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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

STANZAS.

By the Author of "Richelieu."

I've sat and seen one bright wave chase its fellow on the strand,
Then fall away, nor leave a trace.
Upon the printless sand—
Though scarce the pebbles felt the shock,
The waves have worn the solid rock! I've sat and heard the dutum wind

Amid the branches play,
so softly mild, so blandly kind,
it scarcely stirred the spray—
Tet soon it bore spring a verdant birth,
To wither on its native earth. I've sat and seen the evening sun

Sink from the golden sky;
His long bright race of glory run,
And close his golden sye;
So dow he passed, scarce changed the light,
And yet he left the world in night.

And like you sea in human life,
Events like billows, roll,
Moment on moment, strife on strife,
That change us, to the soul!
And joys, like autumn leaves, fall fast— Hope sets-and being's light is pest. I've stood on earth's most daring height, And seen day's ruler rise, In his magnificence of light

To triumph through the skies, And all the darkness of the world, Far from his sluning presence hurled. All, too, that fades upon the earth, Top weak to linger here.
Re-blossoms with a second birth,

To deck the coming year, Shall hope, then, man's eternal dower, Be frailer than a falling flower! Alr no! like autumn leaves that die, That bloom again in spring, Fresh joys shall rise from those gone by,

And nurer incense bring. And when, like suns, hope sets in night,
Chall she not beam from workls more bright?

# THE MIND DISPLAYED.

Tis not the lily and the rose Combined on beauty's cheek; Or the bright eye alone, bestows The charm that seems to speak. Tis no the dimpled smile slone, Round coral lips that plays; But 'tis the bright reflection; shown From intellectual rays. The face a powerful charm bestown Bright index of the minds Where ev'ry feature sweetly glows, In ev'ry glange combin'd!!

-020-0-020-THE TOOTHACHE.

"There and never yet a philosopher.
That could read ure the (continche patiently;
However they I are writ the style of gods,
And made a pish at chance and suff-fonce."

CAR-

George Arundel nawn fance to

It had been caining all day. The eye could so longer read the poetry of the blue heavens. A most monotonous vapour obscured the beau-ties of nature, and the air was filled with watery particles, which did not seem to confe from place in particular, but went in all sorts of oblique direction into people's, doors and under their umbrellas. Men strided along in the dim distance indistinctly, with huge shape-less overshoes and melancholy contenances; and chimneys and steeples loomed up through the fog with something of the dignity of 'misty mountain tops'. There is nothing ex-traordinary in the fact that after having paraded for some time through the streets, I was rather wet. From a smart shower, when the big drops come dashing and spattering down in straight lines, there is a refuge; and when the umbrella becomes saturated, and discharges its little rivers from the ends of the whalebone, you are content to step for a few moments under a shed, or on a door sill, till it is over; but from such drizzling weather there is no refuge; it defeats all calculation; the whole city is soaked; the bannis-

tion; the whole city is soaked; the bannisters are damp, and one may often write his
name with his finger upon the entry wall.

Hour after hour dragged heavily on. The
sun it was presumed, had descended, and
noz atra incubult mare. I went home through
the mud, splashing on by the obscure lamp
fights, completely undone in regard to dress,
that I had scarcely the ambition to turn aside
for a muddpuddle, but trauged on alike
through the wet and dry with a kind of minature despair. Well, I reached the house,
flupg aside my dripping cloak, shook the
drops from my forlorn hat, and laid my unfortunate looking gloves upon the table, hopsections to the table, hop-ing to lose the uncomfortable, feelings of the by in the cheerful warmth of a blazing fire; but mortals are seldom blest with a freedom from trouble; as one vanishes others come on like waves of the sea, and so we are not often at rest. A dult pain, which I had for some time suffered in my face excited some suspicions of a visit farm a bitter enemy of mine; until increasing gradually it assumed a character more distinct than agreeable, and I was compelled reluctantly to acknowledge that I had the touthache. I will not linger to inform the reaser what an insufferable torment this in—low it goes on aching, aching, aching, how it goes on aching, aching, aching, aching, aching the public some poor wretch who has recontly been nimisely exercicated in a similar way, with the long train of sable recollections which throng apon the mind with the gloom of a fascral, at the mention of that inexorable n trouble; as one vanishes others come on

disease—but I hasten to the conclusion of this history. The imperturbable gravity which overshadowed my visage excited some attention. Yielding with apparent patience, because I knew it could not be avoided, I drew forth from my pocket one of your long red silk handkerchiefs, and bound it around

What's the matter?' said one.

'Oh, nothing, thit a little toothacke: It will go off presently.'

'What's the matter?' asked another.

'The touthache,' said I.
'Ah, how do you do?' said a third.—
'What's the matter with your face?'
'The touthache—the touthache,' said I, pacing backwards and forwards across the room, 'Hold some brandy in your mouth,' said

Have you tried opium? Have you taken

laudanum?' said one.

'Smoke a cigar,' said another.

I allowed myself to be persuaded into several remedies. They put my feet in boiling hot water, enveloped my head in fiannel, and sent me to bed in some measure relieved.— The tooth, however, continued to ache, ache, ache, as if some fiend were beating and beating upon the nerve with his invisible tormenting hammer. Sometimes I would sink into a troubled sleep; I lost my hold upon my wa-king thoughts and the objects around, and floated off among scenes of strange silent con-fusion; familiar faces appeared laughing and talking, and perchance, I would catch the glance of a bright eye, of the tone of a sweet voice, which I had known before and remembered; for these will occasionally recur to the memory waking or asteep, when a sudden start would put them all to instantaneous flights, and there I was, the still moonlight streaming in upon the floor, and the fiend still beating and beating with unrelenting perseverance. I heard a distant clock, through the silence of the night, striking two, three and four, and despairing at length of winning death's beautifd brother, to my eyelids, I lay watching with feverish anxiety, the first streaks of gray light that broke in the east.

I had almost resolved to have it out; these rgothic appeals to cold iron' are any thing but agreeable. I have an instinctive horror of a dentist. There is to me something monstrous in his deliberate self-possession. He walks so coolly to his ease, chooses you out with so much tranquillity his proper instrument, wraps his buckskin around it with such seeming pleasure, walks up to you so slowly, says he wont hurt you, and as his vile steel rattles against your teeth, he talks of the weather—and oh—I hate the very name of dentist.

When I awoke in the morning the very thoughts of him frightened away the pain ( and, still buried in handkerchiefs, I sallied forth with a resolution to hold out the fortress at all events for another day. It was a fine sun-shiny morning; all the world were more merrily in motion; but my unlucky bandages continued to be the object of notice, and the topic of conversation wherever I went.
How do you do? asked my friend Tom.-

What the deuce is the matter? Have you the mumps?"

'Good morning,' replied I, speaking through the handkerchiefs so as scarcely to be intelligible. 'I have the toothache—had it all night—hav'nt slept a wink,' (a white fib. that every body tells when they have been disturbed during a part of the night; if it does the hearer no harm; and there is no fear of dis-covery) hav'nt slept a wink—theek swollen, head ache-feel the deuce.

'Have you tried a hot brick and venegar?" 'No,' returned I, still struggling for utterance ageinst the obstructions which bound my mouth, and nose. 'I bathed my feet, held brandy in my mouth, and covered my head with hot flannel.'

'Pooh! nonsense! brandy indeed! nothing worse for the teeth than brandy. The others decay too as quick again. I'll tell you how to cure your toothache. My wife had the toothache, just as you have, and I made her wash behind her ears with cold water every morning for a week. Try it. It's certain

'I will good morning.'
Went into my friend M's office. Phere were M. H. the poet, Mr. F. the lawyer, Col. S. and young doctor P all fine fellows, and excellent friends of mine; would cure me

if they could.
'Ah, how d'ye do? how are you?'

'Good mbraing, gentlemen.'
'Why, what's the matter?'
'Got the toothache—face swelled up as

'Got the toothache—face swelled up as large as a goose egg. Look here—hav'nt slept these two nights.'

'Have you tried a hot enion applied outwardly? You must squeeze it in a flannel bag, and keep it close to the cheek. It's the only cure, and a certain one. My couzin was relieved of a horrid toothache by it.'

'Take oil of cloves' said lawer F. that's the best thing in the wastld?

"Take oil of cleves" said lawer F. that's the best thing in the world."

"I can tell you an infallible remedy for the toothache, observed my friend the Colonel. "Take a table spoonful of brandly, and four table spoonful of mustard, wrap your head up in fissingle, go to head, put a couple of hot bricks to your lest, and keep on the poultice till it takes the skin off—You'll never have the toothsche again asturg as you live."

A little while afterwards—tooth still ache

No.

ing—I sat over my desk in a brown study.—
My two friends, B. and W. walked in.

'How do you do this Morning? What's
the matter with your face?'

'The toothache—had it all night—no sleep—look like a fright:

'Haud me that pen,' said W. I'll give you a cure. Take of nitri suicis, so much, and alum. pule. so much.

'Horrible,' said B. I tried that once, and it screwed my face all out of joint. Have you tried the vapour bath?'

'No.'

'No.'
'I will, said I.

We were interrupted by Mr. L. He is one of your plain common sense sort of people; practical, fixed in his own opinions, a little inclined to stoicism. with a dash of savage philosophy, partly affected to hide tender facilings, and about six feet and an inch high without his shore.

high without his shoes.'
What's the matter with your face?' inquir-

Toothache,' said I, 'als all swelled keeps me awake-and-Try my nitris dulcis, and dlum pule, said

Curse your nitris dulcis and alum pulv.

said L. there is but one cure for the toothache, and that's a sure one,'

I looked fremblingly up; he had his great square fist doubled, as if he held something in s hand; he raised it to his mouth, & screwed it afound with the motion of a dentist uproot-ing some huge double grinder with three di-verging prongs. My friends were silent, I turned a little pale. He saw what an impression he had made, and with a determined grin that went to the very soul, he bawled out-Out with it you fool; and there's an end. It's worth all the nitri duleis, and alum. pule. m the universe.'

There was a melancholy truth in what he remarked. It sunk into my heart; I made up my mind, and when my worthy advisers left me, I walked around to Mr. L's, staid bout five minutes, and to confess the truth have had pleasanter moments; but the impetuous coursers of time dashed on, and I came out the happiest of mon.

DEATH OF AN ANGELA

The following, says the U. S. Gazette, is the production of Frederick Richter, a German; it was translated into French by Madame de Stæl. We find it in the language, and have done it into English.

The angel of our last hour, whom we denominate Death, Heaven sends to us from the tenderest, the best of the angelic host. that he may kindly gather from life, man's failing heart, and carry it tenderly from our chilling bosom, into the high and vivifying region of Eden. His brother is the Angel of our first hour, who twice kisses the forehead of man. The first time, that he may enter the world with mitigated pain; and the second, that he may awaken uninjured on high—that he who had come into this life with tears may enter the other with smiles.

When the fields of battle were bedewed with blood and fears, and the angel of the last hour was gathering therein thousands of souls, his kind eyes fitled with tears, he ex-claimed, toh that I might once die like man that I might feel his last pangs and mitigate them when I am sent to deliver him from life. The infinite circle of angels, who live in mu-tural affection on high, gathered round; the compassionate spirit and promised to encircle him at his last sigh, with their celestial rays, that he might know that he had tasted death; and his brother, whose first kiss half opens our stiffened lips, as the young dawn calls forth the chilled flowers, pressed his visage tenderly, and said—when again I kiss thee, brother thou wilt be dead on earth and

placed amon, us.
Trembling, and filled with affection, the angel cast himself upon a field of battle, where there was yet a single man—a beautiful youth full of fire, whose married bosom still heaved; and near the young hero kneeled, solitary, burning tears, and her groans appeared to him as the distant cry of combats. The angel spread over him his wings, and, under the form of his beloved, he pressed him to his heart; by a burning kiss, he drew from his bloody breast his wounded soul, and gave it to his brother, gave the released soul the se-cond kiss & it chered heaven with a smile. The angel of death glided fike a ray of

lightning into the empty envelope—penetrated the lifeless body with his divine warmth and powerfully reanimated the sources of life But the limits of human body were painful restraints upon the spirit. His eye of light shut up in an orb of nerves, grew weak and dim; his immense and rapid thought moved heavily in the bony enclosure of a brain; the vapoury and resplendent atmosphere which had reigned around him like an eternal spring had become dry and sombre, all his sensations became confused and tumultaous. They were such as belonged to his new existence, and seemed a simple instinct—as do to us the thoughts of animals. Hunger gnawed upon him, and thirst devoured him; his wounds tormented him; his breast, yet hathed in blood smarted with pain, and his first aspiration was a sigh towards that Heaven which he had left.—And is this man's death? said he. But as he felton the sign of death, which had been promised, and perceived no angel nor circles of heavenly rays, he felt, indeed, that it was only life. heavily in the bony enclosure of a brains the it was only life.

In the evening, the angel leat his earthly strength; and the world seemed whirling and the him—for sleep sent to him his masses. Mental images lost their light and fanglaned out like shadows, and a world rolled wildly and unbridled before him—for dreams had sent to him their spirits, Finally, sleep spread over him her sombre pall, and he lay plunged in darkness, alone and mothuless, like a thing of earth. But the celestial dreams stretched over him their wings, and his soul was reflected from magic mirrors; where he saw the circle of angels and respiratement heaven; and his earthly body seemed to separate itself from all its bounds. 'Ah,' said he, in his joy, 'this sleep was then my separation.' his joy, this sleep was then my separation. But when he awoke with a swollen heart heavy with human blood—when he saw both night and day, he wept and exclaimed—it was not death it was thereof, although I saw but the image; stars and the angels;

The affianced bride of the young warrior in heaven, did not perceive that it was an angel which animated the bosom of her beloved; the yet loved this monument of an absent soul, and grasped with ecstacy the hand of him who was so far from her. But the angel, in his turn, loved the deceived heart, exen with a human affection, and jealous of the body he animated, he desired not to die before her, that he might love her until she should pardon him hereafter, in heaven, for having received at once upon her bosom, an angel and a lover. But she died before him; past griefs had too deeply bowed the head of this flower—she fell broken hearted into the

'Alas, she disappeared from before the ceping angel, not like the sun that plunges magnificently into the waves in the presence of admiring nature, but like the nocturnal star which hides itself at midnight in a cloud, and vanishes away in its dusky vapour. Death sent to her the kindest of his sisters, she touched with her icy finger the heart of the betrothed—at once the lustre of her cheeks grew dim, and the snow of death-that winter under which germs the spring of eternity -spread over her heavenly form. The eyes of the angel swam in tears.-He thought that his heart was about to assume the form of a fear, as the pearl which the tender shells pro-duce. But the betrothed awaking for the last sigh, opened once more her eyes, drew him to her heart, and died embracing him-crying, deliriously, 'now I am near thee, my bro-

'The angel expected to receive then from his celestial brother, the sign of the kiss and of dedth. But instead of brilliant rays, he saw only around him a dark cloud, and he sighed that he could not die, but must endure this human suffering. Oh miserable, oppressed man.' cried he, how can you survive your pains? How can you aspire to old age, when he circle of those whom you loved in youth is broken and disappears-when the tombs of friends form but the steps to your own, and when life has become a void and silent arena? Miserable man, how can your heart support these evils.

The body of the hero, which the augel had taken, conducted the placid and pure soul in-to the midst of mer and their injustice, among the storms of vice and passion. He was comand groan under the oppression of sceptres. He saw near at hand the talons of the crowned eagles, which devotir the substance of the people, and he heard the wild flapping of their wings. He saw all the earth folded in the thousand coils of the serpent; which has made it his preye and which continually plunges his envenomed tooth into the bosoms of men. Alas, even his tender heart, which had reposed from eternity in the bosom of angels, was pierced with the thorn of hatred. This pan he thought the last. 'Oh,' said he, 'how painful is death!' But that was not death, for no

angel appeared.
'He soon became weary of life, which w He soon became weary of life, which we bear for half a century; and he looked back to what he was. His wounded breast was contracted by pain; he went, pale and disheartened into the field of the dead—that green back ground of life, where souls throw of the vestments of mortality. Here, agitated with a painful remembrance, us sat down upon the sailed was to be a whole loved with poiled grave of her whom he had loved with inexpressible affection, and contemplated the sun, which was finishing its course. Stretched out upon the beloved hillock, he cast his eyes upon his pain racked body. Ere this, thou shouldst have separated thiself in this place, had I not preserved thee! He thought of the painful existence of men, and the throh-ing of his wounds taught him to know the price at which mortals purchase their end and their virtues. He felt deeply touched with their virtues. He felt deeply touched with their constancy, and he wept with an infinite love over our race, who, banished to death of a fallen plannet, wandering it a life darkened by mazy clouds, yet keep their eyes fixed on a divine light, stretching their arms towards heaven at each renewed anguish, and around whom nothing shines but the hope of one day rising, like that sun, into a new horizon.

Sinch emotions re-opened his wounds, blood, tears of the soul, gushed from his bosom upon the ground, and his exhausted body fell upon the mouldering remains of his betrothed. A distant echo, like that of an harmonious sigh, sounded along; a bright cloud passed before the angel and brought him sleep, a divine ray escaped therefrom, and the circles of angels appeared, pointing him to a vacant place. Art thou come again, deceifful

thream? said be.—But the angel of the hour advanced, under a luminous wallt, gave him the sign of the kiss, saying, was death, Oh, colestial brother! And young warrior and his bride came with venly smiles to receive him.

### THE SCHOOLMASTER.

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Jeremich Paul was a short round personage, with a quick, I had almost said a spiteful grey eye—a bald head in front, and a short, stiff queue behind, horizontal and parallel with his Sunday be-ver. He was a wonderful man to look at, and his history was no less remarkable than his persod. At one period of it, he was the village schoolmaster—a rare pealagogue and a learned—being it is said, not one ly familiar with Dilworth's spalling book, and the Psalter, but also with such difficult fliathed matical problems as are comprehended in the elementary principles of Pike's Arithmetic. It may be readily supposed that such a ripe and rare scholar would not be suffered to remain long in obscurity. His talents were not of an order 'to blush unseen;' and according ly in his fortieth year he was honoured with the office, and enriched with the embluments pertaining to no less a dignitary than a justice of the peace.

But we are getting shead of our story; and with the reader's permission, we will go back a few years; and introduce them to the wife of Master Paul. She, too, was an uncommon character; a great, good natured, and handsome romp, who used to attend school, on purpose; to use her own phrase, to plague. Master Jerry.' And verily she was a plague! She used to bounce in and out whenever she pleased—she pinched the boys—inked the farces of the girls—and finally to such a pitch did her audacity arrive; that she even presumed to lay hands on the nicely powdered queue of the Domine himself.

Jereminh was leaning over the desk, in a

of the Domine himself.

of the Domine himself.

Jeremiah was leaning over the desk in a musing attitude, engaged in a profound mathematical calculation, respecting the probable tenant of his fandlord's pig sty, when this outrage took place. He had already placed the subject in half a dozen attitudes before his mind's eye, and was just on the point of committing his lucubrations to the fragment of a slate, upon which his elbow was resting. when a vigorous jerk at the hairy appendage of his perioranium, started him bolt upright in an instant, and drew from him a cry, not unlike that of the very animal which was the subject of his scientific cogitations.

Jeromiah did not swear-he was an exem plary and church going pedagogue but his countenance actually blackened with rage and anguish; and, as he gazed hurriedly and stern-ly around him, the ill-suppressed laughter of his young disciples, added not a little to the former—who?—who?—who?—I say? He could articulate no more. He was choaced with passion.

That'are great ugly girl there, what pinched me so,' said a little ragged urchin with a streaked face.

Jeremiah confronted the fair delinquentbut it was plain from his manner, that he had rather have undertaken the correction of his whole school besides, than that of the incorrigible offender in question. His interrogating glance was met by a look, in which it would have been difficult to say whether good na-

ture or impudence predominated.
Did you meddle with my queue? said the Domine; but his voice trembled—his situation was peculiarly awkward.

'I-I-what do you suppose I want of your queue?' and a queer smile played along her pretty mouth—for a pretty one she had and what is more, the Domine himself thought so.

Jeremiah saw that he was about to lose his authority, he hemme such of his rogues as were laughing immoderately at their master's perplexity, and reached his hand to his ferule,. Give me your hand Miss!' His heart mis-

Give me your hand Miss? His heart misgave him as he spoke.

The fair white hand was instantly proffered, and as gently too as that of a modern belle, at a cotillon party. Jeremiah took it, it was a pretty hand, a very pretty hand, and then her face, there was something in its expression which seldom failed to disarm the pedagogue's anger. He looked first at her hand, then at her face, so expressive of rogue-ish confidence, and then at his ferule, a rule heavy instrument of torture, altogether unfit heavy instrument of torture, altogether unfit to hold companionship with the soft fair hand thus held in durance before him. Never in all the annals of his birchen authority, had Jeremiah Paul experienced such perplexity.
He lifted his right hand two or three times, and as atten withdrew it.

You will not strike me? said the girl.
There was an artless confidence in these words, and the tone in which they were nt-

tered, which went to the very heart of the pe-dagogue. Like Mark Anthony before the beau-tiful Cleopatra, or the fierce leader of the Volscii before his own Virgilla—the Domine relented.

relented.

'If I pardon you for this offence, will you conduct yourself more prutently in tuture.'

'I hope I shall,' said the hopeful young lady; and the master evinced his affectionate solicitude for the welfare of his papil by pressing the hand he had impressed, and its fair owner expressed her graticude for such condescension by returning the pressure.

They were married just six ments afterwards. So much for lenity is school diefficiling.

Memory, distempers the Body,
Defades Beauty, diminishes Svength,
Corrupts the Blood inflames the Liver,
Veskens the Brain, turns Men luto walking
spitals, causes internal, external and incurab
Wounds is a Witch to the Senses, a Devil
To the Soul, a Thief to the Purse, the leggar's companion, a Wife's wo
And Children's sorrow makes
Man become a Beast and
A self-murderer, who
Drinks to others' good health and is this all HERE DRUNKENNESS AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Temperance Society Baltimore, by N. R. Smith, M. D.

To appreciate justly the influence of any agent on the human system, whether, it be regarded as salutary or injurious, it is neces sary first to know something of the vital constitution of man, and of the relations which exist between his living system, and the various substances which surround and perpe-

tually operate upon his body.
I would briefly state, then that the living ayatem is made up of an association or organs, each of which is designed for a particular function, or office, but all conspiring to pro-duce a common result—the life, growth, and preservation of the individual being to which they belong. Thus, we have a stomach for digestion, heart and vessels for the circulation of the blood, lungs for respiration, muscles and bones for the offices of motion, &c. &c.

Nature seems to have furnished these differ ent organs in order to effect, in the human system, an economical division of labour .-The stomach digests not only for itself, but for all the rest of the body. The heart rethat organ, as well as for its own necessities and those of the system generally. The lungs, organs of respiration, are indebted to both the heart and stomach, and they pay back the obligation by effecting an important and necessary change in the blood, rendering it more fit to nourish and to stimulate the various organs. The muscles and bones, form ing the apparatus of motion, are dependent upon all these organs, and they do their part in the vital community, by conveying food to the stomach, by hurrying the body from whatever threatens it with dauger, and causing it to approach that which may yield it pleasure or security. Now, it is obvious, that, for the safety

this body politic, it is necessary that all these associated organs should act in perfect harmony, and with corresponding energy.

The stomach must not operate too rapidly for the heart, nor the heart for the lungsthey do so, disease must necessarily follow. In order, then, that all may be attuned to per-fect harmony, there is furnished a set of deli-cate cords which pass from organ to organ, and perform the offices of messengers .-They announce the wants of each part to all the rest of the system. A thrill runs along the delicate threads with electrical speed, from one organ to another, and they then anower the demands which are made upon them. These threads are the nerves, and in order that their arrangement may be as simple as possible, they do not run from each organ to ment in a common the brain, and there give and receive intelli-gence. The brain then, is a sort of general intelligence office, which greatly facilitates the vital correspondence. We might well compare the principle or-

gans of the body to great commercial cities, which are bound together by reciprocal inte-rests and a system of trade. The nerves operate as telegraphic lines which announce to all, with astonishing quickness, the condition and wants of each. The blood vessels are the canals, or what are better, the rail roads that convey back and forth the commodities

which are wanted.

Rach of the organs of which I have been speaking is endued with a vital quality termed by which it feels the impressions of all the a-gents which it feels the impressions of all the a-gents which influence it. By virtue of it the eye feels light, or sees; the ears hears; the muscles move. The stomach, too, by virtue of the same quality, feels the impress of its contents, and the lungs perceive the presence of air. The agent, whatever it may be, which thus acts upon this vital quality, is termed a stimulus. From this action of such agents on the vital sensibilites of the organs, the various parts of the living machine are roused to action. Certain stimuli then are necessary to the continuance of life, and are perpetually acting upon our system; thus, the various articles of food and drink stimulate the stothe air-the lungs-the blood-

heart, &c. &c.

These are stimuli which nature spontaneously furnishes, and their stimulant power is usedly adjusted to the degree of sensibility besteved upon the organs. But these agents do not stimulate alone; they furnish nutriment to the system, and thus contribute to its permanent strength.

constant quantity of stimules, the natural ac-tions are for a time increased in energy; but soon the sensibility on which it acts is ex-hausted, or wern out, and the organ becomes fatigued. Its action must then diminish, un-less the stimulus be increased in a corres-ponding degree; and if this be done, the vital power will be still further exhausted, and so on, till it is all expended and action ceases. It is only when the stimulus and irritability correspond that vital action is uniform and healthy. The living system may, in this respect, I

compared to a spring, the elasticity of which remains uninjured so long as it is acted upon by a power no greater than that for which it was designed, but it is impaired by over:ac-

The science and ingenuity of man have enabled him to dissever the constituents of our food and drink, and to recombine them in such a manner as to obtain a pure stimulus, separate from any thing nutritious. The most common product of this kind, and the one most easily and abundantly obtained, is al-

It now eight or nine hundred years since the Arabians ascertained the method of obtaining this substance. Its effects on the human system, at first excited astonishment and admiration. It was observed greatly to increase the muscular strength of the system, to hurry the circulation, and to create the most plea surable mental excitement; in a word, it seemed to exalt the physical and intellectual power of man, and to elevate him in the scale of beings. It is not surprising then, that its first discoverers, especially when under the intoxicating influence, should have formed the most sanguine and extravagant auticipations, in regard to its effects on the human system.

