6, 1831.

A CARD.

MISS A. M. SCHAFER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Annapolis, that she intends opening a

SCHOOL

On *Monday the 5th of September*, for the instruction of Young Ladies. The different Branches embraced in her course of instruction are—

Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Lace, and Bead Work.

MISS SCHAFER still continues to teach Painting on Velvet, Chinese and Ebony Painting, Crystalizing and Wax Work—Also, Shell, Rice, and Embossed Work.

Thankful for past favours, she begs a continuance. Her residence is in Corn-Hill street, three doors below the State-House.

Sept. 1, 1831. 3w.

AUCTION ROOM.

THE Subscriber having determined to open, for the accommodation of those who may be disposed to contribute to its advancement, an

AUCTION ROOM

in the Front Room of his Dwelling, announces it open for the reception of

Furniture, Books,

And such other articles as are usually disposed of at VENDUE. Persons sending articles to his Room, may be assured of their having the greatest care taken of them, and every exertion used to dispose of them to the best advantage. Sales at a distance and in the city, attended to as usual. Also—Goods received on Commission.

N. B.—All kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice. He will be grateful for the patronage of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM McNEIR.

Annapolis, Oct, 20.

LAND AND NEGROES.

BY virtue of two several decrees of the Court of Chancery the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter,

THE FARM,

Whereon Col. Lewis Duvall, now deceased, lately resided, with the lands attached thereto, adjoining the city of Annapolis, containing about 340 acres. There is on the premises a

large and elegant BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with out Houses, which are in good order, there is attached to the Dwelling House, a large garden containing the most valuable Shrubs and Fruit Trees; also a fine Orchard consisting of a variety of the best Fruit Trees.—The land is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Tobacco, &c It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above valuable property, as it is presumed, those inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the sale.

Also will be sold at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said decrees, a number of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, amongst which are some valuable hands,—also a variety of stock belonging to said farm, plantation Utensils, &c. and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.

the purchaser of the Real Estate to give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money in one and two years from the day of Sale—the personal property for cash, payable on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

LOUIS GASSAWAY Trustee.

☞ Baltimore Gazette, and National Intelligencer, will insert the above law till the day of Sale, and forward their accounts for collection.

Nov. 10. 3 ts

TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the high Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at public sale on the premises, on Thursday the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.

A Valuable Real Estate

situate, lying and being in Anne Arundel County, near Elkridge Landing, and the Washington Turnpike road, and between 7 and 8 miles from the city of Baltimore, consisting of several tracts, or parts of tracts, or parcels of land adjoining each other, called "Caleb and Edward's Friendship," "Walkers Inheritance," and "Stony Run Hills" containing 235 acres, and twenty perches, of land, of which about one third is in wood.

There is upon this land a valuable Merchant Mill, built of stone, with all the modern improvements in machinery, running 2 pair of stones, and with a fall of about 25 feet; and a

small DWELLING HOUSE. The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree are one fourth cash, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and one fourth in eighteen months, with interest until paid, and the payments to be secured by bonds or notes, with security to be approved by the Trustee; and on the ratification of the sale, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, a Deed will be executed by the Trustee.

JOHN SCOTT, Trustee.

Nov. 10th. ts

JUST RECEIVED

From the N. Y. Protestant Episcopal Press,

THE HOLY BIBLE,

Price, $1, $1 25, $1 75.

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC,

For 1832—Price 6¼ Cents.

For Sale at this Office, by

J. THOMPSON.