They expected, indeed, to create by it a revolution in man's physical and moral na-ture.—They believed that they had discovered a remedy which would enable the powers of life successfully to combat every form of disease which would extend the span of our brief existence, and furnish a source of joy and gladness, that should alleviate every form

of moral and physical suffering.

The excessive indulgence to which such anticipations must have given rise, betrayed the true character of the insidious enemy. It was soon discovered that the haggard visage of disease lurked beneath its smiling mask; that the ribs of death were wrapted in its gorgeous mantle; and that the wand, so beautifully wreathed with vine leaves, was nothing but the fatal dart which, for six thousand years has been doing its work of destruction.

It soon became manifest that the human system was altogether incapable of long endur ing this tumult of action, and that its sensi bility at length became exhausted—the organs wearied, and that a degree of debility and prostration followed, precisely corresponding to the degree of previous excitement. It was found, too, that this hurried action often injured the delicate structure of important or gans and paved the way for disease. Arabians, therefore, then the most enlightened and refined people in the world, rejected the article as unfit for the use of man. Their the article as anfit for the use of man. knowledge of it was, however, imparted to the inhabitants of Europe, then in that state of semi-barbarism which favours indulgence in gross sensualities. With a large portion of the inhabitants of those regions it has ever since been employed as a customary beverage. So general and so free has its employment

at length become, especially in our own country, and so astonishing is its influence on the constitution and character of man, that the benevolent of all countries have become greatly alarmed at the degradation of their species which it threatens to effect. Whether these fears are well or ill founded, is the object of

The effects of the intemperate use of ardent frinks, are so fatal to health and character, that it is unnecessary to speak of its impro-priety. Even the drunkard will hickup his disapprobation of drinking to excess. Let us, then inquire whether the practice of what is termed intemperate drinking, so universaltifiable.

The common apologies for its habitual use

1st. That it promotes cheerfulness and armless conviviality.

2d. That it increases the energy of the

mental powers.

3d. That by increasing man's muscular bour, in a given time, and supports him dur ing every variety of muscular exertion.

4th. That, when taken at the hours That, when taken at the hours of eat-

ing, it creates appetite, and greatly aids the stomach during the process of digestion.

5th. That it protects the system against the vicissitudes of heat and cold—guards it against the diseases of unhealthy climates. and against the influence of contag

That the animal spirits are exhibitated by the use of alcohol we cannot deny, and if the effect were attended with no corresponding depression, nor derangement of healthy action we should be compelled to acquiesce; but it is absolutely certain, that just so much as the spirits are raised above the natural standard. must they subsequently sink below it. In deed, the despondency which follows is more remarkable, and longer continued than the excitement. Besides, the pleasurable emotion is not pure, as it is always mingled with cer-tain feverish and disagreeable sensations.

Every one regards an even-uniform flow of spirits, as a happy temperament; but great vicissitudes of feeling are the necessary consequence of alcoholic excitement. Cortainly no one would seek artificial excitement when in a happy frame of mind; and if in a state of mental anxiety, from circumstances of adver-sity, it would be very about to seek relief in partial inebriation; for, if he has real cause sorrow, it is proper that he should feel it,

fortitude which it imparts, is not a himself and others more than the ties of life will permit him to accomplish.

All his thoughts, words, and deeds are suited to circumstances that do not exist. So long as he is excited, he is dreaming, and when he wakes, it is to taste the bitterness of disappointment.

If a person in an ordinary frame of mind drinks for pleasurable excitement, he will have twice as strong an inducement to do so when the despondency which is its secondary effect, takes place, and so whenever it recurs; and thus his temperate drinking ends in in temperate indulgence. Hence, as observation will show, almost every individual who drinks for exhiliration, fastens upon himself an irre-sistible table. The drunkard as every one will admit, is the most wretched of beings; but his mental condition differs from that of the habitual temperate drinker, only in de-

But another individual alleges that he is occasionally compelled to make greatmental exertion, and he desires to concentrate all his intellectual powers within some brief occasion. To effect this, he stimulates. But the excite-ment of alcohol is an irregular and delirious excitement. Although the conceptions which result are vivid, they are incoherent. There is a peculiar want of precision in the use of words, in one who is under its influence .-In speaking, and in writing, there is something so characteristic in the style of one thus excited, something so wild, and grotesque, that I believe a nice critic would, almost al ways, at once distinguish it. Shall we call it the alcoholic style, or what shall we term it Look for it in some of the pages of Don Juan, the very stanzas of which reel and stagger .-We need not the confessions of the author, to know that he was inspired by the

"Sweet naiad of the phlegethontic rill, whom he so often celebrates.

The excitement which produces the most powerful and sublime intellectual efforts, is moral, and not physical excitement. are not indebted to the inspiration of alcohol for the speeches of Demosthenes, of Cicero, of Chatham, or of Patrick Henry. Anthony possessed as much native talent as Cicero: if stimulation could increase the powers of the mind, he ought to have been a much greater

But, granting that alcohol does create paroxysms of intellectual power, yet he who resorts to it soars upon pinions of wax, which will desert him, perhaps in the zenith of his airy flight, and hurl him from the sublime to the ridiculous. The intellectual excitement of alcohol lasts, indeed but a few minutes.

But there is a still stronger objection to this plea for alcoholic excitement. The neryous system comprises the organs which are most immediately necessary to the operations of the mind-they are, indeed, the instru-ments of thought. Preternatural excitement wears upon all the organs of the human system: but the brain and nerves are composed of a material on which alcohol acts chemically, rendering it hard and insensible; certainly then, it must diminish the delicacy and quick ness of our perceptions. No one will deny that, in the drunkard, mental power is greatly impaired. In him the moral sense of righ and wrong is blunted; judgment perverted memory rendered unfaithful Fancy sees no thing sublime or beautiful through the turbid medium of the drunkard's maudlin eve.

When is it that this acknowledged decay of The present party in power is called the the mind, from the use of alcohol, hegins to Scotch Party. President Guerero lives at his take place? Does the cause produce its effect country seat. Gen. Bustamente, the Vice only after long continued intemperance, and President, having a large part of the army then suddenly: or is the poison iusiduous, under his command, attained the ascendancy and imperceptible in its progress? As a physician I aver that it must be the latter, and that the effect begins with the first exercise of the Presidency.

The cause—long before the signs of habitual Zavala, the late Screetary of State, has intemperance are manifest. infer that the unnecessary stimulation of al- table individuals, in the city of Mexico, and a never produced in some slight degree, the noblest attributes The effect, indeed, is at first but as of man. a mote in the balance, but by repetition the mote becomes a mass, and then stupidity pre-ponderates, and wisdom and virtue kick the

But a third individual drinks habitually, to increase his muscular strength, and to the burden of his daily task.

The human body is a vital machine, design ed, as I before stated, to be operated upon by a given power, which is the natural stimulus, of our food and drink. The strength of the mechanism is adapted to this power. Now, let me ask, whether if a machinist had constructed a mill with a degree of strength adapted to ten feet head of water, it would be wise to pour upon it twice that quantity, because, for a time, it might bear it without obvious injury, and execute more work? Would any one, even if his courage was screwed up to the point with alcohol, like to ride on the Rocket, or the Novelty, if he knew it was enduring more force of steam than that for which the maker had constructed it?

Two kinds of mischief are liable to result from this hurried action. The machine will wear out far more quickly, and all its parts are constantly exposed to the danger of breaking.

The vulgar phrase of the day by which to express the excitement of drink is 'raising the steam.' Nothing could be more apt; it is 'ndeed raising the steam above the point of safety. It is applying the high pressure principle to apparatus designed for low pressure. The consequence is, that the cylinders, pistons, wheels, shafts, &c. are subjected to a tremendous wear and tear; or, what is worse, the boiler bursts, or a beam snaps, and the whole goes to ruin.

[ To be concluded. ]

of stayforever persons, who naving over the whole world at one sitting, again and talk it over anew; from to end, before they are ready to take their leave. In a word, they sit, and sit, and sit, long enough to fully justify the motto we have just quoted.—Besides their disposition to hang on there is generally about these persons a wonderful habitude, a slowness at taking a hint, unparallelled with the rest of the human race. To give a single instance of this sitting propensity, we will introduce the story of a plain spoken old lady from the land of steady "I never seed the beat of that 'are Captain

Spinitout," said she; " would you believe it, he called at our house last evening jest as I had done milking, and wanted to borrow my brass kittle for his wife to make apple-sace in. O yes, says I she may have in in welcome, Capt. Spinitout; and I went directly and fetched it out of the back room, and set it down beside him. Well, presently our tea was ready, and I could nt do no less than ax him to take tea with us. O no, he, said he couldn't stay a minute; but however, he con cluded, he'd take a drink of cider with my usband, and so he did. Well, after we' done tea, I took my knitting, and worked till I thought it high time honest people should be abed. But Capt. Spinitout had forgot his hur-ry, and there he was still setting and talking with my husband as fast as ever. I hate above all things to be rude, but I couldn't help hint-ing to the Capt. that it was growing late, and may be his wife was waiting for the kittle. But he didn't seem to take the hint at all there he sot, and sot, and sot-

"Finding that words would'nt have any ef fect, I next rolled up my knitting work, set back the chairs, told the gals 'twas time to go to bed. But the Cap. did nt mind the hint no more than if it had bean the bite of a flea but there he sot, and sot, and sot.

"Well next I pulled off my shoes and roasted my feet as I commonly do jest before going to bed; but the Captain did'nt mind it no more than nothing at all-there he sot, and sot, and

'I then kivered up the fire, and thought he could't help taking the hint; but la surs! he did't take no notice on't at all, not the least grain in the world-but there he sot, and sot,

'Think says I you're pretty slow at taking hint, Capt. Spinitout; so I said plainly that I thought it was bed time; speaking always to my husband, but so as I thought the Captain could'nt help taking it to himself, but la, it did't do no good at all, for there he sot, and sot, and sot.

Seeing there was no likelihood of his going nome, I axed him if he would stay all night. O no he said, he could't possibly stay a minute; so, seeing there was no use in saying any thing, I went to bed. But, la, would you think it, when I got up in the morning, as true as I'm alive, there was Capt. Spinitout, setting jest where I left him the night beforeand there,' concluded the old lady, lifting up her hands in a despairing attitude, and there he sot, and sot, and sot.'

The following account of the present state of Mexico, was handed us by a Gentleman who has resided for several months past in

The Mexican Provinces are in the most agitated state, and have been so for these last four months.

over the York party, (as they are called,) and forced President Guerero to retire from

Nay, we must been arrested, with a number of other respectional table individuals, in the city of Mexico, and ling of the cattle, the howling of the dogs, and their property confined to the city of Mexico, and the city of the cattle, the howling of the dogs, and the city of the cattle, the city of the cattle, the howling of the cattle, the city of the cattle, taments and his troops.

Civil war rages throughout the Provinces.

-About three weeks ago, a force of one thousand men were seat to arrest Pesident Guerrero-he received information of their inten-

tion, and retired to the mountains with five hundred men, where he is increasing his forces, and bids defiance to the party in power. Several battles have been fought with little uccess on either side; the opinion is, that the present party will soon be out of power;

at the present moment, Mexico is the most despotic Government under the Globe. Constitution is treated as a piece of blank-paper-the military rules the people, both high and low, with an iron hand. Persons are arrested and imprisoned by or-

der from Bustamente and their officers, as suit their pleasure.

The Finances are in the most deplorable state. Some months ago the Government borrowed large sums of money from the merchan ts for which they gave their paper—which paper was to go in payment of duties; but such is the dishonor and tricks of the present ruler.

that they have broke their contracts and re-fused receiving their notes in payment of duties On the 2d March, 1830, orders arrived in Vera Cruz, instructing the Ministers of Fi-nance [a Commissary-General.] to receive on-

nance [a Commisary General,] to receive only 15 per ct. paper in payment of duties; so by this trick, the Merchants have been awindled out of millions of dollars.

In the future when a vessel arrives consigued to a person holding Government paper, they must pay the whole amount of duties in cash, with the exception of the 15 per cent allowed to be paid in paper. All vessels arriving in the ports of Mexico, must say the amounts of duties on their cargoes ferty days after their arrival—the vessel bringing the

mountebank or gambling table for h The famous General St. Anna li

country seat, like Cincinnates, and it opinion of all good Mexican, as well-eigners, that he is the only man who es the country in its present state of a and civil war.

and civil war.

By the last accounts from the city of Mer., ico, many assassinations had taken phospseveral of the Members of Congress had been rested and dragged out of the Hall of Congress by order of Bustaments, the President without any reason being assigned.

The fact is, Bustaments and his Military use the Congress (which is made perpetual) as his tools and instruments of vengence. In the different Provinces, the Governors, Judges, & other Civil Officers of the state are treated with

different Provinces, the state are treated with other Civil Officers of the state are treated with other Civil Officers by Bustaments his Comthe utmost contempt by Bustameste his Com-mandant-Generals of the Provinces they act as accusers and judge, imprison had contema at their pleasure—all power being taken out of the Courts of Justice. New-Orleans Bes.

HAVANA.

By the schooner Charlotte, arrived at Norfolk from Havana, the editors of the American have received a letter from their correspondent at that place, under the date of the 18th April, from which they make the following extracts. — The Brandy wine, captain Ballard is still here, to sail to-day (it is said) for Vera Cruz, to return in about six weeks to the United States. The Shark sailed on the 16th for Pensacola, with captain Latiner, a passenger, who is on his way home after a long period of arduous and useful service in the Grampus. The Peacock from Mexico and Eric from the Windward Islands are daily xpected.

The Spanish force in port consists of the Guerrero 74, to sail for Cadiz on the 22nd instant. The Soberano 74, the frigates Restauracion and Lealtad; ship Cautiva; brigs Hercules, Marte and Maria Amelia, and one or two schooners. The smaller vessels are constantly employed in giving convoy on the coasts. The Heroe, 90 gun ship, it daily ex-pected from Spain with transports.

The conspiracy has not been exaggerated; nor have the persons arrested been liberated. They are still in solitary confinement, and so communication with them nor between then s permitted.

Earthquake at Port au Prince.

By the schooner Cicero, Watts, at this port resterday in 12 days from Port au Prince, the editors of the American have received a letter from a correspondent under date of 14th April, wwich contains the following account of an earthquake experienced there on the 12th of the month:—We experienced tremendous shock of an earthquake here es the night before last, which almost tossed me out of bed. A pitcher of water which was on a table near my bed, was shaken until searly all the water was spilled on the floor. The walls of all the brick houses in town were cracked, and some of them seriously injured. The commotion lasted about 30 secon house in which I was, fortunately was of wood which kept such a cracking that I was afraid it would fall every moment. I ran out on the piazza, and was in the act of jumping from it a distance of 40 feet, when every thing became quiet again. Every house was deserted, and in a few minutes the streets were fall dren were truly alarming. This is the third earthquake since my arrival, the other two being very alight. After all was over I went round the town, and saw large stones and pil-lars of brick work thrown from the beases, and the walls ruined.'

-0000-The Alleta of Vera Cruz, to shew the es tent of military despotism in Campeachy, pub-lishes the placard of a printer of that place in which he states that he has been warne by the superior political chief, to admit no writings, directly or indirectly assailing or criticising the operations of government. He gives notice of this to his customers to save them trouble and risk.

FRUGALITY OF GOVERNMENT The Nestor, Capt. Thom, during the tast hostilities with America, took out to Quebec, twenty-four pounders, for a battery up at the Lakes. The owners of the Nester, played their cards are their cards so as to have their winter than Government absolutely paid £5,000 the freight of these twenty four gunsthese guns must be conveyed up the four the ice,) and for this further transferver ment positively contracted and paid a gun to an individual, who last said as gun to an individual, who last said a gun to an individual, who last said a gun to a count of £400 upon each gun. £9,600 for his job, the account is stands thus: £5,000 freight, £21,600 for carriage, total, (merely for transfer) Ebut mark the result, the Fankers got alon of these redoubtable guns two or days after their arrival. There are mark the respectability new resident Liverpool who can youch for the accuratheir cards so as to have their winte

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In 181 the Pede gained t Doved moved their ow hail a m. Sprigg w Sp

33672 Thursday, May 6, 1880.

HYMENEAL

Married, on Thursday evening last by the Rev. N. J. Wathins, Hauven F. Ravette, Eng to Miss Marr House, both of this city,

APPOINTMENTS BY: THE GOVERNOR. John Spear Nicholas, of Baltimore City, and John P. Gale, of Somerset county, to be his Aids de Camp, with the

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sext General Assembly.

For the Maryland Gazette.

MARYLAND, No. 1.

PROSCRIPTION.

Much has been said about the Proscription system of the general government, as well as of the government of Maryland, and said in order to deceive the people, by men too, who when they were in power, pursued the very course which they are now condemning, by removing their political opponents from office, and putting in their political friends. It is only astonishing that these men, some of them too who have stood prominent in former times, are so lost to all sense of political consistency, as to suffer their sentiments, on the proscriptive system, to go before the people; and this proves conclusively, that they either must think the people are fools, or have lost their memories, and forgotten the proscriptive times of 1798, and 1801, of 1812 and 1819, and even of 1827 and 1828. But the people have not lost their memories, nor have they forgotten those times, when removals were the order

Another election for the House of Delegates in Maryland is again approaching, and already he standard of opposition to the administra-on of General Jackson has been raised by the e party, and the same men, who were so bitterly opposed to his election, determined as they seem to be, to make another desperate struggle to get the reins of the state government in their hands.

A meeting was lately held in Prince-George's county, at which the former governor Sam-uel Sprigg, presided, and the voters of that county, who are opposed to the present sys-tem of proscription in the state and general evernments, are requested to meet in May, the different election districts, in order to dopt measures in regard to the election of d legates to represent them in the assembly. The friends of the administration have also made a call on their fellow-citizens for a

similar purpose.
Prince George's is the last county in Maryland that ought to raise a voice about the Proscriptive System.—At the late session of the Legislature of Maryland, a warm and zeslous friend of Mr. Adams's administration, done, although there was a majority of Jack-sonians in that legislature; and yet they sonians in that legislature; and yet they raging character.

To secure collections for the American ported for the next Shelifalty of Anne-Arundel Colonization Society on the next 4th of July, del county, by MANY VOTERS. their full share.

From 1796 to 1800, Maryland was in the hands of the federal party, and they removed almost every republican from office.—In 1807 the Republicans got the ascendancy, and they in their turn made a general removal of Federalist.—In 1812 the Federalists. were again triumphant, and again the Republicans were removed.

In 1816 the whole senate was chosen from the Pederal party. In 1818, the Republicans gained the house of delegates, and they re-moved the chief clerk, assistant clerk, removed the chief clerk, assistant clerk, removed even the door keeper of the house, and appointed all the committee clerks from their own party.—In 1819, the Republicans hail a majority on joint balks, and Governor Sprigg was elected because was a Republican, and Gov. Charles Goldianorough, an excellent governor and who had only surved me year, was removed because he was a Yorderalist. The spale pouncil were elected from the republican party, and there was a general change made in the judges of the organia's courts, lovy courts; magistrates, notaries, aven the messen is of the council was removed, and this was a thought right at that time by the governor and council, and the whole republican party of Maryland, and it as right, as right as the present administration have been, botton the general governorment, and that of faryland? Was not a large proparties of the offices in their hands? And within a few years past that has been the policy of the Adams party in Maryland? Was not a large proparties of the offices in their hands? And sid they not make numerous removals in him a few years past the faces in their hands? And sid they not make numerous removals in him a few years past of the offices in their hands? And sid they not make numerous removals in him a few years past of the offices in their hands? And sid they not make numerous removals in him a few years past of the offices in their hands? And sid they not make numerous removals in the plant of the left in the free years of the offices in their hands? And sid they not make numerous removals in the plant of the left in the plant of General Smith Lag.

departed from those, they accuse the Jacksoli party of year-cription. And has there been this terrible protection in Maryland? In the Senate, which is composed of eleven Jacksoli of five of their officers belong to the Adams of five of their officers belong to the Adams party. In the House of Delegates, the reading clerk only was removed, the committee clerks, it is fruc, were selected from the friends of the administration. The messenger of the council, an Adams man, was continued, the very one, I believe, appointed by Governor Sprigg. The whole of the printing of both houses, was given to a zealons friend of Mr. Adams; and yet proscription! proceeding in Prince-George's, and will be schoed, and re-echoed in Maryland, from Allegany to Worcester—from the mountains to the Atlantic. But the people of Maryland are not again to be deceived by the enemies of their favourite, Jackson—the favourite, and the deserved favourite of the nation.

The frequent contests for political newest in this terrible protection of the satisfactory were relations of the deceased. The prosecutor were relations of the deceased, who was craimed for the surface of the farther in-law to was all brother on the farther in-law to was a straigned for the surface of the farther in-law to live the secured as their deceased. The prosecutor was all brother of this father-in-law to was a craimed for the surface of the farther in-law to his father-in-law to was a traigned for the surface of the father in-law to was a craimed for the surface of the father in-law to was a craimed for the surface of the father in-law to the surface of the su

The Voters of Anne-Arundel county.
The Voters in each of the Election districts of Anne-Arundel county, who are disposed to support the administration of the general government, are respectfully requested to meet in their several districts, to appoint five delegates to meet in General Convention at Waterloo tivern, on the third Saturday of Maryland are not again to be deexed the emiss of their favourite, Jackson—the favourite, and the deserved favourite of the mation.

The frequent contests for political power in Maryland, are deeply to be regretted by here best friends; what can Maryland expect by joining in a reckless and desperate opposition to the general government—a government whose measures, already adopted, are of such vast importance to her? The trade of the West, along the national road, is daily increasing her prosperity. She has got a million of dollars for her chesapsake and Ohio canal-She is looking for aid to her Baltimore and Ohio rail road, aid that ought to be, and will he be granted by congress. She have and nothing to gain, by such a setts, among the st traft in oppositive to the contract of the c no doubt be granted by congress. She has much to lose, and nothing to gain, by such an opposition. Massachusetts, among the at tes, will soon be the only one left in opposition; and her citizens will not be insensible to the justice which is about to be done to them in paying their militia claims for money expended during the late war; for it would be wrong to mainly the metals of Massachusetts because of the same of the s to punish the people of Massachusetts, because their state government was in opposition to that of the United States. The claims of Maryland, and they were of a similar character, have been paid. Massachusetts will soon see it is her duty, as well as her interest, to sup-port Jackson's administration. An adminis-tration which is seeking to do justice to every portion of our country—an administration, which ought, at least, to have a fair and impartial trial by the people—an administra-tion that deserves, and that will continue to receive, the support of MARYLAND.

> AMBRICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY The Fourth of July occurs this year on the Sabbath. It is known to most of our readers, that many churches have for several years past, deemed a contribution in aid of the American Colonization Society peculiarly ppropriate to the Anniversary of our National Independence. Such an opinion we hope will this year be adopted by every clergyman and church of every denomination in the U-nited States. It is high time that the claims of Africa were universally felt and recognized; and on this year of Jubilee, when ten millions of freemen devoutly unite in thanksgiving to the Almighty for their inestimable political and spirifual blessings, can they ex-pect their praises to be accepted if they withhold their sympathies and charities from a long degraded and suffering people, whose destinies seem by Providence entrusted to

We have just seen a statement of facts relating to the Colonization Society, which a succeety of young men at Andover, Massachusetts, have published for gratuitous distribution, and which they inform us will, within three weeks, be circulated among nearly all the clergy of New England. It is well adapted to excite interest in the cause of the Society, and we have no doubt will do much to increase the amount of collections on the Fourth of Jaly. We are bappy to learn that letters have recently been received at Andover, from Mr. was elected Register of Wills, the best office J. B. Russwurm, (a well educated young man in the gift of the legislature, and this they

with some persons if they do not get all the Colonization Society on the next 4th of July, offices, of which they formerly had more than in all the churches of the Union, is a very reat and important object, and we trust that every Editor who is friendly to this object, will not remain silent until it is too late for his voice to aid in its accomplishment. The united and vigorous efforts of the friends of this Society can in two months to come effect more for its interests than in a whole year afterwards. Let then every auxiliary be awake and active. Let every paper which is open to communications in its behalf, send forth weekly an appeal for Africa, which must be heard and felt. Let the National Preacher arouse by its commanding eloquence the

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CHARGE O URDER.

Hugh serion, the at eate, and John Coles, seem a mate, of the packet ship William Byrnes, were arrested and committed to Bridewell last week, upon the serious charge of wilfully murdering Thomas Ring, a boy thirtness years of are on the high seem of the thirteen years of age, on the high seas, on the passage from this port to Liverpool on the 24th of January last. The circumstances of this distressing affair we forbear for the present to state. The amount of the charge is, that the deceased, who went on board the ship somewhat intoxicated, was severely flogged by Coles, and afterwards lashed to the fore top sail bits by Patterson; in which situation he remained about three hours, the weather at the time being intensely cold—and was dead when taken down. The cause having occur-red on the high seas, it will come on for trial at the May term of the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Thompson and Betts. N. Y. Jour. of Com.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

On the night of the 12th just, as the steam-boat Talisman was ascending the Ohio, along side of Brown's Island, a short distance above Steubenville, four men who had been fishing, rowed their skiff, intending to the the bow of the boat, but failed in their purp and was caught by the boat which immediately sunk the skiff before they were discovered.—The engine was immediately stopped and every ex-ertion made by the crew of the Talisman to preserve the our fishermen, when only one could be saved the other three were drown-

LGIERS.

The following tributes are paid annually by different government, to the Dey of Algiers: The Two Sicilies, 24,000 hard dollars, and presents to the amount of 20,000; Portugal 24,000, and presents 10,000; Sweden and Denmark, in ammunition, and other military stores 4,000, and on the cenewal of treaties every ten years, 10,000, besides consular presents. Tuscany pays in annual tribute, but gives a present of 25,000 hon each change of consuls; Sardinia, Spain, Hanover, and Bremen, pay no annual tribute, but give presents, which vary in amount but are generally large. The United States, England, and France, pay no tribute, but bestow anall consular presents; the Pope's dominions, and Austria give neither tribute nor consular presents.

The Richmond Whig states that the refurns of the votes for and against the new Constitution proposed to the people of the State, (some of them incomplete) from 68 of the 109 counties and towns in the State, give an ag-gregate of 16, 929 votes for adopting the new Constitution and 7,538 for rejecting it.

SHAD. Upwards of tre hundred Shad were taken on Saturday, t' curst day of May, in the river, at Sunbury, Pa.

Mn. GREEN:-You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN TAPINDLE will be sup-

FOR SALE OR RENT. тняве почева

NA AR the Town thing open the is a large commedious BRICK DWELLING, the other two, convenient FRAME Houses for the accommodation of small families. Possession can be immediately given Apply to the sub-scriber, or to Mr. DANIEL HART, opposite the premises.

J. J. SPEBD, Att'y. in fact for Thomas Anderson.

IN CHANCERY.

4th May, 1830. ORDERED, That the sale made and report ed by Richard Peach, the trustee appointed to make sale of the lands and premises mentioned in the proceedings of the case wherein Beal Davall, for the use of M. Donald and Ridgely, is plaintiff, and Arabella Snowlen, and others, are defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the fifth day of July next, Provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three anocessive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, before the fourth day of June next.

The report states the amount of sales to be four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. True copy Test
RAMSAY WATERS
Reg. Cur. Can.

FURNS his sincers thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at, their hands and avails himself of this apportunity to inform them that he has provided a large supply of the very best materials, and the best of workmen, to manufacture Boots and Shoes, at the very lowest Battlemere prices, for CASH.

Best Boots, 85 Cash. Ladies, Misses, Boys, its. Fumps and Shoes, \$1.75 Cash, and Children's Buots and Shoes of all kinds, equally low for the Cash.

April 29.

WILLIAM BRYAN. MERCHANT TAILOR H 18 just received a very superior assurtment

CLOTES, CASSIMERES, AND VEST-

Also a handsome assortment of GUODS, suita-ble for Summer wear, all of which he will sell low for CASH, or to punctual men on credit, He has also an assortment of

STOCKS AND COLLARS April 29.

PRESE SPRING & SUMMER GOODS GEORGE M'NEIR.

MERCHANT TAILOR Has just returned from Philadelphia

and Baltimore, with a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

In his line, consisting of some of the handsomest

Patent Finished Cloth Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment o

Pantaloon Stuffs Of various Qualities, and a variety of VESTINGS.

Suitable to the cason.
All of which he will sell low for cases, or to

punctual men on moderate ferms.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners' for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 8th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court By order

R. I. Cowman, Clk. Commt's A. A. C. April 29.

FOR SALE THE House in Corn hill, Street, now occupied by Mr. George Watts, this Property will be offered at Public Sale on the 20th day of May next. at 12 o'clock if orchard. not previously disposed For tom apply to the Subscriber.

April. 29.

idgely, Agent. For Charles Ridgely.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.

Anne-traudel County, Orphanis' Court, April 20, 1830.

O Napplication, by petition, il Thomas Price,
Ex'r of Mary Wilson, lare of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, It is ordered that he give
the notice required by law, or creditors to exhibit their claims against he said deceased,
and that the same be published once in each
wrek, for the space of six successive weeks, in
one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the per-Aruniel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deseased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers hereof, to the abscriber, at or before the 22d day of October next, they may otherwise by April 1830.

3THOMAS PRICE, Br'r. April 22.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. Anne Arundel County, Orphone' Court, April 20, 1830.

On application, by petition, of Joshua W.

Dorsey, Ex'r. of Barah Waifield, late of
Auno Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered,
That he give the notice required by law, for
creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Anpapulip.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

IS HERBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphass' court of Anne-Arundel county, let ters intementary on the personal estate of Sarah Warfield, late of Anna-Arundel county. rah Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, decemed. All persons having claims against the aid-deceased, are bersely warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1830.

JOSHUA W. DORSEY, Bx'r.

April 92 Car

April 29.

NOTICE.

PY an order of the honourable, the Orphans' Coart of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Wadnesday, the 19th May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, (Sanday excepted.) and continua until all is soid, at the late residence of Mary Johnson, late of said county, deceased, on Krebb's road, leading from Baltimora to Annapolis, the following property, to wit:

One Negro Man, George, about 35 years old, one Negro Man, George, about 35 years old, one Negro Man, George, about 35 years old, one Negro Man, Bill, about 31 or 25 years old, two Children and olds some Cattle and Hogs, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

THE TERMS ARE—For all sums of Ten Dollars, and under, the cash to be paid on the

Dollars, and under, the cash to be paid on the delivery of the property, and for all sums over Ten Dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

April 29. LOYD JOHNSON, Ex'r.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery court, the subscriber will expose to public sale at the late dwelling plantation of James Anderson decessed, on Monday the 17th day of May next, at twelve o'clock M. If fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, all the real estate of which the said James Anderson died seized, to wil: The said dwelling plantation, lying in the Fark of Patuxent in Anne Arandel county, part of a tract called Davall's Range, containing about access the

ing about seven hundred acres; the improvements on which are a good dwelling house, two tobacco houses, a saw mill and many out houses, and two apple orchards; it abounds in good timber land, has extensive meadow, and is excellent tobacco land.

ALSO:

Another Plantation, part of a tract called Previdence," about four miles distant from the former, containing about sixty acres, on which there is a small dwelling and tobacco house:

ALSO: An undivided third part of a tract adjoining the latter containing about four bundred acres.
ALSO.

A tract lying in Anne Arundel county, on the Patuxent, near the bridge, part of Duvali's Range' containing about two hundred and seventy acres, the improvements on which are a dwelling house, tobacco

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE, A credit of twelve mouths, the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond with sufficient securi-ties to the trustee for the payment of the pur-chase money within twelve months from the

day of sale, and the property to be conveyed on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before. NICHOLAS BREWER Jr. Trustee. NOTICE-The creditors of the said James Anderson, are hereby notified to file their claims with pro-

per vouchers in the chancery office, on or before the 18th day of September next.

NICHOLA SEWER Jr Trustee.

April 29,

IN CHANCERY, 27th April, 1850.

Roderick Dorsey and Rachel, his wife, & others

Isaiah Hood, Thomas H. Hobbs, & Laura Hobbs THE object of the bill is to compel a specific performance of an agreement entered litto.

William Hobbs. of Samuel, deceased, andithe defendant, issuah Hobbs, for the sale of part of a tract of land, called Warfield and Snowden, in said bill more particularly men-

Snowden, in said bill more particularly mentioned.

The bill states, that some time in the year 1822, the said Hobbs agreed to sell unto the said Hobds, the said parcel of land, for the sam of fire handred and eighty dollars; that no written agreement was entered into by the parties, but the said Hood was put into possession of the land, and has retained ossession until the present time, and that no part of the purchase money has been paid, stept the sum of one hundred and twenty follars, which was paul on the 30th day of Aril 1827. That the said Hobbs has lately die , leaving the complainant Dorsey, his execute; and the complainants and the defendants, homas and Lears, see his heirs at law, an that the defendant, Laurs, readers in the State of Ohio. It is thereupon adjudged and othered. That the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newsper, once in each of three successive weels, before the first day of June next, give notice to the said defendant, Laurs, of the substance and object of this bill, that she may cessive week, across defendant, Laura, of the give notice to the said defendant, Laura, of the substance and object of this bill, that she may be warned to appear in this court on or before the first day of September next, to answer the premises, and to shew cause, if any she bath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy, Test.

True copy, RAMSAY WATERS. Reg. Cur. Can.

April 29.

TO HIRE OR SELL A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a Agood Cook. For further information of quire at this Office, April 15.

ns the Brain, turns Men into walking itals, causes internal, external and incurr counds; is a Witch to the Senses, a Devi Te the Soul, a Thief to the Purse, the Reggar's companion, a Wife's woe, And Children's sorrow makes Man become a Beast and A self-murderer, who Drinks to others' good health and robs himself of is this all; DIVINE ö DRUNKENNESS AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Temperance Society of Baltimore, by N. R. Smith, M. D. To appreciate justly the influence of any

agent on the human system, whether, it be regarded as salutary or injurious, it is necessary first to know something of the vital con-stitution of man, and of the relations which exist between his living system, and the various substances which surround and perpetually operate upon his body.
I would briefly state, then that the living

evatem is made up of an association or organs, each of which is designed for a particular function, or office, but all conspiring to pro-duce a common result—the life, growth, and preservation of the individual being to which they belong. Thus, we have a stomach for digestion, heart and vessels for the circulation of the blood, lungs for respiration, muscles and bones for the offices of motion, &c. &c.

Nature seems to have furnished these differ ent organs in order to effect, in the human system, an economical division of labour .-The stomach digests not only for itself, but for all the rest of the body. The heart repays the stomach by circulating blood for that organ, as well as for its own necessities and those of the system generally. The lungs, organs of respiration, are indebted to both the heart and stomach, and they pay back the obligation by effecting an important and necessary change in the blood, rendering it more fit to nourish and to stimulate the various organs. The muscles and bones, form ing the apparatus of motion, are dependent upon all these organs, and they do their part in the vital community, by conveying food to the stomach, by hurrying the body from whatever threatens it with danger, and causing it to approach that which may yield it pleasure

Now, it is obvious, that, for the safety of this body politic, it is necessary that all these associated organs should act in perfect harmony, and with corresponding energy.

The stomach must not operate too rapidly for the heart, nor the heart for the lungs-if they do so, disease must necessarily follow. In order, then, that all may be attuned to per feet harmony, there is furnished a set of delicate cords which pass from organ to organ, and perform the offices of messengers -They approunce the wants of each part to all the rest of the system. A thrill runs along the delicate threads with electrical speed, from one organ to another, and they then answer the demands which are made upon them. These threads are the nerves, and in order that their arrangement may be as simple as possible, they do not run from each organ to all the others, but meet in a common centre, the brain, and there give and receive intelli-gence. The brain then, is a sort of general intelligence office, which greatly facilitates the vital correspondence.

We might well compare the principle organs of the body to great commercial cities. which are bound together by reciprocal interests and a system of trade. The nerves operate as telegraphic lines which announce to all, with astonishing quickness, the condition and wants of each. The blood vessels are the canals, or what are better, the rail roads that convey back and forth the commodities which are wanted.

Each of the organs of which I have been speaking is endued with a vital quality termed by which it feels the impressions of all the agents which influence it. By virtue of it the eye feels light, or sees; the ears hears; the muscles move. The stomach, too, by virtue of the same quality, feels the impress of its contents, and the lungs perceive the presence of air. The agent, whatever it may be, which thus acts upon this vital quality, is termed a stimulus. From this action of such agents on the vital sensibilites of the organs, the various parts of the living machine are roused to action. Certain stimuli then are necessary to the continuance of life, and are perpetually acting upon our system; thus, the various articles of food and drink stimulate the stomach the air the lungs the blood-

These are stimult which nature spontaneous-ly furnishes, and their stimulant power is adjusted to the degree of sensibility esterred upon the organs. But these agents o not stimulate alone; they furnish untriment to the system, and thus contribute to its permanent strength.

ncreased in energy; but soon the sensibility on which it acts is ex-hausted, or worn out, and the organ becomes fatigued. Its action must then diminish, un-less the stimulus be increased in a corres-ponding degree; and if this be done, the vital power will be still further exhausted, and so on, till it is all expended and action ceases It is only when the stimulus and irritability correspond that vital action is uniform and healthy.

The living system may, in this respect, be

compared to a spring, the elasticity of which remains uninjured so long as it is acted upon by a power no greater than that for which it have twice as strong an inducement to do so was designed, but it is impaired by over:ac- when the despondency which is its secondary

The science and ingenuity of man have enabled him to dissever the constituents of temperate indulgence. Hence, as observation our food and drink, and to recombine them will show, almost every individual who drinks in such a manner as to obtain a pure stimulus, separate from any thing nutritious. The most common product of this kind, and the one most easily and abundantly obtained, is al-

Imis now eight or nine hundred years since the Arabians ascertained the method of obtain-ing this substance. Its effects on the human system, at first excited astonishment and admiration. It was observed greatly to increase the muscular strength of the system, to hurry the circulation, and to create the most pleasurable mental excitement; in a word, it seem ed to exalt the physical and intellectual power of man, and to elevate him in the scale of beings. It is not surprising then, that its first discoverers, especially when under the intoxicating influence, should have formed the most sanguine and extravagant auticipations, in

regard to its effects on the human system.

They expected, indeed, to create by it a revolution in man's physical and moral na-ture.—They believed that they had discoverremedy which would enable the powers of life successfully to combat every form of disease which would extend the span of our brief existence, and furnish a source of joy and gladness, that should alleviate every form

of moral and physical suffering.

The excessive indulgence to which such an ticipations must have given rise, betrayed the true character of the insidious enemy. It was soon discovered that the haggard visage of disease lurked beneath its smiling mask; that the ribs of death were wrapted in its gorgeous mantle; and that the wand, so beautifully wreathed with vine leaves, was nothing but the fatal dart which, for six thousand years has been doing its work of destruction.

It soon became manifest that the human system was altogether incapable of long enduring this tumult of action, and that its sensibility at length became exhausted-the organs wearied, and that a degree of debility prostration followed, precisely corresponding to the degree of previous excitement. found, too, that this hurried action often injured the delicate structure of important organs and paved the way for disease. The Arabians, therefore, then the most enlighten-Arabians, therefore, then the world, rejected ed and refined people in the world, rejected. Their knowledge of it was, however, imparted to the inhabitants of Europe, then in that state of semi-barbarism which favours indulgence in gross sensualities. With a large portion of the inhabitants of those regions it has ever since been employed as a customary beverage.

So general and so free has its employment at length become, especially in our own country, and so astonishing is its influence on the constitution and character of man, that the benevolent of all countries have become greatly alarmed at the degradation of their species which it threatens to effect. Whether these fears are well or ill founded, is the object of our inquiry.

The effects of the intemperate use of ardent drinks, are so fatal to health and character. that it is unnecessary to speak of its impropriety. Even the drunkard will hickup his disapprobation of drinking to excess. Let us, then inquire whether the practice of what is termed intemperate drinking, so universalpractised. is either necessary, safe. tifiable.

The common apologies for its habitual use

1st. That it promotes cheerfulness and harmless conviviality. 2d. That it increases the energy of the

mental powers.

3d. That by increasing man's muscular rigour, it enables him to accomplish more labour, in a given time, and supports him during every variety of muscular exertion.

4th. That, when taken at the hours of eat

ing, it creates appetite, and greatly aids the stomach during the process of digestion.

That it protects the system against the vicissitudes of heat and against the diseases of unhealthy climates.

and against the influence of contagion.

That the animal spirits are exhibitated the use of alcohol we cannot deny, and if the effect were attended with no corresponding depression, nor derangement of healthy action we should be compelled to acquiesce; but it is absolutely certain, that just so much as the spirits are raised above the natural standard,

ties of life will permit him to accomplish.— All his thoughts, words, and deeds are sui-ted to circumstances that do not exist. So long as he is excited, he is dreaming, and when he wakes, it is to taste the bitterness of

disappointment.
It a person in an ordinary frame of mind drinks for pleasurable excitement, he will when the despondency which is its secondary effect, takes place, and so whenever it recurs; and thus his temperate drinking ends in in for exhibitation, fastens upon himself an irre-sistible bibit. The drunkard, a every one will admit, is the most wretched of beings; but his mental condition differs from that of the habitual temperate drinker, only in de-

But another individual alleges that he is ocasionally compelled to make great-mental exertion, and he desires to concentrate all his intellectual powers within some brief occasion. To effect this, he stimulates. But the excitement of alcohol is an irregular and delirious excitement. Although the conceptions which result are vivid, they are incoherent. There is a peculiar want of precision in the use of words, in one who is under its influence .-In speaking, and in writing, there is something so characteristic in the style of one thus excited, something so wild, and grotesque, that I believe a nice critic would. almost al ways, at once distinguish it. Shall we call it the alcoholic style, or what shall we term it? Look for it in some of the pages of Don Juan, the very stanzas of which reel and stagger .-We need not the confessions of the author, to know that he was inspired by the

"Sweet naiad of the phlegethontic rill, whom he so often celebrates.

The excitement which produces the most powerful and sublime intellectual efforts, is moral, and not physical excitement. We are not indebted to the inspiration of alcohol for the speeches of Demosthenes, of Cicero, of Chatham, or of Patrick Henry. Anthony possessed as much native talent as Cicero: if stimulation could increase the powers of the mind, he ought to have been a much greater

But, granting that alcohol does create paroxysms of intellectual power, yet he who resorts to it soars upon pinions of wax, which will desert him, perhaps in the zenith of his airy flight, and hurl him from the sublime to the ridiculous. The intellectual excitement of alcohol-lasts, indeed but a few minutes.

But there is a still stronger objection to this plea for alcoholic excitement. The neryous system comprises the organs which are most immediately necessary to the operations of the mind-they are, indeed, the instru-ments of thought. Preternatural excitement wears upon all the organs of the human system: but the brain and nerves are composed of a material on which alcohol acts chemically, rendering it hard and insensible; certainly then, it must diminish the delicacy and quick ness of our perceptions. No one will deny that, in the drunkard, mental power is great ly impaired. In him the moral sense of righ and wrong is blunted; judgment perverted; memory rendered unfaithful Fancy sees nothing sublime or beautiful through the turbid medium of the drunkard's maudlin eye.

When is it that this acknowledged decay of the mind, from the use of alcohol, hegins to take place? Does the cause produce its effect only after long continued intemperance, and then suddenly: or is the poison insiduous, and imperceptible in its progress? As a physician I aver that it must be the latter, and that the effect begins with the first exercise of the cause-long before the signs of habitual intemperance are manifest. Nay, we must been arrested, with a number of other respection of people, running in all directions. The low-infer that the unnecessary stimulation of all table individuals, in the city of Mexico, and ing of the cattle, the howling of the dog, and intemperance are manifest. cohol is never produced without impairing, in some slight degree, the noblest attributes taments and his troops. The effect, indeed, is at first but as mote in the balance, but by repetition the mote becomes a mass, and then stupidity preponderates, and wisdom and virtue kick the

But a third individual drinks habitually, to increase his muscular strength, and to ease the burden of his daily task.

The human body is a vital machine, design ed, as I before stated, to be operated upon by a given power, which is the natural stimulus, of our food and drink. The strength of the mechanism is adapted to this power. Now, let me ask, whether if a machinist had constructed a mill with a degree of strength a-dapted to ten feet head of water, it would be wise to pour upon it twice that quantity, because, for a time, it might bear it without obvious injury, and execute more work? Would any one, even if his courage was screwed up to the point with alcohol, like to ride on the Rocket, or the Novelty, if he knew it was enduring more force of steam than that for which the maker had constructed it?

must they subsequently sink below it. Indeed, the despondency which follows is more remarkable, and longer continued than the excitement. Besides, the pleasurable emotion is not pure, as it is always mingled with certain feverish and disagreeable sensations.

Every one regards an even—uniform flow of spirits, as a happy temperament; but great vicinations of feeling are the necessary consequence of alcoholic excitement. Certainly no one would seek artificial excitement when in a happy frame of mindy and if in a state of mental anxiety, from circumstances of adversity, it would be very absurd to seek relief in partial inebristions for, if he has real constructed in Two kinds of mischief are liable to result that they have broke their contracts and refunction. The machine will wear out far more quickly, and all its parts are fused receiving their notes in payment of duties on the 2d March, 1830, orders arrived in Vera Cruz, instructing the Ministers of Finance [a Commissary-General,] to receive only this trick, the Merchants have been awindeed raising the steam above the point of safety. It is applying the high pressure principle to apparatus designed for low pressure. The down one would seek artificial excitement when in a happy frame of mindy and if in a state of mental anxiety, from circumstances of adversity, and all its parts are fused receiving their notes in payment of duties. The vulgar phrase of the day by which to express the excitement of drink is 'raising the excitement of drink is 'raising the steam above the point of safety. It is applying the high pressure principle to apparatus designed for low pressure. The down of mild the payment of duties of the day by this trick, the Merchants have been awindeed raising the steam above the point of safety. It is applying the high pressure principle to apparatus designed for low pressure. The down of the payment of duties of the day by this trick, the Merchants have been awindeed raising the payment of the payment of duties of the payment of the payment of the

of stayforever persons, who having to over the whole world at one sitting, comm ons, who having talked over the whole world at one sitting, commence again and talk it over anews from beginning to end, before they are ready to take their leave. In a word, they sit, and sit, and sit, long enough to fully justify the motto we have just quoted:—Besides their disposition to hang on there is generally about these persons a wonderful habitude, a slowness at taking a hint, unparallelled with the rest of the human race. To give a single instance of this sitting propensity, we will introduce the story of a plain spoken old lady from the land of steady "I never seed the beat of that 'are Captain

Spinitout," said she; " would you believe it, he called at our house last evening jest as I he called at our house last evening jest as I had done milking, and wanted to borrow my brass kittle for his wife to make apple-sace in.

O yes, says I she may have in in welcome, Capt. Spinitout; and I went directly and fetched it out of the back room, and set it down beside him. Well, presently our tea was ready, and I could'nt do no less than as him to the text with no could he was here to the text that the set of the set him to take tea with us. O no, he, said he couldn't stay a minute; but however, he concluded, he'd take a drink of cider with my husband, and so he did. Well, after we'd done tea, I took my knitting, and worked till I thought it high time honest people should be abed. But Capt. Spinitout had forgot his hur-ry, and there he was still setting and talking with my husband as fast as ever. I hate above all things to be rude, but I couldn't help hint-ing to the Capt. that it was growing late, and may be his wife was waiting for the kittle. But he didn't seem to take the hint at allthere he sot, and sot, and sot.

"Finding that words would'nt have any effect, I next rolled up my knitting work, set back the chairs, told the gals 'twas time to go to bed. But the Cap. did nt mind the hint no. more than if it had bean the bite of a fleabut there he sot, and sot, and sot.

"Well next I pulted off my shoes and roasted my feet as I commonly do jest before going to bed; but the Captain did'nt mind it no more than nothing at all-there he sot, and sot, and

'I then kivered up the fire, and thought he could't help taking the hint; but la surs! he did't take no notice on't at all, not the least grain in the world-but there he sot, and sot,

'Think says I you're pretty slow at taking hint, Capt. Spinitout; so I said plainly that I thought it was bed time; speaking always to my husband, but so as I thought the Captain could'nt help taking it to himself, but la, it did't do no good at all, for there he sot, and sot, and sot.

Seeing there was no likelihood of his going home, I axed him if he would stay all night. O no he said, he could't possibly stay a minute; so, seeing there was no use in saying any thing, I went to bed. But, la, would you think it, when I got up in the morning, as true as I'm alive, there was Capt. Spinitout, set-ting jest where I lest him the night beforeand there,' concluded the old lady, lifting up her hands in a despairing attitude, and there he sot, and sot, and sot.

The following account of the present state of Mexico, was handed us by a Gentleman who has resided for several months past in

The Mexican Provinces are in the most a gitated state, and have been so for these last four months.

The present party in power is called the Scotch Party. President Guerero lives at his country seat. Gen. Bustamente, the Vice President, having a large part of the army under his command, attained the ascendancy over the York party, (as they are called,) and forced President Guerero to retire from the Presidency.

Zavala, the late Srcretary of State, has their property confiscated for

Civil war rages throughout the Provinces. About three weeks ago, a force of one thousand men were seat to arrest Pesident Guerrero-be received information of their intention, and retired to the mountains with five hundred men, where he is increasing his forces, and bids defiance to the party in power. Several battles have been fought with little

success on either side; the opinion is, that the present parry will soon be out of power at the present moment. Mexico is the most despotic Government under the Globe. The Constitution is treated as a piece of blank-paper-the military rules the people, both high and low, with an iron hand

Persons are arrested and imprisoned by order from Bustamente and their officers, as suit their pleasure.

The Finances are in the most deplorable state. Some months ago the Government borrowed large sums of money from the merchants for which they gave their paper—which paper was to go in payment of duties; but such is the dishonor and tricks of the present ruler, that they have broke their contracts and re-

some time, has be mountebank or ga

opinion of all good Mexican, as we eigners, that he is the only man wi the country in its present state of an By the last accounts from the

By the last accounts from the city of Merico, many assassinations had taken places weral of the Members of Congress had been a rested and dragged out of the Hall of Congress by order of Bustaments, the President without any reason being assigned.

The fact is, Bustamente and his Militar use the Congress (which is made perpetus) in his tools and instruments of vengeasee. In the different Provinces, the Governors, Judges, other Civil Officers of the state are treated withe utmost contempt by Bustaments in his Can

the utmost contempt by Bustaments his Com-mandant-Generals of the Provinces they act as accusers and judge, imprison and contenn at their pleasure—all power being taken set of the Courts of Justice. New-Orleans Bet.

HAVANA

By the schooner Charlotte, arrived at Nor-folk from Havana, the editors of the Ameri-can have received a letter from their corres-pondent at that place, under the date of the 18th April, from which they make the following expacts.— The Brandywine, captain Ballard is still here, to sail to-day (it is said) for Vera Cruz, to return in about six weeks to the United States. The Shark sailed on the 16th for Pensacola, with captain Latiner, a pus-senger, who is on his way home after a long period of arthous and useful service in the Grampus. The Peacock from Mexico and Erie from the Windward Islands are daily

The Spanish force in port consists of the Guerrero 74, to sail for Cadiz on the 23nd instant. The Soberano 74, the frigates Restauracion and Lealtad; ship Cautiva; brigs Hercules, Marte and Maria Amelia, and on or two schooners. The smaller vessels are constantly employed in giving convoy on the coasts. The Heroe, 90 gun ship, is daily ex-pected from Spain with transports.

The conspiracy has not been exaggerated; nor have the persons arrested been liberated. They are still in solitary confinement, and so communication with them nor between then s permitted.

Earthquake at Port au Prince.

By the schooner Cicero, Watts, at this port vesterday in 12 days from Port au Prin the editors of the American have received a letter from a correspondent under date of 14th April, wwich contains the following account of an earthquake experienced there on the 12th of the month:—We experienced tremendous shock of an earthquake here the night before last, which almost tossed me out of bed. A pitcher of water which was sa a table near my bed, was shaken until nearly all the water was spilled on the floor. The cracked, and some of them seriously injured. The commotion lasted about 30 seco house in which I was, fortunately was of wood which kept such a cracking that I was afraid it would fall every moment. I ran out on the piazza, and was in the act of jumping from it a distance of 40 feet, when every the came quiet again. Every house was ed, and in a few minutes the streets were fall the cries and acreams of the dren were truly alarming. This is the third earthquake since my arrival, the other two being very slight. After all was over I west round the town, and saw large stones and pillars of brick work thrown from the bouses, and the walls ruined."

-020-The Alleta of Vera Cruz, to shew the extent of military despotism in Campeachy, pub-lishes the placard of a printer of that place, in which he states that he has been warned by the superior political chief, to admit to writings, directly or indirectly assailing or criticising the operations of government. He gives notice of this to his customers to save them trouble and risk.

N. F. Con.

FRUGALITY OF GOVERNMENT.

The Nestor, Capt. Thom, during the last hostilities with America, took out to Quebec, twenty-four pounders, for a battery up at Lakes. The owners of the Nestor, paye their cards so as to have their winter the and Government absolutely paid 25,000% the freight of these twenty-four guns. We these guns must be convoyed up the (on the ice,) and for this further transfer, povernment positively contracted and paid 25 a gun to an individual, who instantly another to do the business for 2500 sm. Thus you see, leaving the man of ne work, clear profit of 2400 upon each gun, the 29,600 for his job, the account, stands thus: 25,000 freight, £21,600 for lacturing the man of the work, stands thus: 25,000 freight, £21,600 for lacturing the man of these redoubtable guns, two or the days after their arrival. These are marked the men of respectability now residents the can voyed for the accuracy may statements. FRUGALITY OF GOVERNMENT.

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Thursday: May 6, 1880.

EN MENEAR

Married, on Thursday evening lest by the Rev. N. J. Welbins, Marrie F. Ravette, Eag to Miss Marr House, both of this city;

John Spear Nicholas, of Baltimore City. and John P. Gale, of Somerset county, to be his Aids de Camp, with the title of Colonel,

To the Voters of Anne Arundel county.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county.

The Voters in each of the Election districts of Anne-Arundel county, who are disposed to support the administration of the general government, are respectfully requested to meet in their several districts, to appoint five delegates to meet in General Convention at Waterloo tavern, on the third Saturday of May next, for the purpose of recommenting four gentlemen to represent the county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

MANY VOTERS.

MANY VOTERS.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING

The Voters of the 4th Election District in Anne-Arandel county, are requested to assemble at Mr. John Short's in said district, on Saturday, 8th day of May, at 2 o'clock, to select five delegates to meet in General Convention at Waterloo, on the 3d Saturday of the same month, for the purpose of recommending to the people, four gentlemen, as candidates to represent this county in the next General Assembly.

For the Maryland Gazette.
MARYLAND, No. 1.
PROSCRIPTION.

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au Pris

Much has been said about the Proscription system of the general government, as well as of the government of Maryland, and said in order to deceive the people, by men too, who when they were in power, pursued the very course which they are now condemning, by removing their political opponents from office, and putting in their political friends. It is only astonishing that these men, some of them too who have stood prominent in former times, are so lost to all sense of political consisten-cy, as to suffer their sentiments, on the proscriptive system, to go before the people; and this proves conclusively, that they either must think the people are fools, or have lost their memories, and forgotten the proscriptive times of 1798, and 1801, of 1812 and 1819, and even of 1827 and 1828. But the people have not lost their memories, nor have they forgotten those times, when removals were the order

Another election for the House of Delegates in Maryland is again approaching, and already he standard of opposition to the administra-on of General Jackson has been raised by the party, and the same men, who were so bitterly opposed to his election, determined as they seem to be, to make another desperate struggle to get the reins of the state govern-ment in their hands.

A meeting was lately held in Prince-George's county, at which the former governor Samuel Sprigg, presided, and the voters of that tem of proscription in the state and general governments, are requested to meet in May, is the different election districts, in order to adopt measures in regard to the election of d legates to represent them in the assembly. The friends of the administration have also made a call on their fellow-citizens for a

similar purpose.

Prince George's is the last county in Mary-land that ought to raise a voice about the Proscriptive System.-At the late session of the Legislature of Maryland, a warm and zealous friend of Mr. Adams's administration, was elected Register of Wills, the best office in the gift of the legislature, and this they done, although there was a majority of Jacksonians in that legislature; and yet they raging character. white, and cry proscription. It is proscription with some persons if they do not get all the offices, of which they formerly had more than

their full share. From 1796 to 1800, Maryland was in the hands of the federal party, and they remov-ed almost every republican from office.—In 1807 the Republicans get the ascendancy, and they in their turn made a general remowere again triumphant, and again the Repub-

licans were removed. In 1816 the whole senate was chosen from the Pederal party. In 1818, the Republicana gained the house of delegates, and they removed the chief clerk, assistant clerk, removed even the door keeper of the house and appointed all the committee clerks from church of the Redeemer to deeds of justice and appointed all the committee clorks from their own party.—In 1819s, the Republicans had a majority on joint ballot, and Governor Sprigg was elected because to was a Republicae, and Gov. Charles Goldsnorough, an exellent governor and who had only served sine year, was removed because he was a Foderalist. The whole nouncil were elected from the republican party, and there was a general change made in me judges of the orbitans' courts, lovy courts, magistrates, notaries, even the messaen or of the council was removed, and this was all thought right at that time by the governor and council, and the whole republican party of Maryland, and it was right, as right as he present administration have been, bottom the general governorment, and that of Laryland. And within a few years past what has been the policy of the Adams party in Maryland? Was not a large propurious of the offices in their hands? And slid they are make numerous removals in the graph of the logislature, or in that and appointed all the committee clerks from

departed from them, they access the Jackson party of prescription. And has there been this terrible protection in Maryland? In the Senate, which is composed of eleven Jacksonians, and four of the other party, three out of five of their officers belong to the Adams party. In the House of Delegates, the coading clerk only was removed, the committee clerks, it is true, were selected from the friends of the administration. The measurger of the council, an Adams man, was continued, the very one. I believe, appointed by Governor Sprigg. The whole of the printing of both houses, was given to a zealous friend of Mr. Adams; and yet proscription! proscription! is proclaimed in Prince-George's, and will be echoed, and re-echoed in Maryland, from Allegany to Worcester—from the mountains to the Atlantic. But the people of Maryland are not again to be deceived by the enemies of their favourite, Jackson—the favourite, and the deserved favourite of the nation.

nation.

The frequent contests for political power in Maryland, are deeply to be regretted by her best friends; what can Maryland expect by joining in a reckless and desperate opposition to the general government—a government whose measures, stready adopted, are of such vast importance to her? The trade of the West, along the national road, is daily increasing her prosperity. She has got a million of dollars for her Chesapeake and Ohio canal. She is looking for aid to her Baltimore and Ohio rail road; aid that ought to be, and will no doubt be granted by congress. She has no doubt be granted by congress. She has much to lose, and nothing to gain, by such an opposition. Massachusetts, among the st tes, will soon be the only one left in opposition; and her citizens will not be insensible to the justice which is about to be done to them in paying their militia claims for money expended during the late war; for it would be wrong o punish the people of Massachusetts, because their state government was in opposition to that of the United States. The claims of Maryland, and they were of a similar character, have been paid. Massachusetts will soon see it is her duty, as well as her interest, to support Jackson's administration. An administration which is seeking to do justice to every contion of our country and diministration. portion of our country—an administration which ought, at least, to have a fair and im partial trial by the people—an administrareceive, the support of MARYLAND.

AMBRICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

The Fourth of July occurs this year on the Sabbath. It is known to most of our rea-ders, that many churches have for several years past, deemed a contribution in aid of the American Colonization Society peculiarly appropriate to the Anniversary of our National Independence. Such an opinion we hope will this year be adopted by every clergyman and church of every denomination in the U-nited States. It is high time that the claims of Africa were universally felt and recognized; and on this year of Jubilee, when ten millious of freemen devoutly unite in thanksgiving to the Almighty for their inestimable political and spiritual blessings, can they ex-pect their praises to be accepted if they with-hold their sympathies and charities from a long degraded and suffering people, whose destinies seem by Providence entrusted to their hands?

We have just seen a statement of facts relating to the Colonization Society, which a society of young men at Andover, Massachu-setts, have published for gratuitous distribu-tion, and which they inform us will, within three weeks, be circulated among nearly all the clergy of New England. It is well adapted to excite interest in the cause of the Society, and we have no doubt will do much to increase the amount of collections on the Fourth of Ja-We are bappy to learn that letters have recently been received at Andover, from Mr.

To secure collections for the American Colonization Society on the next 4th of July, in all the churches of the Union, is a very great and important object, and we trust that every Editor who is friendly to this object, will not remain silent until it is too late for his voice to aid in its accomplishment. The this Society can in two months to come effect more for its interests than in a whole year afterwards. Let then every auxiliary be awake and active. Let every paper which is open to communications in its behalf, send forth weekly an appeal for Africa, which must be heard and felt. Let the National Preacher arouse by its commanding eloquence the and mercy to a most unfortunate and oppress

The young, beautiful fascinating Irish widow, Viscountess Powerscourt, is preaching and expounding the scriptures at public assemblies in Brussels, with an eloquence and fervour that would do honour to Rowland Hill or Orator Irving. She opens her services with a hymn, of which, after touching a piano-forte, she gives out the melody and first stanza.

CHARGE OF URDER.

Hugh and non, the age wate, and John Coles, was wate, of the packet ship William Byrnes, were arrested and committed to Bridewell last week, upon the serious charge of wilfully murdering Thomas Ring, a boy thirteen years of age, on the high seas, on the passage from this port to Liverpool on the 24th of January last. The circumstances of this distressing affair we forbear for the present to state. The amount of the charge is, that the deceased, who went on board the ship somewhat intoxicated, was severely flogged by Coles, and afterwards lashed to the fore by Coles, and afterwards lashed to the fore top sail bits by Patterson; in which situation he remained about three hours, the weather at the time being intensely cold-and was dead when taken down. The cause having occurred on the high seas, it will come on for trial at the May term of the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Thompson and Betts. N. P. Jour. of Com.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

On the night of the 19th just, as the steamboat Talisman was ascending the Ohio, along side of Brown's Island, a short distance above Steubenville, four men who had been fishing, rowed their skiff, intending to the bow of the boat, but failed in their purp and was caught by the boat which immedately sunk the skiff before they were discovered.—The engine was immediately stopped and every ex-ertion made by the crew of the Talisman to preserve the bur fishermen, when only one could be saved the other three were drown-

LGIERS.

A.GIERS.

The following tritutes are paid annually by different government, to the Dey of Algiers: The Two Sicilies, 24,000 hard dollars, and presents to the amount of 20,000; Portugal 24,000, and presents 20,000; Sweden and Denmark, in ammunition, and other military stores 4,000, and on the enewal of treaties every ten years, 10,000, besides consular presents. Tuscany pays in annual tribute, but gives a present of 25,000, on each change of consuls; Sardinia, Spain, Hanover, and Bremen, pay no annual tribute, but give presents, which vary in amount but the generally large. The United States, England, and France, pay no tribute, but bestow small consular presents; the Pope's dominions, and Austria give neither tribute nor consular presents.

The Richmond Whig states that the refurn of the votes for and against the new Consti-tution proposed to the people of the State, proposed to the people of the State, them incomplete) from 68 of the 109 (some counties and towns in the State, give an ag-gregate of 16, 929 votes for adopting the new Constitution and 7,538 for rejecting it.

SHAD. Upwards of tive hundred Shad were taken on Saturday, the first day of May, in the river, at Sunbury, Pa.

that BENJAMIN TAPINDLE will ported for the next She iffalty of Anne-Arundal county, by MANY VOTERS.

FOR SALE OR RENT. тивее Пидувев

NEAR the Town these open the is a large is a large other two, convenient FRAME Houses for the ccommodation of small families. Possession can be immedia ely given Apply to the sub-scriber, or to Mr. DANIEL HART, opposit the premises.

J. J. SPEBD, Att'y. in fact for Thomas Anderson. May 6.

IN CHANCERY.

4th May. 1830. ORDERED, That the sale made and report ed by Richard Peach, the trustee appoint tioned in the proceedings of the case wherein Beal Duvall, for the use of M. Donald and Ridgely, is plaintiff, and Arabella Snowlen, and others, are defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrafy be shewn on or before the fifth day of July pext. Provion or before the fifth day of July next. Provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, before the fourth day of June next.

The report states the amount of sales to be four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

True copy Test

RAMBAY WATERS

Reg. Cur. Can.

PRTURNS his singers thanks to the public for the encouragement which his his expansioned at their hands and avails himself of thre exportantly to inform them that he has previous a farge supply of the very best mafer rists, and the best of workmen, he manufacture Boots and Shoes, at the very lowest Baltimore prices, for CASS.

Best Boots, 85 Cook. Ladles, Misses, Boys, do Fumps and Shoes, 81 75 Cook and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, equally low for the Cash.

April 29,

WITH THE WORK WAR MERCHANT TAILOR H 'S just received a very superior assurtment CLOTHS, GASSIMERES, AND VEST

INGS
Also a handsome assortment of GOODS, suits ble for Summer wear, all of which he will sel

low for CASH, or to punctual men on credit, He has also an assortment of STOCKS AND COLLARS April 29.

PRESE SPRING & SUMMOR GOODS GEORGE M'NEIR.

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

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS In his line, consisting of some of the hands

Patent Pinished Cloth Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment o

Pantaloon Stuffs Of various Qualities, and a variety of

VESTINGS. Suitable to the cason.
All of which he will sell low for case, or to punctual men on moderate ferms.

April 22

NOTICE.

Tile Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 8th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court

By order R. I. Cowman, Cik. Commr's A. A. C. April 29,

FOR SALE THE House in Corn hill, Street, now occupied by Mr. George Watte, this on the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock if not previously disposed For tom apply to the Subscriber.

idgely, Agent. For Charles Ridgely.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. STATE OF MARY LAND, SCT.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphana' Court, April 20, 1830.

O application, by petition, if Thomas Price,
Ex'r of Mary Wilson, lare of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, It is addred that he give
the notice required by law, for creditors to ex
hibit their claims against the said deceased,
and that the same be published once in each
wrek, for the space of six successive weeks, in
one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscribes MR. GREEK:—You are requested to say, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the permai estate of Aruntlel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deseased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the voucher thereof, to the abscriber, at or before the 22d day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of

3THOMAS PRICE, Brir. Anril 22.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. Anne-Irunda (County, Orphona Court, April 20, 1830.

On application, by petition, of Joshua W.
Dorsey, Ex'r. of Sarah Wasfield, late of
Anno Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered,
That he give the notice required by law, for
creditors to exhibit their claims against the said
deceased, and that the same be published once
in each week, for the space of six successive
weeks, is one of the pewaganeers related in Annual weeks, is one of the newspapers printed in Anpapolip.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphass' court of Anne-Arundel county, let ters intermediary on the personal estate of Sarah Warfield, late of Anne-Arundel county, described. All persons having claims against the faid deceased, are bereby warded to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1830.

JOSHUA W. DORSEY, Ex'y.

April 22 JOSHUA W. DORSEY, BY.

JOSEPH N. ATOCKETT, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

By an order of the honourable, the Orphone Coort of Anne a randel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 19th May next, if thir, if not, the next hir day thereafter, (Sanday excepted,) and continue until all is soid, at the late residence of Mary Johnson, late of said county, deceased, on Krebb's road, leading from Baltimore to Annapolis, the following property, to wit:

One Negro Man, George, about 55 years old, one Negro Man, Bill, about 21 or 25 years old, one Negro Gird, Fanny, about 16 or 17, and two Women, about 35 years old, two Children and also some Cattle grad Hoge, and Household and Kilchen Furniture.

THE TERMS ARE—For all sums of Ten Dollars, and under, the cash to be paid on the delivery of the property, and for all sums over Ten Dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bund, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

April 20

April 29. LOYD JOHNSON, Ex'r.

VALUABLE LAWD FOR SALE

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery court, the subscriber will expose to public sale at the fate dwelling plantation of James Anderson decessed, on Monday the 17th day of May next, at twelve o'clock M. If fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, all the real estate of which the said James Anderson died seized, to will: The said dwelling plantation, Jying in the Fark of Patuxent in Anne Arundel county, meet of a tract called Duvall's Range, containpart of a tract called Davall's Range, containing about seven hundred acres; the

ing about seven hundred acres; the improvements on which are a good dwelling house, two tobacco houses, a saw milt and many out houses, and two apple orchards; it abounds in good timber land, has extensive meadow, and is excellent tobacco

ALSO:

Another Plantation, part of a tract called Pravidence," about four miles dustant from the former, containing about sixty acres, on which there is a small dwelling and tobacco house:

ALSO: An undivided third part of a tract adjoining the latter containing about four hundred acres.
ALSO.

A tract lying in Anne Arundel county, on the Patuxent, near the bridge, part of Duvall's Range' containing about two hundred and seventy acres, the improvements on which are a dwelling house, tobacco house, out houses and and apple

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE, A credit of twelve mouths, the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond with sufficient securities to the trustee for the payment of the purchasers.

chase money within twelve months from the day of sale, and the property to be conveyed on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before.

NICHOLAS BREWER Jr. Trustee.

NOTICE-The creditors of the said James Anderson, are hereby notified to file their claims with proper vouchers in the chancery office, on or be-REWER Jr Trustee.

NICHOLA April 29.

IN CHANCERY,

27th April, 1830. Roderick Dorsey and Rachel, his wife, & others

Isaish Hood, Thomas H. Hobbs, & Laura Hobbs THE object of the bill is to compel a specific performance of an agreement entered into between William Hobbs, of Samuel, deceased, andithe defendant, issuah Hobbs, for the sale of part of a tract of land, called Warfield and Snowden, in said bill more particularly men-

the bill states, that some time in the year 1822, the said Hobbs agreed to sell und the said Hobbs, the said parcel of land, for the sam of fire bundred and eighty dollars; that in written agreement was entered into by the parties, but the said Hood was put into possession of the land, and has retained cossession until the present time, and that in part of the purchase money has been paid, keep the sum of one handred and twenty allars, which was next present time, and that it part of the purchase money has been paid, accept the sum of one hundred and twenty fail 1827. That the said Hobbe has lately dier, leaving the complainant Dorsey, his execute; and the complainants and the defendants, momas and Lears, are his helrs at law, and that the defendant. Laurs, resides in the Bear of Ohio. It is thereupon adjudged and offered, That the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newsliper, once in each of three and by causing a city of this order to be inserted in some news aper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the first day of June next, give notice to the said defendant, Laure, of the substance and object of this bill, that she may be warned to appear in this court on or before the first day of September next, to answer the premises, and to shew cause, if any she hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True cow. Test.

True copy, Test. WATERS. Reg. Cur. Can. April 29.

TO HIRE OR SELL

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is good Cook. For further information at quire at this Office,

M. HULL'S TRUSS

Inc. This Surgical instrument is now so well known to the Medical profession, and so extensivity used by unfortunate sufferers inhouring under the disease of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction of its surgical effects is thought unnecessary.

The subjected remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respects after in our country, are the results of much preficial experience in the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is exclusively ratioled to the credit of first adapting the true Sargical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the muscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts car never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."
Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent of

dition of 'H oper's Medical Dictionary,' under the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says. This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent rup tures and those of children, may be permanente ly cared, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, calso be remedied. The pad of Dr. Hull's Trass is concave and not convex; and hence the faised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close

the aperture and cure the hernia.'
M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Bultimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: 'I have applied your trusses in several hundred coses during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses, have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a c tizes of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty-five years standing, by searing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was ared under my care in less than two years .-A case of scrotal rapture, of twenty years stan-ding, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on when I applied to the control of the control o whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months .-Experience alone, can make known to the Sur geon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medi cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in gen-

Baltimore, January, 1830.

Valentine Mott. M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, The great and signal benefits which produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles.

The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening." of spinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practiral Surgeons in Europe and America.'
Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hera

ning recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the ex-

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, ST. Payette street, east of Monument Square, Bal-

Trustees of the Free School near Annapolis, Anne Arundel county.

The National Intelligencer will publish the ab ive once a week for three weeks, and forward the account to the Maryland Gazette.

10 DOLLARS REWARD DOG DOG LOST

A W HTE POINTER long tail liver coloured in the across, nearly on its top of his rump. The said Dog went in the Stam Boat from Baltimore to Annapolis on the 5th March, and is supposed to have followed gentleman from thence the dext day. The above reward, and a reasonable charge for all treaton will be paid to the person who shall defiver the said Dog either at the U.S. Barracks at At papolis, or at Beltzhoover's Tavern Baltimore. Belizhoover's Tavern Baltimore. April 15

> PRAYER BOOKS, Just Received

From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
At the following Prices:
Plain, bound in sheep 8

Back and Brown, bound in calf 

DANTER BLART
Informs the friends and the public generally,
that he has on hand, a
Large and general assortment of GOODS

TH HIS LINE-CONSISTING OF GROCERIES TO

Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Queensware,

· DBTSET BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY FLOUR

HERRINGS and MACKERELL which he is disposed to sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOOK BINDERS

In all its variety executed in the most approv ed manner. BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, made to order. Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, and

Record Books, Quitable for public offices. . Orders relative to BINDING

left at the office of the Gazette will be attended to. F-b. 11.

FOR SALE.

A House and Lot situated in the Sout

West end of the city of Annapolis, well known as the Bath Property. The above property possesses advantages equal, i not superior, to any in the city of Annapolis the establishment of a large and profitable FANNERY; and which for many years was used as such. The Vats, Pump, &c. with comparatively small expense may be restored.

Persons wishing to purchase will apply to OHN N. WATKINS.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely SEGROES, of both sexus, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands-also, mecha nics 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 coin munication in writing will be promptly attend ed to. We can at all times be found at Williamsons' Hotel, Amapolis. 🔼 April, 15th

LEGG & WILLIAMS. TO RENT,

ONE of he new BRICK BUILDINGS near the court house. It has heretofore been occupied as a lawyer's office, but will con veniently accommodate a small family to the subscriber. 12 JOHN RID JOHN RIDOUT. Jan 21.

BY-LAW

A supplement of the By Laws shap, 12 5: 103, regulating Carriages of burthen and pleasure, ty Dollars, the Cash to be paid. Sale to com within the City of Annapolis, and precincts mence of 10 o'clock. thereof

WHEREAS: It is represented to this Corporation, that great inconvenience obtains in granting license to persons owning Carriages of pleasure and bushen, in this City, in consequence of the wart of an enactment requiring said licences to be taken out at certain stated periods, for remedy whereof:

1. Be it established and ordained by the

TEACHER WANTING,

By the Trusteesof the Free School of Anne
Arundel county, who can come well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, also well versed in Mathematics, and all the various branches of the English Language. The situation is one very desirable, as it is in a neighbourhood where the population is considerable. The application will be made to the hall not have tember next, shall be credited for all that por tion of time necessary to con plete the year

tion of time necessary to complete the year.

2. And be it established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the clerk to the Corporation, shall be required to give notice in some one newspaper published in Annapoles, that said licenses require remaining, and that in the event of the failure of the panies so to renew the clerk shall give information thereof either to the Mayor, Recorder, or the office Aldermen, who shall immediately insee a precept imposing the penalty prescribed in the above recited By-Laws.

cited By-Laws. 3 And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid. That It shall be the duty of the said clerk to grant a certificate for all licenses issued by the said corporation and that for all licenses so granted, entitled to demand and receive the prescribed in By-Law, Chap. 85, sec. 4, passed April 27, 1825, appointing a clerk to the corpo-

ration, designating his duties, &c.
4. And be it further established and ed, by the authority aforesaid. That a ed, by the authority aforesaid. That any person who may wish to take out license in the course of the year, shall be entitled to, and hay bb tain a license on paying therefor a ra able al-lawance, and every such license, shall be limit-ed to and expire on the first day of Sectionber next thereafter. D. CLAUDE, M

TO HERE.

LIKELY NEGRO BOY, of 17 or 18 years of age. He is of a mild and obedient temper, and accustomed to wait in the House. Ea-

Halage Burents, Saute Currents, Presh Prutes, Turkey Figs, Havanna Oranges,

Lisbon Lemons, Bordeaux Almonds, English Walnuts, Soft Shell Filberts, Madeiro Wine in Bottles, Vintage of 1824, Do do in Wood do India Madeira in Bottles, very old,

Champaign Lisbon, Scicily, Cette and Claret Wines, Choice Cognac Brandy, 12 years old, Do do do six, live Whiskey 5 years old, highly approved

Peach Brandy, pure and fine, Jamaica Spirit, 300 Pd. extra flavourd Hichmond Chewing Champaine Glasses, with a good ass Cut Glass, and other

JOHN WILMOT For Sale by, NOTICE: STATE LIBRARY

Annapolis March 11th, 1830. THE subscriber having been nutherised by sundry resolutions passed at the late session of the legislature, to dispose of, by sale or other wise, under the directions of the joint commitce on the Library of extra books now in the State Library at Annapolis, for the purpose of purchasing law, and other books for the same; and having been instructed by the joint committee to give public notice, that proposals will be received for the purchase of all or any part of said extra books, he hereby gives notice, that he will receive proposals for the purchase, or exchange for other books, of all or any part

of the following works, viz-24 copies of Kilty. Harris and Watkins compilation of the Laws of Maryland, from the year 1800 to 1818 inclusive.

800 copies of Kilty's Reports of the British Statutes, and 43 copies of the History of England by Hume, Smollet and Bissett .-Persons disposed to contract for any part of said works, will state the terms on which they will purchase the same, either for cash or by exchange.

RIDGELY Librarian, State of Maryland. The Baltic ore Gazette will publish the a bove notice.

PUBLIC SALE

BY virtue of an order from the rphans Court of Anne Arundel county he subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on " ursday the sixth day thereafter, at the late relidence of Benjamin Brown, Sen. deceased a part of the a part of the Personal Estate of the said d Household and Kitchen Furnit HORSES, CATTLE. grniture, SHEEP.

good Bacon, Corn. Food HOGS, a parcel o Rye, Wheat and Rye Straw, the Crop of Grain

on the ground, arming Utensils. &c.
TERMS OF SALE -A credit of six months will be given all soms of Twenty Dollars and upwards the purchaser giving bond with dicient security, bearing interest good and w from the My of sate, for all sums under Twen

Wm. BROWN, (of Ben.) Adm'r.

CHANCERY SALE.

virtue of a decree of the Court of C ry, the subscriber will expose to sale, on Friday, the 7th day of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day the cafter, at Hunter's Tavern, in the city of Ainapolis, all the right, title, interest and claim, of Henry Childs, deceased, in and to all that part of a tract or parcel of land lying near Friendship in Anne Arundel county, called Goway Banks,' containing

320 ACRES, More or less; and which as heretofore mort-gaged by said Childs to the Farmers Bank of Maryland. This land will be sold subject to

TERMS OF SALE

Cash to be paid of the day of sale, or on the by the Chancellor-of the ratification there sale, and payment of the nur ratification of the chase money subscriber is authorised to ex Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:— Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday norning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapo lis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any, passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passen-

PROSPECTUS.

epal Church

UNITED STATES;

N. V. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PRESS

REV. WM. R. WITTINGHAM, A. M. wernt R. Moraft he Family Vanet, and of the Chi'd ra's Magat of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union-

The second presentation of this design to the Episcopal public, is owing to no want of encouragement, or anticipation of difficulty in its accomplishment. A considerable delay in the execution of the former proposals, deemed necessary for the maturing of the original design, and for ascertaining exactly the nature of the wants which the publication is intended to supply, left the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Press, free to alter, and, if circumstances should warrant, to enlarge their plan. Communications from several quarters, and from the most respectable sources, produced by this delay, have led to the conviction, upon which the Trustees now propose to act sources, produced by this delay, have led to the conviction, upon which the Trusteernow propose to act that a plan far more comprehensive than that first presented, is ealled for by out Church in this country. A mere republication of works of English and American divines was then contemplated. It is now intended, by the introduction of every thing necessary to adapt the works selected to the circumstances of the Protestaft Ppiscopal Church in the United States, to give the publication the character of an original work, and, at the same time, to extend its design so far as to embrace the works of the primitive Christian writers, and it occasion present itself, of foreign divines. PLAN OF THE WORK.

I. Trapolations from the present special frequency, will in emisteree, of the writings of meny-ho derived their knowledge of Cariabants interest to the Church in the present age, will be given Preferest, Blographical and Historiea Introductions and explanatory and illustrative hards with the present age, will see the present age, will be given Preferest, Blographical and Historiea Introductions and explanatory and illustrative hards and explanatory and illustrative horizon to their shiresh, as found as feet, to the modern and the present acts, interesting, and to their subjects, in volumes, and to seem of carries to their subjects, in volumes, and the samed reader, and to apply us fit, to the modern and dustreamed reader, and to apply them to the support of age in needful to feelikate their use, primitive and apostolic doctrine, munitry, and worship The Expitteest GNATIUS, POLY.

CARP and CLEMENT: the Apologies of JUSTIN MARS.

THE ACCURATE ATTENDATION AND ASSESSED OF THE ACCURATE AND ACCURATE ASSESSED OF THE ACCURATE

III Ratire works of the man-ter spirits who have been the or-nament, and, under God, the support of Protestant Christians ty, will be re-published in a chesp TTR. ATHENAGORAS,
TERTULLIAN, MINUCIUS
FELIN, and BACTANITUS
MEMBERS, TERTULLIAN,
MINUCIUS
MI TTN, and CHRYSOS FOM; and

It. Tracts and Emps by English divines, after called forth by
temporary exigencies, but containing matter of losting interes'
and utility, are now concealed in
our large libraries, unknown and
and inservable, while they
should be employed, as they might
be with the most advantageous
results, in defence and advancement of the interests of ourtournel. The names of CRAN
Of works such as the above, while they are the

Of works such as the above, while they are the most desirable auxiliaries of which a clergyman can possess himself, no inquiring Episcopalum would, we think, willingly be destitute: one or more copies are almost indipensable to a Sunday School or Parochial Library. To facilitate their acquisition, and to ren der practicable their distribution by benevolent in-dividuals and Societies, the proposed publication has been undertaken, and is offered on the following liber-

FOUR VOLUMES in Duedreimo, will be publish ed yearly, to appear as nearly as possible once a quar-ter. Each volume will contain 300 pages, neatly printed on a good substantial paper, and well done up muslin backs, with labels.

Subscriptions will be received for no less term than e year, and TWENTE-FIVE FER CENT. LESS, if paid as

the time of subscription.

No departure will be made from these terms. Upon a strict adherence to them, depends most materially the success of this plan.

Agencies will be established in most of the print

pal cities and towns in the United States, where sul pal cities and towns in the United States, where subscribers thay obtain their cupies free of expense. To those who may so direct, the volume will be sent by mail, stitched in paper covers, at their expense.—Postoge, to the extreme limits of the Union, will be 26½ cents per volume in proportion for a less distance. Clergymen who may obtain six subscriptions from their parishioners, and firward the payment in advance, will be allowed the second to pay gratis.

Others disposed to aid in the second limiters of the undertaking, and becoming responsible for the pay-

of the subscriptions which they may obtain e allowed a commission of 10 per cent. upon their The first volume, for the present year, will appear

about the 1st of May, and the second in the month of June: the third and fourth, as nearly as practicable, on the 1st of July and the 1st of October. A is proposed that the first two volumes shall consist of the following matter; or as nearly so, as may be compatible with the typographical arrangement of the work.

Communications to be addressed (Post PAIR.) to

"John V. Van Ingen, Agent New-York Protestant I piscopal Press, No. 46, Lumber-Street, New-York." VOLUME 1.

Treatises on the Evidences of Christianity.

General Prefise.
Certific on Donn with a hographi-Intellection to the Epi

Treatises on the Evidences of Christianity.
General Prefixe.
Levic on Beyon; with a biographical notice of the author.
Rorrie's Renly to Adom Enishs with a biographical notice of the Author.
Lyttleron on the Conversion of St. Pauly with a biographical notice of the author.
West with the Mearrestion; with a biographical notice of the author of the surface.

Incollucture to the Epistus of Ignatuse of Ignative with note Introduction of the Epistus Circurett in Roser.

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Subscriptions to the above, received at this

SUBSCRIPTIONS
To the FAMILY VISITER, 4 to the CHIL.
DREN'S MAGAZINE, also received at this Office.

to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Montley morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning, from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica creek.

All baggage and Fackages to lie at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

April 8...

April 8...

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Ophans Court of Anne Arundel County, tattors of Administrative on the personal estate of Benjamin Brawn Sen, late of said County, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and all persons indebted, are required to make immediate payment to WILLIAM BROWN, (of Ben.) Adm'r.

April 18th,

Recommendation of the cork.

Recommendation of the cork.

We approve of the plan on which the publication entitled the Journal of Heath? It can be seed, and hiere, that it is calculated to be useful, by enightering public opinion on a sobject of high importance the welfare of society. The numbers which have peared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a piece of the continued usefulness of the publication who conducted by its present efficies. We therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to public pairs

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D.
Professors in the U
wm. E. Norner, M. D.
John G. Otto, M. B.
Thos T. Herson, M. D.

John G. Otto, M. D.
Thos T. Hev son, M. D.
Pranklin Bache, M. D.
Hev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Expirer's Glurch.

"Wm. H. De Laney, D. B. Provint of the University of Penmylvana.

B. B. Smith. Editor of the Philadelphia Recurder, and Rector of Green Church.

C. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church.

James Abergrombie, B. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.

George Weller.

George Weller. Jackson Kemper, Assistant Maister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's. Thomas II- Skinner, D. D. Paster of the Fifth

Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presby-John Hughes, Paster of St. Joseph's Cathele

Michael Hurley, Paster of St. Augustine Cathe-Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the first Congrega-

w. T. Brantly, Paster of the First Repties Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star. Jug. L. Dagg, Paster of the Fifth Repties.

Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodus Epis copal Union Ch.

copal Union Ch.

"Manning Force, Paster of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.
In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different profession, who are subscribers to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Acalth in terms of unequivocal commendation. Lealth in terms of unequivocal comm

TERMS:

The Journal of Health, will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month. Price per annum, \$1.25 in advance. Subscriptions and communication; paidly will be received by Judes Decem, Agent, 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the Marketily in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending as five dollars to the agent. Those is whom this may not be convenient, car receive axiden numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages detayo.

Agents.— J Lobson, 108 Chesnut St. Philadelphia

W. G.J. Necl., Bultimore: W.m. Burges, 97 Fultar street, N. York: Carter & Hender, Boston; and is most of the towns in the United States.

(FF A Superlys of the Work may be

D" A Specimen of the Work may be cert at this Office. Nov. 19.

COVER OF MYBLIVED OF Anne Arundel County, Orphone Court April 1s, 1830.

On application, by petition, of Francis Shekell, Admr. will annexed of Francis Shekell, late of Anne Arundel County, Accessed, It is ORDERED, That he give the nation required by law for conditions in subbit their quired by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the news-papers printed in Annapolis.

LHOWVR Register of Wills, A. A. Co.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the Subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, Letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Francis Shekell—tate of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said decessed, are here by warned to exhibit the asme, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the fourteenth day of October next, they may observing by law be excluded from all benefit of the said entate. Given under my hand this late That the Subscriber of Anne-Arundel co the said estate. Given under my hand this tells

day of April 1830. FRANCIS SHEKKEL, Admir. W. A. April 15th

DITCE HRREBY aphorise DHN S. SKLSY is receive Taxes for the car 1829, and his receipts shall be good agreet me.

ABTOR LENTHICUM.

Cultester of A. A. C.

April 8.

THE subscriber vishes to hire fifteen to twenty stout flewants, by the year, a which liberal wages of it be given English William Brown of an in Assemble, or HOHARD GREEN, Manager of the Ridge Former July 23

HISKIN PROPERTY

EVEN

A ver called S lished, f correct : ing after To bo To soft Lie dro The 1 on the r

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN. Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE-THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

## From the New York Amulet.

From the New York Amulet.

NOON.

A lovely scene—the sky kinsed hills
Are rich with noon tide's burning ray,
And sinheams round their summits high.
Like angel pinions are st play.
The lake, it undiffered beauty apread,
Seems slumbering in the sun's pure glow.
And o'er its breast the billing whichs
In soft, voluptious murmurs flow.
The shouting stream with merry tiln,
Its echoes o'er the landscape flings.
And from amid the rock thrown apray.
The mimic rainbow's cresent aprings.
Looking as it were bent above.
The spirits of the dashing waves.
This, streaming through its arch, the sun
With softer light might fill their caves!
The lavelicat finit of Eden seem
To rest on every lighing thing.
And Joj luxurious robes the earth
In its most rich apparelling:
Soft beauty has flung down her wealth
Of incense from her throne above.
And sell the forest's shaled depths
The wandering winds are stealing thoughts.

And all the forest's shaded depths The wandering winds are stealing through, As they, to cool their weary wings.
Had come from their own realms of blue; While music, like a scraph's voice, is duffling over vale and stream, As it would lap the laughing Earth, in one Edvantuatainted dream.

Christ

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Baptist

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# 14, 1830.

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SELBY is

ICUM. A. A.C.

a fifteen when year, for me Pupils. W. GREEN, o Forman

#### -080 0 080 -EVENING AFTER THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

From a London paper.

A very interesting work, in three volumes, called Stories of Waterloo, has just been published, from which we extract the following correct and effective description of the even-

To book our dead, and then to bury them.

To sort our nobles from our common men. For many ---

The last gleam of fading sunshine fell up-en the route of Waterioo. The finest army, for its numbers, that France had ever embat-tled in a field was utterly defeated; and the dynesty of that proud spirit for whom Europe

was too little, was over. Night came, but it brought no respite to the shattered army of Napoleon; and the moon rose upon the broken host, to light the victors to their prey. The British, forgetting their fatigue, pressed on the rear of the flying enemy; and the roads, covered with the dead and drive and obstructed by broken equipment. and dying, and obstructed by broken equipages and deserted guns, became almost impassible to the fugitives and hence the slaughter from Waterloo to Genappe was frightful.— But wearied with blood (for the French throwing away their arms to expedite their flight, offered no resistence, and exhausted with hunger and fatigue, the British relaxed gradually, and at Genappe ceased together. The in-fantcy bivouscked for the night around the farm houses of Caillon and Bell Alliance, and the light cavalry, some miles further on, haulted and abandoned the work of death to hauited and abandoned the work of death to their fresher and more sanguinary allies. No-thing, indeed, could surpass the desperate and unrelenting animosity of the Prussians to-wards the French. Repose and plunder were facrificed to revenge. The memory of the former defeat, insulf, and oppression, now produced a dreadful retaliation and overpowcred every feeling of humanity. The væ victhose who perished in the field fell that night beneath the Prussian lance and sabre. In vain a feeble effort was made by the French to barricade the streets of Genappe and interforce! the passage with his cannon, entirely had the defeat of Waterloo extinguished the spirit and destroyed the decipline of the remnant of Napoleon's army, that the wild hurra of the pursuers, or the very blast of a Prussian trampet, became the signal for flight

But although the French army had ceased to exist as each, and now (to use the phrase of a Prussian officer,) exhibited rather the flight of a scattered horde of barbarians, than the retreat of a disciplined body, never had it in retreat of a disciplined body, never had it in
the proudest days of its glery, shown greater
devotion to its leader, or displayed more desfivate and unyielding bravery than during the
long and sangulnary battle of the 18th. The
plan of Buonaparie's attack was worthy of
his martial renuent. It was unsuccessful; but
let this be ascribed to the troe cause—the hefoic and enduring courage of the troops and
the man to whom he was opposed. Wellington without that army, or that army without
Wellington, must have failen beneath the
splendid efforts of Napoleon.

Wille a mean attempt has been made to
lower the military character of that great
Warrior who is now no more, those who would
libel Napoleon, rob Wellington of haif his
glory. It may be the proud beast of England's
hero, that the schapitor of Europe fell before
Aim, see he can may of his genius, but in the
full passession of those martial talents which
placed his forement in the list of comman-

ders, leading that very army which had over-thrown every power that had hitherto oppos-ed it, now perfect in its discipline, flushed with recent success, and confident of ap-

with recent success, and confident of approaching victory.

At Genappe, and not, as generally believed, at La Belle Alliance, Wellington and Blucker met after the battle. The moment and spot were fitting for the interview of conquerors. To Blucker's fresher froops the task of an unabating pursuit was entrusted; and Wellington, at midnight, returned to Waterloo across the crimson field which that day had consumated his military glory.—
Twas said that he was deeply affected, as, by the pale mounlight, he unwillingly surveyed the terrible scene of slaughter he passed by; and that he bitterly lamented a victory which had been achieved at the expence of many personal friends and thousands of his gallant soldiery.

When the next sun rose the field of battle.

When the next sun rose the field of buttle presented a tremendous specificle of carnage.

Humanity shuddered at the view, for mortal
suffering in its terrible variety was frightfully exhibited. The dead lay there in thousands—with them human pain and agony
were over; but with them amultitude of mained wretches were intermingled; mutilated by
wounds and tortured by thirst and hunger.—

A few short hours had alapsed, and those who A few short hours had elapsed, and those who A rew short hours had elapsed, and those who but yesterday had careered upon the plain of Waterloo, in the full pride of life and manhood, were stretched upon the earth; and many who had led the way ld victory, who with exulting hearts had cheered their colder comrades when they qualled; were laid upon the field in helpless wretchedness.

Nor was war's misery confined to man.— Thousands of wounded horses were strewn over this scene of slaughter. Some lay quietly on the ground, cropping the grass within their reach; some with deep moaning expressed their sufferings; while others maddened with pain. 'Yerked out their armed heels at their dead

masters. Killing them twice.

When day came, and it was possible to send relief to the wounded many circumstances tended to retard the welcome succour-The great road to Brussels, from heavy rains, and the incessant passage of artillery, and war equipages, was so much cut up as to materially retard the carriages employed to bring the wounded from the field. Dead horses and abandoned baggage choaked the causeway, and bandoned baggage choaked the causeway, and rendered the efforts of Bergic humanity both slow and difficult. Up to the very gates of Brussels, war's very worse results were visible. The struggles of expireing nature had enabled some to reach the city. Many, however, had perished in the attempt; and dying on the road side, covered the causeway with their badies. their bodies. Pits radely dug, and scarcely moulded over, received the corpses, which daily became more offensive from the heat; & the same sod, at the verge of the forest, cover-ed 'the horse and his rider.'

When such evidence of destruction was apparent at a distance from the field, what a display of devastation the narrow theatre of vesterday's conflict must have presented!-Fancy may connect must have presented:

Fancy may conceive it; but description unst
necessarily be scanty and imperfect. On
the small surface of two square miles, it was
ascertained that fifty thousand men and horse were lying! The luxurious crop of ripe grain which had covered the field of battle was reduced to litter, and beaten into the earth, and the surface trodden down by the cavalry, and furrowed deeply by caunon wheels, was strewn with many a relic of the fight. Hel-mets cuirasses, shattered fire arms and broken swords; all the variety of military ornaments; lancer caps and Highland bonnets, .uniforms of every colour, plume and pennon, musical instruments, the apparatus of artillery, drums, bugles; but, good God! why dwell on the harrowing picture of 'a foughten field?' each and every ruinous display bore a mute festimony to the misery of such a battle.

Could the melancholy appearance of a death be highrened, it would be by witnessing the researches of the living amidst its desolation for the objects of their love. Mothers and wives and children for days were occupied in that mournful duty; and the confusion of the corpses, friend and foe intermingled as they were, often rendered the attempt at recogniz-ing individuals difficult, and in some cases inpossible.

In many places the dead lay four deep up-on each other, marking the spot some British square had occupied when exposed for hours to the murderous fire of a French battery. Out ide, lancer and cuirasseir were scattered thickly on the earth. Madly attempting to force the seried bayonets of the British, they had fallen in the Bootless essay, by the mus-ketry of the inner files. Farther on you traced ketry of the inner files. Farther on you traced the spot where the cavalry of France and England had encountered. Chasseur and husser were intermingted; and the heavy Norman horse of the imperial Guard were interspersed with the grey charges which had carried Afhyn's chiralry. Here the Highlander and tiralitur lay side by side, together; and the heavy dragoln, with green Erin's badge upon are helmet, was grappled in sleath with the Polish lances.

On the summit of this ridge, where the ground lay samblyed with dead, and trodden feltlock does in mad and gore, by the frequent rush of circle savalry; the thick strewn corpses of the lanceral Guard pointed out the spot where the last effort of Napoleon had

been defeated. Here in column, that favored coips on whom his last chance rested had rested annihilated. The advance and repulse of the guard was traceable by a mass of fallen Frenchmen, in the hollow below where the last strongle of Francs had been vainly made—The old guard, when the middle battalions had been forced back, attempted to meet the British, and afford time for their disorganized companions to rally. Here the British left, which had converged upon the French centre, had come up; and here the bayonet had closed the contest:

It was a has first light of morning that a solitary party sere employed in the place we have demented, examining the dead, who there lay thickly. There were no plunderers; one, wraped in a closk, directed the researches of the rest, who seemed acting under the strangers control and from their dress appeared to be Belgran peasants. Suddenly, the muffled person uttered a wild cry, and rushing over a pile of corpses, hurried to a spot where a soldier was seated beside a fallen of ficer. Feeble as his own strength, was he had exerted it, to protect the wounded man.—His musket was placed beside him for defence, and his, own sufferings seemed forgotten in his solicitade for the person he was watching. The noise occasioned by the hasty approach his solicitude for the person he was watching The noise occasioned by the hasty approach of the muffled stranger roused the wounded of-ficer, he feebly raised his head. It is herself!' he faintly muttered; and wext moment sunk in the arms of Lucy Davidson!

THE LOST DINNER,
Or a Corpulent Gentleman's Adventures.
Oh, that this too solid flesh would melt thaw and resolve itself into a dew .- Humlet. Let me have men about me that are fat. Julius Casar

Of all the plagues with which Old Nick has ttempted to disturb the quiet of this blessed world, I think there is none equal to the disposition which half the community have for tormenting fat people. I can speak feelingly on this point, for I am a fat man myself.— Your lean fellows live in quiet; no body think of poking fun at them, or justling them in the street, or squeezing them in a crowd, or a stage coach, or box at the theatre. They slip through the common rubs and crosses of life as easily as a snake through the bushes. A as easily as a snake through the bushes. A starveling has an immunity against all tribulation—but a fat man—there is no mercy for him; he is a but for all the jokes that are current; there is no sharp shooting but hits him. The lean ones envy his goodly size and revenge themselves the only way they can, by ridiculing what they would fain participate in, but find it beyond their reach, as the fox turning the significant participate in the property of the control of the property ed up his right honourable snout at certain grapes.
Who would not be fat if he could? I don't

see any harm in being fat. It is sheer malice, and envy that would set the world against fat people, who, generally speaking, are the most useful and good natured of the community fruges consumere nati, they keep the markets up, and make trade flourish. If to be fat is to be hated, says Falstaff, then are Pharoah' lean kine to be loved. I hate lean folks, they make me think of a famine, and short com mons are an abomination unto men of any condition. But let me come to the point, and the point of the matter is that I make it a point never to refuse an invitation to dinner. Now I received an invitation to one last week, the most pragnificent dinner that has been eaten in the city these fifty years. The very mention of the dishes made my mouth water. Alderman Gobble, who gave the dinner, knows how to create an appetite in his guests by a specification of his tit bits. I need not stop now to recapitulate the niceties which the worthy Alderman had promised, and with which I regaled my imagination for a week in which I regaled my imagination for a week in anticipation of the feast. Suffice it to say it was a meal fit for a gournmand, and I had raised an appetite fit to do justice to it. Oh ye deliver a few arricles for a repeat. The things ordered were put up, and I took out my purse to pay for them. As the change demans of disappointment! How could ye serve me such a trick as to bank me of that

For as my ill luck would have it, I happen ed to live just now about ten miles from Bos-ton. There is no difficulty one would think, in jumping into the stage and posting to town, and that is true in the case of ordinary faks but see what plagues beset a fat man! I had bespoke my passage, and was the first to get into the stage, when a disagreement arose a-bout the space which I occupied in the vehi-cle. The driver asserted that I had taken cle. The driver asserted that a me but one seat, and all the others in the coach were engaged before me. Now as he undertook to prove by regular admeasurement that my immense rotwhirty of corporation, as he was pleased to call it, occupied at least space enough for four, he maintained that all the others should sent themselves first and then I

might get in if I could.

Not in the day time, my lad, said I, as I seated myself snugly on the back seat: First come, first served, I have get my place, now the others may take theirs; I paid for my seat. Is'nt it a bargain.

But the others can't all get in, t said the

But the others can't all get in, said the driver.

'Then let them ride on the top, answered L. Really Mr. Sugarhoganead, said he, hadn't you better ride on the top yourself.

'For heaven's sake no, said another; don't put that great chulf on the top, he'll make us top heavy and overset us.'

'I have no notion of riding on the top, said I, so you may make yourselves easy on that score.'

But you must get out," said they, 'and wait for the next stage.

'And what will become of my disner,' said L. Here is Mrs. Pickleton and her seven children, who will all be disappointed of nistes in the city if they do not arrive at two o'clock.

'And I shall be disappointed of my dinner, if I do not reach Alderman Gobble's at the same time.

'Tis enough to try the palience of Job; said Mrs. Pickleton.

'Don't talk to me about Job,' said I; he never had such ar invitation to a dinner in his life.

'But you cannot go with us,' said they.

'But I must go with yon,' said I. So saying, I three back my head, and composed myself on my seat, and let them see that I was not to be moved. After some altercation with the other passengers, the driver shut the coach door and left me within alone. Presently I heard a smack of the whip, and the horses coach door and left me within alone. Presently I heard a smack of the whip, and the horses
started. I thought we set off with a very easy
pace; and was highly delighted to find myself
sole possessor of the inside of the coach, where
I had expected to be annoyed by the company
of him. Pickleton and her seven children.

Very melled at so easy and comfortable a
rate. I fall into a door an infemity in

fell into a doze, an infirmity in which I am somewhat accustomed, though not in stage coaches. I dreamt of being at Al-

in stage coaches. I dreamt of being at Alderman Gobble's dinner, where I kept sating
and eating until I thought I should never have
enough. What was the most singular of all
was, that the more I ate, the hungrier I grew.
Methought the dinner lasted unconscionably
long, till at last I awoke from pure hunger.
I was fairly starved out of my dream, surely, thought I, as I awoke, 'we must have got
to Boston by this time-' I pulled out my watch
It was half past two! 'Heaven!' exclaimed I,
'where are we?'—I jamped up and looked out
of the carriage, and—and there was I at the
very place of starting, we had not moved a
rod all the while. The driver had taken his
horses away and driven off with another stage,
whilst I was dreaming of Alderman Gobble's
dinner. dinner.

## MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

'There,' said my grandfather, are three words worth more than a volume of such trash as young people in general read now-adays. I assure you, Dunson, that they have been of more service to me than all your phi-losophy, chemistry and thetoric, or star gaz-ing notions could have been. You may wonder if you please, but what I tell you is true, and much more; for I tell you if I had never seen nor heard of them, I never would have known philosophy from rhetoric, or how to fill blad-ders with air that burn brighter than a rushlight.

Should you like to know how it was of so much service to me? Listen and I will tell your When I was thirteen years old, my father sent me to one of his brothers, to fearn the black-smith trade. I worked with him a-bout a week steadily, but not liking to be burned by the cinders, or have my naturally white face and hands made black by coal, I took 'French leave' of my master. I translate took 'French leave' of my master. led as fast as I could for two days and nights, fearing I should be followed, and when with learing I should be followed, and when within ten miles of Boston—at which place I intentified to engage on board some vessel as cabin boy, I stopped to gather nuts to eat. I
found among the fallent leaves an old copper
of the stamp first issued by the United States
mint. I was quite pleased with my treasure,
and rubbing off the dirt, discovered these words, 'MIND YOUR BUSINESS.' I took the advice so kindly given with a thankful heart, and wheeling about, commenced my march for the blacksmith's dwelling at quick time. I attended strictly to my business, until I became of age, when I intended, according to custom, to give a freedom treat to my friends, slid out, the copper before mentioned scemed to struggle to keep top, and attract my notice. Its efforts were not in vain. I ordered the clerk to put the articles into the respective boxes from which they were taken, and pour the fourth proof into the hogshead. As soon as I saw it done, I turned upon my heels and set off for a village near by, where there was a blacksmith's shop to be sold at auction that day

One hundred and fifty dollars tave you all done?' burst from the brazen lungs of the auctioneer, just as I arrived within hearing distance. One hundred and fifty-five,' said I. The sound of my voice reached him, and returned my if in echo, although much louder, and with the addition of Ohce! twice!! threetimes!!! Who's the buyer?'- Peter Sledge Hammer, Lanswered, throwing the one hun-dred and fifty five dollars upon his counter. I had little left except the old copper and

the clothes I had on. As soon as the crowd was dispersed, I went to work, and before sun-set had earned money enough to procure a supper and lodging for the night. From that day to this I have MINDED MY SUSIMES, and you Dunson, can see and appreciate the results. American Manufacturer.

ABOUT THE MARKET.

A countryman, driving down towards Ful-ton Market the other day, with a load of turton Market the other day, with a load of tur-kies, was accosted by a citizen with—'Holloo, Mister what do you ask for turkies?' A dol-lar a piece! You're rather above the market. I know it,' said Harleycorn, drawing up the reins and cracking his whip, 'but I shall soon be down there—go up Dobbin!'

SUPERSTITIOUS CURES.

1. A ring made of a hinge of a coffin, will prevent cramp—[I have hardly ever known it to fail.]

2. A halter wherewith any one has been hanged, if tied about the head, will care the head ache.

hanged, if tied about the head, will care the head ache.

3. Moss growing on a human skull, if dried powdered, and taken as shall, will care the head ache.

4. A dead man's hand will dispel wens of swelled slands—if it be rubbed nine times, on the place afflicted. [Recallect nine times, no other number will do.]

5. Touch a dead body—one simple touch, and it will prevent you from dreaming of it.

6. Steal a place of beef; rub warts with it then bury it or throw it over the left shoulder, and do not look behind you—when the beef ruts, your warfs will decay. [I have tried this once, and never knew it to fail.]

7. A fragment of a gibbet or gallows, on which one or more individuals have been executed, if worn pext to the skin, will prevent or cure the agae. [I have never tried this. Ma has, and although she travelled through the low country one summer, she never had the ague.]

the low country one summer, she never had the ague. ]

8. A stone with a hole in it, hung at the bed's head, will prevent the nightware. If have never yet had the nightware, ]

9. If a tree of any kind be split, and weakly children drawn through it, and alterwards the tree bound together, so as to make it units at the tree heals, the child will acquire at the tree heals. strength. [—Brother Tommy was perfectly cured in this way.] Virginia Museum.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT

By war of Illustrating the progress of the from an Eastern paper the following paragraph:
Solomon Jonicake, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, wishes to inform the admirers of the development of the human mind, that he has taken out a patent for a steam engine for pealing onions without bringing tears into the eyes, even of persons of the most acute sensibility, who have been accustomed to weep over all sorts of miseries. He has also nearly perfect. ed another machine of Fve Cow power, caloulated to thread fifty thousand fine cambric needles in a second. He trusts in this enlightened age, it is not necessary to insist on the great blessing this last invention is like to prove to blind people, and those who have lost their hands. As neither of these machines will cost much more than they come to, the saving of time and tears will be prodigious.

## JONATHAN'S WATCH TRADE

A smart young chap who lives 'away down' cast,' gives the following account of his first 'venture' after arriving in Boston.

Nothing happened worth mentioning on the road nor till next morning after I got here and put up in Elm Street. I then got off my watch pretty curiously as you shall be informed. I was down in the bar room and thought it well enough to look pretty considerable smart, and now and then compared my watch with the clock in the bar, and found it as near right as ever it was—when a foller stepped up right as ever it was—when a feller stepped up to me and asked how I'd trade? and, says I; to me and asked how I'd trade? and, says I, for what? and says he, for your watch—and says I, any way that will be a fair shake—upon that says he, I'll give you my watch and five dollars and I gave him my watch. Now, says f give me your watch, and says he with a loud laugh I hant got none—and that kind aturn'd the laugh on me. Thinks I, let them laugh that lose. Soon as the laugh was well over the feller thought he'd try the watch to his ear—why savs he it don't go—no says I, not without its carried—then I began to laugh—he tried to open it and could'nt start it a hair, and broke his thumb nail in the bargais—Won't she open says he? Not's I knows -Won't she open says he? Not's I knows on, says I; then the laugh segmed to take another turn. Don't you think I got off old Brit-

## PORK.

A lawyer charged a poor man three dollars for advice. 'There is the money, 'said his cli-ent, it is all I have in the world, and my for mily have been a long time without pork."
Thank God,' replied the lawyer, 'my wife has never known the want of pork since we were married.' 'Nor never will,' the countryman rejoined, so long as she has so great a hog as you.

PROFESSIONAL COURTESY. A doctor of divinity and a justice of the peace met upon the road, the former well mounted and the latter on foot. Doctor, says the pedestrian, 'your great master had the humility to ride upon an ass, and one would think an ass might serve your turn, 'Alas, alas! Sir,' says the doctor, 'the asses, they say, are all made justices, and there are notice to he matter?' none to be gotten."

The following curious superscription is copied from a letter that was deposited at the Post Office in this town:— Cure office.

The Post Master will please send this to Union town.

To the butifull Miss Muria Brown; And tell her frum mee, the presshus duy,
That this is frum mee, but own trew lay;
And tell hur 5 that many gals here.
Desire that i shud not cum there,
But eye wil cum in spite of hel.
And in hur house will always dwall. AN ADDRESS
Delivered before the Transperance Society and Bellimore, by N. E. Smith, M. D.

[Concluded.]
Now by the antegone excitement which is preduced in the living system, the organs of the vital in chine are in the same manner, were and enhanced it is true they have a power of self-reproduction an reperation, but even this faculty must of necessideay, and the oftener it is called upon, the soon will it be exhausted. There is much truth in the phrase 'a bruken constitution,' It signifies a constitution in which some of the organs are impaired.

phrase 'a broken constitution.' It signifies a constitution in which some of the organs are impaired by unequal or excessive action; and which have lost, in part, the power of regenerating themselves. But there are other equally valid reasons why alcohol does not render labor more effective.—The increased action produced by it is irregular and unsteady; the power of the muscles is capricious and ill-directed. In a personal conflict the steady eye and on bettlentarm of the man 'not agitated by passion, always triumphs over the powerful, but convulsive struggles of anger. But, granting that the alleged effect is actually produced, it is but transcient; and the energies of the system must at least sink in a degree energies of the system must at least sink in a degree precisely corresponding to that of the previous ex-

Others there are who indu'ge in an evening glass, to relieve the sensation of exhaustion and fatigue, caused by the labours of the day. Nothing can be more palpably abourd. What! goad the fatigued or gans—the stomach—the heart—the nerves—into ar lifetal excitement, to obviate the effects of exhaustion? As well might we sengre a judged and drooping tion? As well might we scourge a juded and drouping race horse to make him exhibit less evidence of fa-

figue. by matter of fact, I appeal to the numerous experiments which abundantly show that more labour may be executed without the aid of alcoholic stimulus than with it. Those experiments were long ago made by Franklin on his own person. They have been made in numerous instances in the manufacturing es ments of our country; they have frequently been made even on ship board, where the huma frame is made the sport of contending elements. Even in this, his extremity of suffering and exhau

tion, it has been ascertained, by satisfactory trial, that alcohol contributes nothing to our support; that on the other hand, this article has been far more faal to that useful class of men than the quicksand or

The fourth class drink to promote digestion. They assert that it is necessary to stimulate before eating, in order to create appetite, and again after, for the purpose of sustaining the powers of the stomach.

If alcohol is inded necessary to digestion, how thappy must have been the lot of the wrethed dipetition, who occupied the earth for the first five the sand years of its existence. What peptics, who occupied the earth for the mass of sand years of its existence? What qualms, what parameters of choic, what borborygmi, what acidities a stomach and temper, must have befalled the antediations of the sant distribution of the sant dis Invians, and how tediously must have passed off a life of nine hundred years of imperfect digestion, with-out one sip of brandy toddy, whiskey punch, or a-

should it happen too, if alcohol be a necessa Ty aid to digestion, that the ancient communities of their were possessed, as we have ample reason to be of far firmer bodily stamina than those of the

There is no truth more obvious than that the ach of a man in health is not prepared to receive food and digest it, till he is concious of an appetite. This sanction is the instinct which nature has bestowed upon the organ, causing it to demand materials as soon on it is in a condition to act upon them. If there oc-cur no desire for food, it is either because the organ is exhausted by previous over action, or because it is in a state of disease. In either case it requires fre-

But alcohol, in this condition of the organ, creates an artificial and forced appetite. The stomach the demands more food than it can manage, and prom ses more than it can subsequently accomplish. For a next time indeed, it acts with energy, but when the transcient exceement is gone, it shrinks from its task then the mass of food undergoes fermentation, pro duces scidities, and inflicts a kind of irritation which is the source of half the diseases that prey upo purspecies. The result is much the same when our species. stimulus is taken after eating. When one feels annoyed and oppressed by his mesl, it is because he has indulged too freely; the stomach is sinking beneath its load. If he drinks then, he is indeed relieved for its load. If he drinks then, he is indeed relieved for a time, the stomach being urged to a desperate effort. But the gourmond is cruel to the organ, and is like the unfeeling driver, who loads his beast with a bunden under which it can scarce stagger, and supplies its want of strength with plenty of stripes.

Another argument in favour of occasional drinking, is founded on its supposed effects in defending the system.

is founded on its supposed effects in defending the system against the viciositudes of temperature, against the diseases of sickly regions, and against the influ ence of contagion.

As to vicissitudes of heat and cold, they produce

disease by the sudden transition from great to dimi-nished action which they occasion, and vice versa. Now, it is notorious that this is also the legitimate ef-fect of dram-drinking, and hence the extreme absurdity of employing it as a remetly. Besides, it weakens the stamina of the system; impairs digestion—every function, indeed—and predisposes to every form of

Contagion and other subtle causes of fever assai something to disturb the uniformity and balance of action. This disturbance is produced by alcohol; and although the system, while under its immediate influence, is perhaps not particularly susceptible, yet soo ers are prostrate; the sentinels of life are slumbering on their posts, and insiduous contagion steals into the inmost recesses of the system. As a remedy to be employed in the treatment of certain forms of diseases, alcohol ought undoubtedly

certain forms of diseases, alcohol ought undoubtedly to hold a place among medicines, but physicians are now very generally persuaded that even thus employed, it has heretofore been regarded as far more efficacious than it actually is The very general employment of some form of alcohol in the treatment of thisease, has been chiefly owing to the influence of the Brunonia theory of medicine. This doctrine was taught in Edinburgh by the celebrated Dr. Brown, about 40 years since. Its fundamental hypothesis is that all diseases consist of but two classes, the one a rising from increased, the other from diminished action. He believed the latter class to be far the most numerous, and as, in his view, they stose from debilinumerous, and as, in his view, they stose from debility he regarded the various energetic atimuli as their appropriate remedies. Of these, sloohol and opium

ty he regarded the various energetic atimuli as their appropriate remedies. Of these, slochol and opium were the most important.

To the younger members of the profession this system was addressed with the most eloquent and plausible sophietry. As it was extremely, simple and easy of acquisition, promising a wort of north west passage to the very ultimatum of science and skill, the doctrine spread like contagion, and with far more fatal influence.—When, after many years its absurdities were at length caposed, a learned author remarked, that the theory of Brown, had been in the hands of a medical sect, 'what fire and sword are in the battles of the cretch.'

of the creek.

The word debility alone, as was recently remarked
by the learned Professor of Practice in the University
of Maryland, has caused the destruction of thousands

of Maryland, has caused the destruction of thousands. The trath is, debility is not disease. Mere exhaustion tunies indeed the vital powers are expended so that action ceases) is quickly relieved by rest and nourishment. It is true that fatigue, and the abstraction of the onlinery nourishment and stimuli, may so prostrate the powers of life, that a prompt stimulus; 'dike that of elechol, may be accessive to give an impulse to the functions of the organs, which afterwards must be acttained by nourishment. But if alcohol is longer an already if threes the symmet to a degree of action oca the organs to a degree of action

Vast mischief has resulted to mankind from the employment of certain cardial medicines in the firm of inctures. They are often prescribed by physician when the system being exhausted by discase, both body and mind are puerile and capricious, and hence the easy victims of a victous habit. This is apt to occur especially to delicate, nervous females, whose unpleasant semations are always temporally relieved by the excitement which is produced.

Thus have I endeavoured to reply to the various arguments, which by different classes of individuals, are utgett in favour of the occasional employment of alcohol. But there are important facts which could not

are urged in favour of the occasional employment of alcohol. Hat there are important facts which could not be embraced under these heads.

What, let me emphatically ask, is the source of

intemperance, with all its disgusting progeny of vice and disease? Does it rush upon us at once, in all its and disease? Does it rush upon us at once, in all its Josthsome deformity, or does it not rather approach us in the garb of temperance, cheering us at the feative board, proffering sid in the task of labour, and promising protection from the arrows of pestitience—never casting off its disguise, till the moral sense is perverted, and we can look upon it without loathing?

Drunkenness is a disease; a disease marked by strong and peculiar traits which are too familiar to need de-

and peculiar traits which are too familiar to nee scription. Whenever the physician seeks to or to prevent disease, he always looks first to the The causes of some diseases are obscure, oth ers may result from one of many causes: but perance has but one parent—one prolific and sufficient source, and that is TENERATE BRIERIE.

The water drinker is as safe from this most fata

and most frequent of diseases, as we at this momen are from the pestilence of yellow fever. But the ha bitual, temperate drinker frequents an infected dis tricts his constitution may, perhaps, resist the effect, but the cause is every moment operating apost his system. Who then shall say that he is safe, and especially since the best and greatest have so often fallers before it?

en before it?

And should the temperate drinker not become th victim of intemperance, yet, if the foregoing state-ments are correct, he never lifts the cup to his lips without impairing, in some insensible degree, the stamina of his body, and thus abbreviating the period of his existence. The effect he may not feel, indeed, even for years, but, like the blood hounds stanch.

Through the wild labyrinth of youthful phrensy, Unbeard, perchance, until old sge hath tam'd us;
Then in our lair, when time hath chilled our joints
And maimed our hope of combat, or of flight,
We hear its deep mouthed bay, announcing all
Of wrath and wo and punishment that betides.

That impaired state of the digestive organs which re young and growing individuals, whose bodies are not yet perfectly organized, would produce scrofula, a disease which is the bases of a hundred others. Scro-fula does not often occur in adults, but it is well known that its causes, operating on the system of the parent produce their effect in the offspring.—All writers as gree, that whatever corrupts the system of the parent may cause scrofula in that of the offspring. There is something more than suicidal in an includence which

thus entails losthsome disease on future generations.

I think it is apparent, then, that habitual drinking is insidiously depraying the stock of the human appeareis, abbreviating the fiver ge period of man's existence, and necessarily curtailing the reach of his in tellect. What but the long operation of physical causes has reduced as men recessoring the properties of men to a task of men. es, has reduced some races of men to a state of men tal imbecility? And what cause can be more effectu-al in doing this, than habitual drinking? It is true, that the art of printing, and the modern science of war, will prevent the recurrence of the dark ages, but I see not why the increase of luxury and its entailed effects, may not at length reduce the present lord of the creation to a race degenerate and dwarfish both in body and mind. This is no idle speculation—if the wine drinking of the luxurious Romans could be any degree do this, what must be the result of the in any degree do this, what must be the result of the more inveterate whiskey drinking of the moderns.

Further-the fundaess for drink, which is acquire by its habitual use, especially in mothers, is imparted to their offspring; and I affirm, that intemperance is far more apt to occur in the children of drinkers, than in those of the abstemious. They imbine it will the

in those of the abstemions. They imbde it will the mother's milk, and they are corrupted when the first habits of life are forming. The following facts will illustrate the influence of dram drinking as a source of disease and infirm ity, as well as the remediate influence of temperance. Some fifteen years ago, there spring up, in the state of Connecticut, a noted quack, commonly known by the name of 'Dr. Rainwater,' in the

"Austere and lonely, cruel to himself Did they report him. Water his drink, His food state brend and pattage. In cunning quacks, who shroud their art in a veil of

mystery, the vulgar always repose a superstitious con-fidence which gives the practitioner complete control over them Dr Rainwater used his power to noble purpose. Believing that most diseases aprung from dram drinking, he gave his patients some inert nos-trum, and solemnly charged them to touch no drink Believing that most diseases aprong from king, he gave his patients some inert nos but rainwater; declaring that, should they use any their food, too, was prepa red in rain water. Of course his patients complied, and the success of his practice was actonishing. His fame spread far and near.—The sick were brought to him in such numbers as literal-ly to crowd his door and surround his house. Lingering affections, on which the whole materia medica had been poured in vain, vanished before Rainwater, as if by a spell.—The physicians were astonished, and recollect, (heing then a boy.) to have felt serious apprehensions that Dr. R. was about to ruin my destinative extraction.

poor Halinwater at length fell, like his own ele ment, from a bursting cloud, but never like it, to rise again. His secret came out, and he was instantly de-serted

Cold-water, who now offers his gratuitous ser-

Dr Cold-water, who now offers his gratuitous services to the public, is undoubtedly quite as skillful as Dr. Raiswater, but fortunately, or unfortunately, has nothing to recommend him but honesty, philanthropy, truth and wisdom, which, however, it is hoped, will one day accomplish as much as a quack's label. It was not my design to give the statistics relative to intemperance, but is the vindication of the earnestness which I may have manifested on this subject, I will state that it has been ascertained in the most satisfactory manner, that 25,000 lives are, in our country alone, annually destroyed by this suicidal excess.—Thousands of its living victims are poured into the prisons and almahouses, there to be, for a time, checked in their hurry to the grave.—The poisoned checked in their hurry to the grave.—The poisoned chalice is filled at an expense of more than three times the revenue of the nation. By this vice, there is yearly thrown away more than enough wealth and physi-cal power to complete all the public works now pro-jected in the United States.

Complete abstinence would so reduce the price of labour in our country, (and that without injury to the labourer,) that in manufactures and commerce, we should be able to compete with every nation on the

should be able to complete whose beloved institutions globe.

Republicans, the safety of whose beloved institutions is based upon the moral and physical soundness of an honest reomanny, are especially concerned in arresting the depotic march of this corrupting size.

The physica "corrupt republic," is a solecular in

have influence enough, at a critical moment, to ruin the nation.

America is at this time regarded by many an anxious ope from distant shores. She is holled as the morning star of a bright and glorious era, inc. harbin, ger of universal freedom. Shall the foul mist be permitted to dim her rising splendor and shall the despots of the carth at length trinmph in her extinction? To foresend such a result every true hearted republican should seek to diffuse knowledge and virtue among his fellow citizens. Of those who would wrest from us our libertles, ignorance and vice are the firm allies, and of them intemperance is fat the most prolific parent. It has long been admitted to be the prime minister of death. With equal truth may we declare it they december of the start of the start. it the VICEORRENT OF THE NAVIL.

DINNER TO MR. POINSETT. A large number of the citizens of Baltimore for Mr. Poinsett, our late Minister at Mexico by a public dinner, the following invitation was directed to him by the gentlemen whose names are subscribed as a Committee of Invi-

Baltimore, 16th April, 1830 Sin-A number of your fellow citizens of this place feel desirous to express the sense they entertain of your public conduct, and particularly of the ability with which, at much of persona sacrifice and peril, you have supported the character and dignity of an American Envoy, in your late mission; and understanding that you are expected in this city in the course of few days, have requested the undersigned o invite you to a public dinner, on such day as, consulting your own convenience, you may be pleased to came.

With great respect, we have the honour to be your obd't. serv'ts. Robert Oliver, R. Gilmor. R. B. Taney, H'm. Patterson, Thos. Tenant, Geo. Hoffman, Isaac M. Kim, G. H. Steuart, W. Wirt, To Joel R. Poinsett, Esq. late Minister to

Mexico. To which, the following reply was sent by

Mr. Poinsett: To Robert Oliver, William Patterson, Thomas T-nant, Isaac M.Kim, Wim. Wirt, Robert Gilmor, R. B. Taney, Geo. Hoffman, and

G. H. Steuart, Esq'rs. Philadelphia, 19th April, 1830. GENTLEMEN-I have received the invitation a public dinner, which you have been pleas ed to address to me, at the request of a numper of my fellow citizens of Baltimore, and will do myself the pleasure to accept their proffered kindness, on my return to that city, which cannot be delayed beyond the next week

I beg leave to tender them through you my grateful acknowledgments for this expression of their approbation of my conduct, which more than compensates my public services abroad, and to yourselves gentlemen, my sin-cere thanks for the very flattering terms in which it has been conveyed.

With great respect, I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your ob'dt. ser't.
J. R. POINSETT.

In accordance with the above invitation sumptuous dinner was prepared by Mr Beltzhoover at the Indian Queen Hotel, on Friday the 7th inst. A party of between fifty and sixty gentlemen assembled, amongst which appeared as invited guests, Mr. Tornell, the Mexican Minister, Commodore David Porter, Commodores Ridgely and Jones, Gen. Fenwick, a delegation from the city of Philadelphia, consisting of Mr. Peter S. Duponceau, Dr. Chapman, Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, and Mr. D. W. Coxe; the Chancellor of Maryland, Judge Glenn, the principal officers Na val and Military, on this station, and other strangers of distinction. At a few minutes after five, the company took their seats. Robert Oliver, Esq. presided, assisted by Messrs Samuel Sterett. Bobert Gilmor, Isaac M'Kim, and J. Meredith, as Vice Presidents. The table was plenteously and tastefully supplied with all the laxuries of the season, and an excellent band of music enlivened the intervals our example become a free, tranquil and hapof conversation. When the cloth was remov- py people. ed, the following toasts, at the request of the President, were announced by Mr. Meredith, the very favourable opinion you have express-

1. The President of the United States.

2. The memory of Washington. 3. The memory of Adams and Jefferson Patriarchs of freedom; they looked upon their

work from opposite elevations for half a cen-tury—saw that it was good, and, on the same great festival, surrendered it, together with their wisdom and their fame, for an inheritance to posterity.

Before the aunouncement of the fourth toast Mr. Meredith rose and said— I beg leave, gentlemen, to preface, by a single word, the next toast, which I shall have

the honour of offering to you.

It has ever been the lot of great and virtu-

ous men to be the chosen marks of malice and detraction. None have ever been able to advance themselves 'above pale envy's threatening reach.' To the many memorable instances of this humiliating truth, we have now another before us, in him whom we have this day met to honour; in him, whom we are all proud to claim as our countryman, and our friend. The wise, the fearless and incorrupt Minister—the ripe and accomplished Scholar—the amiable and high minded Gentleman even he has been assailed abroad by the in-triguing and the malevolent, and the cry of disappointed malice has been faintly ec ut home. But the nation have already vindicated his fame—the nation will reward his merit, For himself, and for his own consolation, al-

though "Traduced by i His faculties no though
"Traduced by ignorant tengues, which neither kno
His faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of his doing—let him think
The but the fate of piece, and the rough brake, That virtue must go through."

dice and personal parts.

The sentiment was received with acciamation, and drew forth the following cepty from Mr. Poinsett.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

To follow the example of my friend, and borrow the language of the poet and great master of human nature, I will say to you that The purest treasure mortal times afford, 'Is spotless reputation,'

and how ever true it may be that mine has been assailed only by the ignorant and malebeen assailed only by the ignorant and male-volent, the testimony of your approbation which has just been expressed with so much slo-quence, is to me, under the peculiar circum-stances in which I have been placed, a high and enduring gratification. It is peculiarly grateful to my feelings to receive this flattering mark of distinction from the citizens of Baltimore, both because from their extensive commercial relations with Mexico they must be well acquainted with what has passed there, and because from my early youth I have felt a strong interest in this city. It was from Baltimore I embarked to cross the Atlantic, and to travel for the first time in Europe, and I have since frequently returned to its hospitable walls and witnessed its rising prosperity with renewed and increasing pleasure. On my return from Mexico, this was the first of our great Atlantic cities that I reached, and it needed not the aid of contrast for me to be struck with its prosperous and flourishing condition.

Go where he may, an American, who has a heart to feel, will always return with pride and delight to his own glorious and happy Glorious by the achievement of he country. Independence, by her brilliant naval victories by the valour and conduct displayed in repelling a foreign foe, in which Baltimore bore so conspicuous and so honourable a part-Happy in her admirable republican institutions, and in the superior moral character of her people—to which we owe all our prosperity and greatness .- I never was more forcibly impressed with the truth of this than on returning from my late mission. I left the blue sky and glowing clime of Mexico, its fertile and abundant soil, its rich mines, its magnificent cities swarming with priests and soldiers in religious processions and military parades; its splendid edifices inhabited by an amiable people, possessing great natural abilities; but where a long reign of superstition and depotism, still felt in its baneful consequences, had paralyzed all these advantages, and reduced the great mass of the people to inactivity and wretchedness. I arrived in my own country, ascended the mighty waters of the Mississippi and Ohio, breaking through the ice on our passage, and traversed mountains covered with snow, and found every where nature subdued by the efforts of a free, hardy and virtuous population, which in a few short years had converted an uncultivated desert into a smiling garden. It is true I saw no palaces on my route, but neither did I see any where the abodes of poverty or wretch-edness. I saw nothing of the pomp of war, but around me were a people excelling in the use of arms, and ready to wield them at their country's call to defend her rights or vindicate her honour. I met no splendid pageante of christian worship, but abundant proofs of sincere piety and unaffected attachment to our holy religion. In short, every thing on my passage proclaimed the dominion of wise and wholesome laws, and the happy influence of republican institutions, wearing the aspect of rapid improvement and wide spread hap piness.

Now that our neighbours are independent, and their country opens to the light of the nineteenth century, I will venture to hope, that their improvement will be equally rapid with our own; that they will cling to their federal republican constitution, that they will shake off the habits acquired under a despotic government, and cheerfully obey the laws they themselves have framed; and imitating

and received by the company with hearty approbation.

ed of my conduct under circumstances of new the peoples and unexampled difficulty, as well as for the By Commodore Porter. Maryland—May very distinguished honour you have this day conferred upon me; and beg leave, in the toast I am about give, to express a hope, which if realised, must lead this city to high destinies: May the prosperity of Baltimore be com-

nensurate with her industry and her enterprize.
5. Our Foreign Relations: May they be

maintained in peace and harmony by able ministers at home and abroad!-

"The smity that wisdom knits not Folly may easily unite."

6. Our sister republics of S. A. & Mexico.
"No more may trenching was channel their fields Nor bruise their flowrets with the armed hoofs

Of hostile paces "
After this toast was drunk, Mr. Tornell,
the Mexican Minister, offered the following Happiness to the United States of America!

Happiness to the United States of America; and firm and durable alliance between them and Mexico. May both, like luminous bodies in the firmament, shine without extinguish ment, and without eclipsing each other.

7. Agriculture, Commerca and Manufactures:—The American Graces: which of the three to prefer it is in vain to decide, where all, as in the beautiful group of antiquity, are blended in harmonious support of each

8. Pennsylvania-Rich in the elements of buman happiness, vigorous in constitution, fertile in resources, and tipe is wisdom. May her prasperity correspond with the affluence of her analysis and the second with the affluence of her analysis and the second with the affluence of her analysis and the second with the affluence of her analysis and the second with the affluence of her analysis and the second with the affluence of the secon

her and wamental
After this toast, Mr. C. J. Ingersell arose, and with some very appropriate remarks (which we hope hereafter to publish) delivered the following:—

the in the neighbour States, is

between the neighbour States, in present as it enlarges their commerce.

The following volunteer teasts were received during the evening and announced from the chair:

By Rebert Gilmor-South Carolin, the prolific mother of Patriots, Sages and Heroes we delight to honour one of her distinguished sons in the person of our guest.

By J. Meredith-Peter S. Buppecent the Philadelphia Bar—the learned civilian the accomplished scholar, the amiable gentleman.

man.

This toast was noticed by some elequent remarks from Mr. Duponceau, and responded to in the following toast proposed by him:

Maryland and Pennsylvania May their mutual affection be forever as atrong, as co-dial and as sincere as their love and respect for the distinguished citizen in honour of whom we are here assembled. we are here assembled.

we are here assembled.

By General George H. Steuart, after a short complimentary notice of the distinguished personage alluded to,

Commodore David Porter—In his youth Baltimore cultivated the laurel for his brow. His country has entwined the wreath—history will preserve it unfading.

To which Commodore Poster replied by the following:

ollowing:

Baltimore, although not my birth place, the spot of my earliest recollections and associaions. Distinguished for the enterprize, pat riotism and bravery of her citizensam she has made me by the examples of her

By Dr. Chapman, after some very eloquest ind impressive remarks: The moral ascendancy, and intellectual

lory of our country. By Mr. Colt. Philadelphia—Equally dis-tinguished by her commerce, her legal, her medical, her literary and her scientific talents. This toast drew from Mr. Daniel W. Core

the following: The internal commerce and domestic in-dustry of the United States—The surest bad of union at home, and of peace with foreign nations.

By Col. S. Moore. Our Guest, Commodore Ridgely, our fellow citizen, who for the last three years has protected the honour and

interest of our country abroad.

By Com. Ridgely. Mr. Jefferson's advice to the son of his friend—Love your neighbour as yourself—but love your country better than yourself.

By John Mason, Jr. James Monroe Patriot, the Soldier, the Statesman. He de-

country—how has he been rewarded?

By Lloyd N. Rogers. James Madison—
May the national yeasel never refuse to obey her helm whenever his hand may touch it.

By Mr. Martin. That great discovery is the Science of Government—By its instrumentality the will of the largest political body may be easily and securely concentrated upon every point connected with the public interests—the principle of representation.

By Mr. Geo. Howard. The brave soldier and

illustrious patriot who now commands in our ty, Gen. Fenwick. By General Fenwick. Lafayette-The

Patriot and Soldier of the two hemispheres.

By Mr. Arroyo, of the Mexican Legible.

The Institutions and Government of the United States of America.—The most perfect model of wisdom and love for liberty, that model of wisdom and love for liberty, that may be taken as an example by the other States on the American continent.

By Chancellor Bland. Annapolis, its reminiscenses—Shakespeare there first appeared on this side the Atlantic; the freaty closing

on this side the Atlantic; the freaty the war of Independence signed there; and there Washington returned his commission to

she always be what I have found her-Merry

Chancellor Bland-Distinguished on the Maryland Bench for science, industry and uprightness, may he long enjoy the confidence of his fellow citizens.

By Chancellor Bland. Our country-It soil and constitution, alike inviolate when closely cultivated calculated to produce the greatest sum of human comfort and happiness. By Mr. J. Meredith. The Canal-The only allowable cut between friends.

By Dr. Alexander. The social intercourse

of neighbouring cities; may it lead to liberali-ty and kindness in all their relations.

By Gen. Fenwick. The Maryland Her-ard-Equally famed in Philanthropy and Arms.

By Captain Claxton. Mexico-May her intellectual endowment surpass her metallic wealth.

wealth.

By Mr. J. P. Kennedy. The Chesapestr and Delaware Canal.—The horn of Amaltea with its small end towards Balcimore.

By Mr. R. Gilmon. Women.—Our joy and our pride.—The only power to which Americans own themselves playes.

By Mr. Coxe of Philadelphia. May be railing of Maryland be met by a corresponding railing from Pennashvania.

After the President had retired, Mr. Buponceau gave the following:

Your worthy and respected President—Whose friendly spirit to Pesnaylunia and Philadelphia, has breathed Groups many of your toasts. We swe thanks and gratical of him for these feelings while the married of the presents.

To the Vot

The Vote of A ne-Are support the vernment, a in their sev legates to a May next, 1

four gentlen next Legisla ADMIN

ly to the pre ral Governa meeting wa being called ken being a of H. Ridot rick L. Gra gates, to att terloo Tave present mo at and pro Ordered ! ing be signe

Z. MERS

the 14th of

TRE.

were adopt Whereas ty of Anna pernicion outh, as v izens in g efects of Bu successfull Resolved mnly pled we are ent give, or wh rectly suffe spirits, fer or any thin heir votes

by this med pectable fe vitad to un as demadic Revolved nore fully our votes t should req Resolved, his city. Lewis ( Basil St

Andrew

Daniel The lor Senate, y

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Mr. De

resident raths and many of calitade o

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the house of Thomas C. Rockhold. The meeting was organized by Philip Pettebone being called to the Chair, and Dr. Z. Merrisken being appointed Section 19 being called to the Chair, and Dr. Z. Merriken being appointed. Secretary. On motion
of H. Ridout, William Seeders, Dr. Frederick L. Grammar, John M. Welch, and Edward Bourks, were unanimously chosen Delegates, to attend the meeting to be held at Waterloo Tavern, on the third Saturday of the
present month, for the purpose of selecting
fit and proper candidates to represent the
county in the Best Legislature of this State.

Ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary
and published in the Maryland Guzette.

PHILIP PETTEBONE, Cha'm.

Z. MERRIKEN, Sec'y.

TREATING AT ELECTIONS.

At a meeting of sundry individuals, held on the 14th of April 1830, in the city of Anna-polis, the following Preamble and Resolutions

were adopted.

Whereas, the manner in which Elections have been for a long time conducted in the city of Annapolis, is viewed by us, as having a pernicious tendency to corrupt the morals of youth, as well as fraught with evil to our citizens in general: And whereas, the baneful effects of such conduct cannot be counteracted accordingly, but he defined the conduct cannot be counteracted. successfully but by taking a decided stand

successfully but by taking a decided stand against it; Therefore,

Resolved by the undersigned, that we soluently pledge ourselves to vote for no candidate for any office, for which we are entitled to vote, who shall himself give, or who shall for him, directly or inflirectly suffer to be given, any hand of ardest spirits, fermented liquors, theney, clothing or any thing elic, to any votes or voters, at any election, for the purpose of obtaining their votes.

their votes.

Resolved further, That the course adopted by this meeting be recommended to dur respectable fellow citizens, and that they are invitad to unite with us in putting down an evil as depeding as it is desolating.

Resolved. That in order to carry our object Resolved. That in order to carry our object, more fully into effect, we agree to reserve our votes to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, unless the business or circumstances of any of us should require him or them to vote earlier.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the different news papers printed in this city.

Signed by Lewis Gassaway Basil Shephard Andrew Slicer Samuel Peaco William Ross Vachel Severed Charles Henshaw Thomas King Jr. Thomas King William Kirby.

Samuel Goldsmith Grafton Munroe Thos. G. Waters M. W. Conner Jacob Bassford Peter Saussac Sensiel Parrott Daniel Dorsey W. J. Goldsborous N. J. Watkins Philip Clayton Philip Clayton William M'Parlin

# THE PRINTERS.

The long agony is over. We learn that the Senate, yeaterday, confirmed the pomination of Mr. Kendalli, the Vice President giving the casting vote. Mr. Noah was rejected, 25 to 25, and Messrs. Dawson and Gardiner were rejected by a large vote. E. S. Tel.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL.

The Alexandria Gazette states that the tarrier of the Mail from Fredericksburg to Dumfries was shot on Tuesday night, about five miles below Dumfries. The man received a severe wound in the face, and fell from his horse; but the sainal being frightened, exaped with the mail, and arrived safely at Dumfries. The mail carrier, it is thought, will recover.

The N. Y. Mer. Advertiser learns from an authentic source that the amount of revenue fectived by bonds, at the Custom House in New York, in the month of April, is about two and a half millions of dollars.

From the Nutches Ariel of the 10th ult.
THE INDIANS—INTERESTING
The terms upon which the Indians have professed a sell their that are one million of dellars, each men to have a section of land west of the Ministeppi in fee simple, and to be transported to be country allotted them at the expense of the first proposent, and to be supported, from the line of their arrival, twelve mentle.

feeling behaviour on the occasion is worthy of their warmest commendation. It is further their belief, that the explosion is ascribable to an original but unknown defectiveness in one of the boiless.

Francis P. Corbin, Richard H. Anderson, James Magu, John Scott Harrison, Allen Harrison, R. Potter, Daniel Carmichael, Charles Merream, Roderick Perry, Joseph J. Dew, Zepheniah Osgood, J. Prescott, Jno. Caffery, Asaph Bunbar, James M. Harris, J. E. Geur, Saml, Payne, Peter Ogan, Asa Smith, Eyan Sami, Payne, Peter Ogan, Asa Smith, Evan L. Hukill, J. Allintharp, John Poster, E. Hu-kill, Geo. H. Nevitt, J. D. Allen, Joseph Ford, J. W. Herndon; Logan Harper, Cabin

Passengers.
C. B. Butler, William Price, Moses CrawJord, Jno. H. Blackwell, James M. Baker,
John Baldwin, John Hawthorn, Martin Gots,
B. Cook, Daniel Kincel, J. L. M Coskey, L.
Casey, J. Raper, John Florence, J. Wilght,
Riley Beasty, W. Mathews.—In behalf of 400
Deck Parsengers. Deck Parsengers.

Still Another Steamboat Explosion. The last mail from the West brings us intelligence of another steamboat expl the water of that region. The Nashville Ban-ner of the 27th ult. furnishes the following

On Friday last, as the steamboat Tally-Ho, Turner, master, was proceeding down the Cumberland, near Dover, one of her boilers bursted killing a sailor and a negro, and so terribly burning the Engineer, Mr. Sturdevant, that he died a few hours after. We understand the boat had just received

supply of wood, was in the act of putting upon the Engine, when the cap of the boiler, which appears to have been very imperfectly made, was forced off, projecting the boiler to the rear where it confined the Engineer, burn-

This accident appears to have been caused solely by an original defect in a part of the boiler; and no blame can attach to any manager of the boat.

The Tally-Ho, which is not materially in jured, is a new boat, and the property of Messrs. Nichol & Hill of this place. Mr. Sturdivant, the Engineer, was a citizen of Nashville and a worthy man; he has left a family which will not be forgotten by those in whose employment he was unfortunately kil-

This unfortunate occurrence is noticed in a postscript to the Cincinneti American of the

3d instant, in the following manner: Another explosion!—We have had so many accidents to record of steamboats, that we fear public confidence will be entirely destroyed. Intelligence was received here on Saturday of the steamboat Tally-Ho while rounding to, opposite Dover, on the Cumberland river, having bursted her boiler and killed five men.—The engineer, who was mortally wounded, declared, previous to his death, that the accident was beyond his control, as the boilers were full of water. No list of wounded as yet received.

The Tally-Ho was a new boat, Pittsburgh built,' and could have made but a few tripe.
We should very much like to know, if the
boilers were notold ones, and wish our friends in Pittshurgh would investigate the affair.— Some remedy must be found, and that speedi-ly. Let the Chamber of Commerce decide upon something immediately; one thing we recommend especially to their consideration. Condemn every boat which shall use nid boilers instead of new, the latter having been examined and tried by a board of engineers, appointed for that purpose.

Ms. Green:—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne-Arun-del county, by MANY VOTERS.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, suddenly, in this city, on Saturday evening last, Mrs. Many E. Tav-LOR- BUILD

NOTICE.

Ameeting of the Stockholders of the Halland
Theatrons sequested at Williamson's Hotel on Saturday Morning next at 11 o'clock. A.
M. as besiness of gent importance is to be transacted and the presence of each Stockholder is much to be desired.

HIGHARD I. JONES, Pres't.
Of the Board of Trusters.

May 15.

ters testamentary on the estate of Mary Johnhaving claims against said deceased, are request ed to present them, legally, thenticated, and those indebted are desired make immediate payment. LLOYD JOHNSON. Ex'r

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphana Court of Anne Arundel county, the sub scriber w'll offer at Public Sale on Friday the 4th day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter at Mr. Kelly's on West River. THE PERSONAL ESTATE. .

of Heratio Tydings, late of said county, de-reased, consisting of Three Horses, Household Furniture, &c. FERMS.—For all sums of five dollars, and upwards, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with security, with Interest from the date under that sum, Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH KIRBY, Adm'r May 15 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chan cery, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 9th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. all that parcel of Land in Anne Arundel county, being part of a tract called.

WINDSOR,

part of a tract called Cumberland, and part of a tract called Henry and Peter, which was, by deed bearing date the 10th day of October 1827, conveyed by Jasper Peddicord to Jeremiah Barthellow, all of said county. This parcel of land contains one hundred and fifty one and an half acres of land more or less, and is now in posession of the said Peddicord or Barthellow.

Also all that parcel of land in said county. being parts of tracts of land called Ridgely's Great Park, and Windsor, which was by deed dated the 22d day of October 1827, conveyed by the said Jasper Peddicard to one Asbury Peddicard of the said-county. This parcel of land contains one hundred and twenty six acres of land more or less, and is now in possession of

the said Jasper or Asbury. TERMS OF SALE. These lands will be sold on a credit of six months. The purchasers to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the pur chase money, with interest from the day of sele.

Tos. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee. May 19th 1830.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chan-cery, the subscriber with offer at public sale, at Merrill's Tavero, on Theaday the 18th day of June next, at 12 o'clocks Managert of a

and containing five hundred and eighteen acres, more or less. This pared of land is bounded on the parts of the same tract own ed by Nicholas Snowden and John C. Herbert ed by Nacholas Snowden and John C. Herbert Easters. On the east by the land of Thomas Worthington, (of Nicholas,) East and on the south and west by the lands lately owned by Amos Warfield, deceased. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the land before the day of sale.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE

credits of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bunds with good security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the THE ALBX ANDER. Trustee.

PUBLIC SALES BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chan

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancer of the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at Metrill's taven in Anne Arandel county, on Tuesday the 8th day of June next, at I he'cluck A. M. all that parcel of land lying in the vicinity of the said tavern, which was heretofore devised by one Joshus Borsey of Benjamin, deceased, and Alexander Dorsey. This land is parcel of a tract called Brown's Purchase, and contains ninety one acres of land more or less.

TRRMS OF SALE.

Gredite of nine months, eighteen months, and two years, from the day of sale. The purchaser to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the said instalments, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

That S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

May 13th 1850.

May 18th 1830

layers. Mesers, learly Beautigns John James and J. free the city of Buttimore; the laid is of a good quality, well adapted to the growth of scheeces loding corn. It wheat, the coll on early be entired by clover and plaster; there is the two Dwelling, Houses on the land, (stituble for ienasis) in tolerable repair, and the meadown are entensive. It is unnecessary to give a further description of the property, so Mr. Bichard Cadle who resides on the place will show the land to those desiring to purchase. The land can be divided into lota, to suit purchasers. Twoms of sale will be one third cash, the balance fin two southing payments, on approved andward notes, begring interest from the day of sale.

Apply to James H. Warkers, Esq. Antispolis; so to the Subscriber, residing at Alexandria, D. C.

W. K. M. Dolna LD.

May 19, 1850

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arandel county, the subscriber law for CASH, or to punctual men on credit. He has also an assurtment of thereafter, of the late residence of Thomas W. thereafter, at the late residence of Thomas W. Howard, deceased, on Blk Ridge, near Owing's mill, a part of the Personal Estate of said de-ceased, consisting of

NEGROES HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP.

Hogs, Farming Utensils; &c. TERMS OF SALE

For all sums above Ten Dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date—for all sums below that amount, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, and to continue until all the articles are disposed.

AMEY HOWARD, Ex's.

Persons indebted to the Table estate are requested to make payment. Lad those who have claims re designed to present them proper ly authenticated. May 11, 1833.

AMEY HOWARD. Ex's. 40 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on West River, Anne-Arundel county, on the 3d day of May last, a Negro Man, who calls himself

ALLEN SEMMES is about 27 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; has one of his eyen out; his clothing not recollected; is in the habit of getting intoxicated. It is supposed that he has a forged pass. It all give \$40 for the apprehension of said Negro f taken out of the State, \$20 if taken in the State, and \$10 if taken in the county, and secured in some jait so that I get him again.

RICHARD CRANDALL. May 13.

ORDERED, that the sale made and genorted by Louis Garage. by Louis Gassaway Trustee for the sale of the mortgage property of Henry Childs, deceased be ratified and confirmed, unless scause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 7th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some one News paper, beforgihe 7th day of June next. The report states that a trace or parcel of land called Gowry Banks sold for 81203.30.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

FOR SALE OR RENT. THREE HOUSES

NEAR the Town Gated one of them is a large commodious BRICK DWELLING, the other two, convenient PRAME Houses for the accommodation of small families. Possession can be immediately given. Apply to the sub-scriber, or to Mr. DANIBL HART, opposite the premises J. J SPERD, Att'y, in fact

for Thomas Anderson. May 64 IN CHANCERY.

ed by Richard Peach, the frustee appointed to make sale of the lands and premises mentioned in the proceedings of the case wherein Beal Duvall, for the use of M. Double and Ridgely, is fluintiff, and Arabells Briowden, and others, are defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on ar before the lifth day of July next. Provided a copy of this order be published once a work for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the city of Amapolis, before the fourth day of June next.

The report states the amount of sales to be four thousand seven hundred and lifty dollars,

WILLIAM BRYAN MERCHANT TAILOR

1 AB Just received a very experier asserting CLOTHS, CAMERS WITH AND THE

He has also an assurtment of STOCKS AND SOLLARS April 29.

PRINCE SPRING & SUMMERS GOODS. GEORGE M'NEIR. MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS In his line, consisting of some of the hand Patent Finished Cloth

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of Pantaloon Stuffs Of various Qualities, and a variety of

VESTINGS, Suitable to the Season. All of which he will sell low for case, or to punctual men on moderate terms. April 22

NOTICE.

Tite Commissioners for Anno Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 8th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court

April 29.

By order R. I. Cowman, Clk. Commr's A. A. C.

NOTICE. BY an order of the honourable, the Orbhans Court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 9th May next. if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted.) and continuo until all is sold, at the late residence of Mary obnson, late of said county, deceased, on Krebb's road, leading from Baltimore to Annaoolis, the following property, to wits

One Negro Man, George, about 35 years old, one Negro Man, Bill, about 21 or 22 years old, one Negro Girl, Fanny, about 16 or 17, and two Women, about 35 years old,

two Children and also some Cattle and Hogs, and Household and Kitchen Furniture; THE TERMS ARE-For all sums of Ten

Dollars, and under, the cash to be paid on the delivery of the property, and for all sums ever Ten Dollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to ommence at 10 o'clock.

April 29.

IN CHANCERY.

Roderick Dorsey and Rachel, his wife, & others

Isaiah Mood, Thomas H. Hobbs, & Laura Hobbs
THE biject of the bill is to compel a specific
performance of an agreement entered into
between William Hobbs, of Samuel, deceased,
and, the defendant, Isalah Hobbs, for the sale of
part of a tract of land, called Warneld and
Snowden, in baid bill more particularly men-

ORDERED. That the sale made and reported by Richard Peach, the drister appointed to make sale of the lands and premises mentioned in the proceedings of the case wherein Bral Duvall, for the use of M Donard and Ridgely, is plaintiff, and Arabelle Snowden, and others, we defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the fifth day of July next. Provided a copy of this order be published once a work for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the city of Amapolis, before the fourth day of June next.

The report states the amount of sales to be four thorsand seven hundred and fifty dellars, True copy Test

RAMSAY WATERS

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 6

FOR SALES

THE House in Cornell Street, now occupied by Mr. Gragge Watts, this in the day of May next at 18 o'clock if not previously disposed of. For trues apply to the Subscriber.

D. Ridgely, Agent, For Charles Hidgely, Agent, April 22.

April 20. 7

the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attributed the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may

be the degree of pressure applied."
Semuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent e-dition of 'Hoper's Medical Dictionary,' under the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn. This evil was not fully remedical until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New ork, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent rup tures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be reme-died. The pad of Dr. Mull's Truss is concave and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin. by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hermal opening, and tends to close

the aperture and cure the hernia.' M. L. Kospp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusges had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture. .. thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusse- for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty nine years. His son, also aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cored under my care in less than two years .-A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years stauding, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months.— Experience alone, can make known to the Sur-geon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medi cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in gen-

Baltimore, January, 1800.

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surge 17, says, The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with

Scientific and Surgical principles.

'The operation and effect of this Trues is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening.' . I am of apinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Prac tical Surgeons in Europe and America."

Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Herhis, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusi o of all others. Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 57.

Payette street, east of Monument Square, Bal-March 11

# NOTICE,

STATE LIBRARY Annapolis March 11th, 1830.

THE subscriber having been authorised by aundry resolutions passed at the late session of the legislature, to dispose of, by sale or other wise, under the directions of the joint committee on the Library of extra books now in the Btate Library at Annapolis, for the purpose of purchasing law, and other books for the same; and having been instructed by the joint committee to give public notice, that proposals will be received for the purchase of all or any part of said extra books, he hereby gives nutice, that he will receive proposals for the purchase, or exchange for other books, of all or any part

of the following works, vizcompilation of the Laws of Maryland, from the year 1800 to 1818 inclusive.

800 copies of Kilty's Reports of the British Statutes, and 43 copies of the History of Kngland by Hume, Smollet and Bissett.-Persons disposed to contract for any part of said works, will state the terms on which they will purchase the same, either for cash or by

B. RIDGELY Librarian, State of Maryland. The Bremore Gazette will publish the a bove notice.

## PRAYER BOOKS. Just Received

From the New-York Protestant Episcopul Press, and FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. At the following Prices:

Lattered,
Black and Brown, bound in calf
Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt,
in calf, gilt chase
Red, Blue & Green, moroccopylite Blue & Brown, in calf, with gill edges GOODS

GROCERIES

Hardware, China, Cut and Plat Glass, Queensware,

DEVOUED. BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY FLOUR

BACON & PORK HERRINGS and MACKERELL which he is disposed to sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOOK BINDING

in all the variety executed in the most approved manner.

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, made to order. Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, suitable for public offices.

Orders relative to BINDING left at the office of the Gazette will be attended to.

F.b. 11.

### FOR SALE.

A House and Lot situated in the South above property possesses advantages equal, it for the establishment of a large and profitable FANNERY; and which for many years was comparatively small expense may be restored.

Persons wishing of purchase will apply to

JOHN N. WATKINS

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

WE wish to purchase ONE HUNDRED 12 to 25 years of age, field hands-also, mecha nics of every description. Persons wishing t sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is not or may be hereafter in this market. Any com munication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Wil liamsons' Hotel, Annapolis.

April. 15th

## TO RENT,

ONE of the new BRICK BUILDINGS near the court house. It has heretofore been occupied as a lawyer's office but will con veniently accommodate a small family JOHN HIDOUT. the subscriber. Jan 21.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. BY virte of a decree of the Chancery court, the abscriber will expose to public safe at the late dwelling plantation of James Anderson deceased, on Monday the 17th day of May next clock M. if fair, if not the next at twelve o fair day thereafter, all the real estate of which the said James Anderson died seized, to wit: The said dwelling plantation, lying in the Fork of Patuxett in Anne Arundel county, part of a tract called Duvall's Range, contain Anne Arundel county,

ing about seven numerate a good improvements on which are a good dwelling house, two tobacco houses, and two apple saw min and many out houses, and two apple orchards; it abounds in good timber land, has extensive meadow. and is excellent tobacci

Another Planfation. part of a tract called the former, containing about sixty acres. tobacco house:

ALS() An undivided third part of a track adjoining the latter containing about four hundred acres.

ALSO.

A tract lying in Anne Arudel county, on the Paturent, near the bridge, part of Duvall's Range' containing about two handred and seventy acres, the improvements on which are a dwellinghouse, tobacco house, out houses and and apple

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE. A credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers, giving bond with sufficient securities to the trustee for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, and the property to be conveyed on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before.

NICHOLAS BREWER Jr. T

NOTICE. The creditors of the said James Artlerson are hereby notified to file their chims with pro ore the 18th day of September next. NICHOLAS BREWER Jr Trustee

April 29.

LABOURERS.
THE subscriber wishes to hire riteen twenty stout Servants, by the year, which liberal wages will be given—Enquied William Brown of Ben in Annapolis or RICLE TO GREEN, Manager of His Mages process

Havanna Granges.
Lisbon Lemons,
Bordesay. Almonds,
E.gglish Walnuts,
soft Shell Filberts,
Madeira Wine in Bottles, Vintage of 1824,
Madeira Wine in Wood do

India Maleira in Bottles, very old,

Champaign
Lisbon, Scicily, Cefte and Claret Wines,
Lisbon, Scicily, Cefte and Claret Wines,
Chuice Cognac Brandy, 12 years old,
Do do do six,
Rye Whiskey 5 years old, highly approved, Peach Brandy, pure and fine, Jamaica Spirit, 300 Pd. extra flavour'd Richmond Chewin

Tolisceo, Champaine Glasses, with a good assortment Cut Glass, and other sea JOHN WILMOT. For Sale by,

E DECIDE IS DEBUDY GIVES,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mrs. Sarah Stewart, late of said county, de ceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authentroated, and those indebted to make pay

JOSEPH STOCKETT, Adm'r. April 29.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. One-Arundel County, Orphans' Court, April 20, 1830.
On application, by petition, of Joshua W. Dorsey, Ex'r. of Sarah Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said decrased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in An-

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg of Wills, A. A. C.

### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, let ters testamentary on the personal estate of Sa rah Warfield, late of Anne Arundel quunty. 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 20th day of Octo ber next, they may otherwise by law be ex-cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April.

JOSHUA W. DORSEY, Ex'r.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. One Arundel County, Orphani Court, April 20, 1830.

O Rapplication, by petition of Thomas Price, Ex'r of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Aruntel county, deceased, It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to ex hibit their claims against the said deceased and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in ne of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THUM AS T. SIMMONS, Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscribe I Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from he Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county. n Maryland, letters testamentary on the per onal estate of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arondel county, deceased. All persons having laims against the said deseased, are, hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers hereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of October next, they may otherwise by Given under my hand this 20th day of April 1830. THOMAS PRICE, Bar.

TO HIRE OR SELL

Agood Cook. For further information en

quire at this Office. April 15. THE STEAM BOAT

## MARYLAND

AS commenced the Seron, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the cening. Leave Baltimore, from the Pobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every. Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, there to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passen-

gers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Cornica

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the ow

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

TO HIRE.

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, of 17 or 18 years of age; He is of a mild and obedient temper, and accessioned to wait in the House. Baquire at this Office. April 22

N. Y. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PRESS REV. WM. B. WITTINGHAM, A. M.

of the Orneral Protestant Editors in Sunday School Orion.

of the Oriental Protection Ediscons Bunday School Union.

The second presentation of this design to the Episcopal public, is owing to no want of encouragement, or anticipation of difficulty in its accomplishment.

A considerable delay in the execution of the formor proposals, deemed necessary for the maturing of the original design, and for ascertaining exactly the nature of the wants which the publication is intended to supply, left the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Press, free to alter, and, if ciscumstances abould warrant, to enlarge their plan. Communications from several quarters, and from the most respectable sources, produced by this delay, have led to the conviction, upon which the Trustees now propose to soft that a plan far more comprehensive than that first presented, is called for by our Church in this country. A more resublication of works of English and American divinces was then contemplated. It is now intended, by the introduction of every thing necessary to adapt the works selected to the circumstances of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to give the publication the character of an original work, and, at the same time, to extend its design so far as to and, at the same time, to extend its design so far as to embrace the works of the primitive Christian writers, and if occasion present itself, of foreign divines.

PLAN OF THE WORK. L. Translations from the pre- MER, TINDAL, JEWEL closs fragments, till in existence, WHITGIFF, SANDERSON of the writings of mercyclo des HALL-TATION-REFERENCE. rived their knowledge of Chris-tanity immediately from the A-LAND, JONES of Mayland postire, and from such other of HORNE, DAUBENT, &c. sr postice, and from such other of HORNE, DAUBENT, for the works of the Fathert as are well known to Expirence of immediate interest to the Cherch in the present age, will be given Precisent Biographical and Fitteries Internatives and the present Internatives and the present age of the present and the Arone of Christ's thurch, as to explanatory and illustrative and by Pfresell and his Arone to the present and the Arone of Christ's thurch, as to the present and his Arone of Christ's thurch, as to the present and his Arone of Christ's thurch, as to the present and his Arone of Christ's thurch, as to the present and his Arone of Christ's thurch, as to the present and his Arone of the present and the present perual eny. interesting, and action to their subjects, by reluxines, and action to be undered and uniterated resider, and to apply them to the support of ear perticitive and sponsible definition for the residence of the support of the property of the residence of the residence

II. Tracts and Empy by Rop-ish desires, often called forth by Responser, with the called forth by temporary exigencies, but con-

persons, and need to be determined the president, with full indexes, with be given, to complete the measure of their quefulness to the A

Of works such as the above, while they are the nost desirable auxiliaries of which a clergyman can most desirable auxiliaries of which a dergyman can possess himself, no inquiring Episcopalian would, we think, willingly be destitute: one or more copies are almost indipensable to a Sunday School or Parochial Library. To facilitate their acquisition, and to render practicable their distribution by benevolent individuals and Societies, the proposed publication has been undertaken, and is offered on the following liber-latterns:

## TERMS.

FOUR VOLUMES in Duodecimo, will be published yearly, to appear as nearly as possible once a quarter. Each volume will contain 300 pages, neatly printed on a good substantial paper, and well done up in muslin backs, with labels. Subscriptions will be received for no less term than

year, at Foun Dollers ran Annus, if paid with year, and TWESTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS, if paid as the time of subscription.

No departure will be made from these terms. Upo

a strict afflictence to them, depends most materially the success of this plan.

Agencies will be established in most of the princi-pal cities and towns in the United States, where sub-scribers may obtain their copies free of expense. To Agencies will be er ablished in most of the principal cities and towns in the United States, where subscribers may obtain their copies free of expense. To those who may so direct, the volume will be sent by mail, stitched in paper covers, at their expense. Postage, to the extreme limits of the Union, will be 26 cents per volume in proportion for a less distance. Clergymen who may obtain six subscriptions from their parishioners, and forward the payment in advance, will be allowed the extente copy gratis.

Others disposed to sid in the accomplishment of the undertaking, and becoming responsible for the payment of the subscriptions which they may obtain will the allowed a commission of 10 per cent. upon their amount.

The first volume for the subscriptions for the payment of the subscriptions which they may obtain will the allowed a commission of 10 per cent. upon their amount.

amount.

The first volume, for the present year, will appear
about the 1st of May; and the second in the mouth of
June; the third and fourth, as nearly as practicable, on
the 1st of July and the 1st of October. It is proposed
that the first two volumes shall consist of the following matter; or as nearly so, as may be compatible with the typographical arrangement of the work. Communications to be addressed (Pear Paso,) to

"John V. Van Ingen, Agent New-York Protestant piscopal Press, No. 46, Lumber-Street, New-York."

VOLUME I.

VOLUME II.

Volume II. Ocneral Preface.
Leile on Densopositi a biographic cal notice of the suther florest and a diam florita with a biographical notice of the notice of

Orneral "reface, Entroduction to the Epist

Batterdaction to the Epistics of Tentities and Tentities and Tentities and Ignations with mass. Introductive of the Epistic of Sciences of Rome, Envirolmental of the Epistic of Sciences of the Epistic of Polymering with the Letter of the Cherch of Swiyma relating to him Martyreloon.

Epistic of Fulyrearp.

Epistic of Fulyrearp.

Subscriptions to the above, received at this

SUBSCRIPTIONS To the FAMILY VISITER; & to the CHIL. DREN'S MAGAZINE; also received at

this Office. NOTICE:

Till Subscriber having obtained from the Orphana Court of Anne Arundel County, its administration on the personal extate of Endsumin Brown Sea, late of anid County, deceased, all persons having claims against and deceased, are desired to present them, legally authenticated and all persons indebted, are required to mate immediate payment to WILLIAM BROWN, (of Bec.) Manin Agril 15th,

Recommendation a
We approve of the plan of the contitled the Journal of Bealth
lieve, that it is calculated to be

Philadelphia, October 13, 1899.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1838.
N. Chapman, H. D.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D.
Thos. C. James, M. D.
Wm. E. Horoer, M. D.
John G. Otto, M. D.
Thos T. Hes son, H. D.
Pranklin Backe, M. D.

Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rectured & Ste

phen's Church.
Wm. II. De Lancy,
versity of Pennsyl
B. B. Smith. Editor

der, and Rector of Grees Church.
G. T. Bedell, Rector of B. Ambrer's
James Abererombie, D. D. Amistans
of Christ Church, and St. Peter's

George Weller.
Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister Church, and St. Peter's. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Ma Presbyterian Church.

Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presty. John Hughes, Paster of St. Joseph's Cathele

Michael Hurley, Paster of St. Augustine Cathe Wm. H. Furness, Paster of the first Courses.

Itomal Church.

W. T. Brantly. Paster of the First higher Church, and Editor of the Columbian hig.

Jno. L. Dagg. Paster of the Fifth higher

m Higgins, Pastor of the Methodat Epin copal Union Ch.

Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Media
dist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of

In addition to the above, the pames of a number of highly esteemed members of the different profession, who are subscribers to the work, might be added as expressive of the estimation in which it is high With one voice, the public press from one end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Acalth in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS:

The Journal of Health, will appear in numbers 16 pages each, octave, on the second and for Wednesday of every month. Price per annue, \$1 in advance. Subscriptions and communication(paid) will be received by Juder Dobson, Agest, 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the discover tion will be obviated by any four of them reading on five dollars to the agent. Those to whom the any

fire dollars to the ugent. Those to whom the my not be convenient, can receive sixteen number of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health including index, will form at the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octave.

Agents: J. Kibodn, 108 Chesnet St. Philadelphia

W. J. Neel, Bultimore; W.m. Burges, 77 Tubes street, N. York; Carter & Hendes, Boston; and is most of the towns in the United States. O' A Specimen of the Work may be

cen at this Office

CRACE OF MADERAND, OFF.

Notice is hereby Given, That the Subscriber of Anne-Arundel county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of As-ne Arundel county, in Maryland, Letters of administration with the will amered on the personal estate of Francis Shekell-late of Asne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are here-by warned to exhibit the same, with the rouch ers thereof, to the Sobscriber, at or before the fourteenth day of October next, they may oth-erwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th Hay of April 1850. FRANCIS SHEEFILE, Adm'r. W. A. April 15th

TEACHER WANTEN BY the Trusteesof the Free School of As

By the Trustees of the Free School of Arundel county, who can come well a field in teach the Letin and Greek Language also well versed in Mathematics, and all various branches of the Region Language, altuation is one very desirable, as it is neighbourhood where the population is contable. The application will be more a Trustees of the Yree School, were Assay Anna Arundel county.

April 15.

PRINT

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

#### MISCELLANEOUS. From the Philadelphia Album.

TO THE BETROTHED. Come to my arms when the twilight sleeps.
On a couch of gold in the sunset sky,
when the starbeams flash, as the bright foam leaps
Like a frolic child, as the wind goes by;
Come when the moon on the blue sky glides,
And the violets ope their lips to the dew—
Come with a smile, he bright as a bride's,
And a blush as deep, and a heart as true.
Come to my heart, with a kindling when

Come with a struct, as pright as a bride's,
And a blush as deep, and a heart as true.

Come to my heart, with a kindling glow
On thy fair young clusch, with its blood untam'd,
With a brow as white as the virgin snow,
And a lip that falsehood never deprav'd;
Come with a bound and a wild care's,
And a thrilling heart and a flashing eye,
Come in your buddley loveliness.

With a lip where a hee might love to die.

Come to me when the moonlight falls,
With a silver shan on bower and tree,
Porsake for awhite the shirthsome halls
Where the laugh breaks forth with a reckless glee.
Oh come to the green and quiet grove,
Where the clover springs with its leaves so green,
Where the stock dove pours his notes of love,
And the willows boughs to the waters lean.

Come—for the spring-time's breath is out,

the Wa

del county.

Letters of ad on the late of An-

rsons her-

are here-the vouch-before the

may oth-benefit of this 14th

of Asse well quali-sanguages, and all the range. The is in a

Where the stock dove pours as notes of the And the willows boughts to the waters lean Come—for the spring-time's beath is out.

And the evening wind is like perfume, The birds rejoice and the waters about.

And the trees and shrubs are all in bloom, I hear the sound of a thousand streams;

An I stand on the green hill side at night, The stars Bash out, and the water gleams. Oh, come to me with thine eyes of light.

Come, for the season will not last—
Come, for my soul is panting now—
Come and thy white arms round me cast,
And let thy red lip press my brow.

Come, ere the flowers are pale and dead,
Ere the birds from the valley haste away.

Come, ere the lints of day have fled,
And the list bird pours his roundelay. LEO.

----ADVENTURES

In the Rifle Brigade, in the Peninsula, France and the Netherlands, from 1809 to 1815. By Capt. J. Kincaid.

The spectatorof, and actor in, many a san-guinary fray, Capt. Kincaid, of the Rifles, has here exchanged the sword for the pen, and brought before us a great number of very cu-rieus incidents. Accustomed to scenes of bloodshed, his mode of telling these stories certainly appears to us to be sometimes rather too flippant and facetions; but we home critics have no right to judge too strictly who have had their heads broken in warfare, and so often risked life and limb as to come at last to set small value upon either. Allow-ing Capt. Kincaid, therefore, to negative the poet's line.

"He jests at scars who never felt a wound."
we shall content ourselves with quoting some of his most piquant and characteristic anec-

"On our arrival at Valle, on the 12th of November, we found the enemy behind the Rio Major, occupying the heights of Santarem, and exchanged some shots with their adexperienced one of the most tremendous thun-der storms which used to precede the Wel-lington victories, and which induced us to exlington victories, and which induced us to expect a general action on the following day. I
had disposed myself to sleep in a beautiful
green hollow way, and, before I had time to
dream of the effects of their heavy rains, I
found myself floating most majestically towards the river, in a fair way of becoming
food for the fishes. I ever after gave those inviting looking spots a wide birth, as I found
that they were regular watercourses. that they were regular watercourses.

"We lay four months in this situation, divided only by a rivulet, without once exchanging shots. Every evening, at the hour,

"When bucks to dinner go,

It was our practice to dress for eleep; we sad dled our horses, buckled on our armour, and lay down with the bare floor for a bed and a stone for a pillow, ready for any thing and seckless of every thing, but the honour of our

\* That we do not carp without reason, how-ever, we shall cite one short example to

"I was taking advantage of this extra day's halt to communicate to my friends the impor-tant events of the past fortnight, when I found myselfall at once wrapped into a bundle, with my tentpole, and tent rolling upon the earth, mixed up with my portable table and writing utensils, while the devil himself seemed to be denoing the manine over my body! Although utensils, while the devil himself seemed to be dancing a humpipe over my body! Although this is most at thing that one will sometimes submit to, men it comes by way of illusion, at its proper time and place, such as a miduight risi! from a nightnarre; yet as I seemed now to be visited by a horse as well as a marey and that, too in the middle of the day, and in the midst of a crowded camp, it was rather too much of a joke, and I therefore sang out most justily. I was not long in getting extricated and found that the whole scene had been arranged by two rascally donkeys, who, in a feeling of the might have been dress of the might be whole of it over on the meighbourhood, until they findless and the meighbourhood, until they findless of the meighbourhood it whole of it over on the tree afronc! It might have been good speet to them, but it was none to me!"

untry; for I will say (to save the corps and country; for I will say, (to save the expense of a trumpeter) that a more devoted set of fellows were never associated. We stood to our arms every morning at an hour before daybreak, and remained there until a grey horse could be seen a mile of (which is the military criterion by which daylight is acknowledged, and the hour of surprise past;) when we proceeded to unharmens, and to indulge in such luxuries as our toilet and our table afforded.

\*\*Our monet roat at the ballet.

durge in such luxuries as our toilet and our table afforded.

"Our piquet post, at the bridge, became a regular lounge for the winter, to all manner of folks. I used to be much amused at seeing our naval officers come up from Lisbon riding on mules, with huge ship's spy glasses, like six pounders, strapped across the backs of their saddles. The first question invariably was, 'Who is that fellow there?' (pointing to the enemy's sentry, close to us,) and, on being told he was a Frenchman, 'then why the devil don't you shoot him!' Repeated acts of civility passed between the French and as during this tacit suspension of hostilities.—

The greyhounds of an officer followed a hare, on one occasion, into the lines, and they very on one occasion, into the lines, and they very politely returned them. I was one night ou piquet, at the end of the bridge, when a ball came from the French sentry and struck the burning billet of wood round which we were sitting; and they sent in a flag of truce, next morning, to apologise for the accident, and to say that it had been done by a stupid fellow of a sentry, who imagined that people were advancing upon him. We admitted the apology, though we knew well enough that it had been done by a malicious rather than a stupid fellow, from the situation we occupied. Gen. Junot, one day reconnoitering, was se-verely wounded by a sentry; and Lord Wel-lington, knowing that they were at that time destitute of every thing in the shape of com-fort, sent to request his acceptance of any thing that Lisbon afforded that could be of any service to him; but the French general was too much of a politician to admit the want

of any thing."
So much for Santarem: at the capture of

Ciudad Rodrigo, "The fifth division, which had not been employed in the siege, marched in, and took charge of the town on the morning of the 20th, and we prepared to return to our cantonments. Lord Wellington happened to be riding in at the gate at the time that we were marching out; and had the curiosity to ask the officer of the leading company what regiment it wass for there was scarcely a vestige of uniform among the men, some of whom were dressed in Freuchman's coats, some in white breeches and huge black jack boots, some with cocked hats and queus; most of their swords were fixed on their rifles, and stuck full of hams, tongues, and loaves of There was never a better masked corps "Several men of our division, who had deserted while we were bleckading Ciudad

Rodrigo, were taken when it fell, and were sentenced to be shot. Lord Wellington ex-tended mercy to every one who could procure any thing like a good character from his offi-cers; but six of them, who could not, were paraded and shot, in front of the division, near the village of Ituera. Shooting appears to me to be a cruel kind of execution, for twenty balls may pierce a man's body without touch-ing a vital spot. On the occasion alluded to, two of the men remained standing after the first fire, and the provost-marshall was oblig-ed to put an end to their sufferings, by plac-ing the muzzle of a piece at each of their heads.

The following paragraph describes an ex-

passed through the body, and the end of it stuck in the back-bone of one of the soldiers of our division, from whence it was hammered out with a stone. The poor fellow recovered, and joined his regiment, as well as ever he had been, and was, last night, unfortu-nately drowned, while bathing in the Tor-

Moster anecdote.

'October 31st.—Halted for the night in the park of the Escurial. It is amusing, on a division's first taking up its ground, to see the numbers of hares that are, every instant starting up among the men, and the scrambling and shouting of the soldiers for the prize. This day, when the usual shout was given, every man ran, with his cap in his hand, to endeayour to capture poor puss, as he imagin-ed, but which turned out to be two wild boars

ed, but which turned out to be two wild boars who contrived to make room for themselves so long as there was nothing but men's caps to contend with; but they very soon had as many hayonets as bristles in their backs.

The description of what the writer saw of the battle of Vittoria is extremely interesting and affords a good picture of such a day; which we propose to insert, if possible, in a subsequent No, and pass to that of the Nivel-

Towards the end of the action, Col. Bar-Towards the end of the action, Col. Barnard was struck with a musket-ball, which carried him clean off his horse. The enemy, seeing that they had shot an officer of rank, very maliciously kept up sheavy firing on the spot, while we were carrying him under the brown of the hill.—The ball having theel through the lungs, he was spitting billout, and, at the moment, had every appearance of being in a dying state; but, to our joy and surprise, he, that day month, rode up to the battalion,

when it was in action, near Bayonne; and I i need not add, that he was received with three hearty chears. A curious fact occurred in our regiment at this period. Prior to the action of the Nivelle, an owl had perched itself on the tent of one of our officers (Liet. Payle.) This officer was killed in the battle, and the owl was afterwards seen on Capt. Duncan's tent. His brother officers quizzed him on the subject, telling him that he was the next on the list; a joke which Capt. D. did not much relist; a joke which Capt. D. did not much relist; a joke which Capt. D. did not much relist; a joke which Capt. D. did not much relist; a fit was prophetic, as he soon afterwards fell at Tarbes."

In the struck on Toulous, we are told of one of the lew good things said by Wellington during the war:

"The Spaniards, anxious to monopolise all the glory, I rather think, moved on to the attack a little too soon, and before the British division on their left were in readiness to cooperate; however, be that as it may, they were

operate; however, be that as it may, they were soon in a blaze of fire, and began walking through it, at first, with a great shew of gal-lantry and determination; but their courage was not altogether screwed up to the sticking point, and the nearer they came to the critical pass, the less prepared they seemed to meet it, until they all finally faced to the right about, and came back upon us as fast as their heels could carry the could carry them, pursued by the enemy. We instantly advanced to their relief, and concluded that they would have rallied behind us; but they had no idea of doing any thing of the kind; for, when with Cuesta and some of the other Spanish generals, they had been accustomed, under such circumstances to run a hundred miles at a time; so that passing through the intervals of our division, they went clear off to the rear, and we never saw them more. The moment the French found interpose between them and the Spaniards, they retired within their works .- The only remark that Lord Wellington was said to have made on their conduct, after waiting to see whether they would standafter they got out of the reach of the enemy's shot, was 'Well, d—me, if I ever saw ten thousand men run a race before!

[From the Boston Mercury.] THE ADVENTURES OF A WOODEN LEG. Before you had those timber toes
Your lowe I did allow,
But then you know you stand upon
Another FOOTING now

I am one of those unfortunate wights who have found themselves obliged to call in the carpenter for the purpose of mending their mortal frame. - I was born complete, as sound as a pumpkin, and with a pair of as sturdy nether limbs as ever kicked. I stumped mer-rily on both of them during my youth, never dreaming that I should one day be indebted for the same peripatetical faculty to a stick of

During the last war with Great Britain, I served in our army on the frontier. I was in many battles, but managed throughout the whole of the conflict to keep lead and cold iron out of me. I began to think myself bullet proof, but never was a conjuror more mis-taken, as I soon found out, at the battle of Plattsburg by the help of a cannon ball which took off my leg just below the knee. This happened in the beginning of the action, and I fell into the enemy's hands. We got the victory at last, as is well known, and when the British retreated, I was carried off by them along with some of their own wounded. I was duly reported by the American returns among the missing,' and my friends all imagined me dead.

After lying sometime in the British hospi als I was sent to Montreal, where I met with The following paragraph describes an extraordinary recovery from a wound.

By the accidental discharge of a musket, structed with springs and hinges, that after a excused for stepping through Mr. C's cellar one day last year the ramrod entered the belly, short practice, I found myself able to manage door last evening.

Nobody knew what to make of this strange has a bear had so much described with so much described with strange had so make of this strange. a very ingenious French mechanist who fitted the world for the real bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh. I was sent home to Boston after the peace, and received by my friends

after the peace, and received by my friends as one rises from the dead. They little imagined on seeing me safe and hearty, that I had one foot in the grave.

Now though I might have claimed and received a pension for the loss of my leg, yet I resolved to keep the matter secret, as who would not? Nobody wishes to be pitied for his wooden shins, when he can have the credit of owings pair of the real live stumpers. No wooden shins, when he can have the credit of owing a pair of the real live stumpers. No mortal of my acquaintance suspected that I had a sham leg, and I was resolved to take no pains to divulge the secret, but if I got a kick upon my wooden shin even to scratch where it did not smart.

kick upon my wooden shin even to scratch where it did not smart.

The pertinacity with which I have stuck to this determination, has led me into the oddest adventures. I was kicked by a horse on my fictitions limb, and to the astonishment of every body walked home after it, without so much inconvenience as a sprained ancle. I was bitten by a mad dog most furiously in the same place, and every one prophesied that I should die, but I get well of the bits and amazed them all. A cart wheel ran over my foot and jammed it into a cocked hat, no one but admired the fortitude with which I hore the pain. Walking home one cold day with the Doctor, I stapped with one foot mid is deep in a puddle of water. The Doctor was positive that I should take cold in consequence of it, and I won a wager of him by not coming of hoarse the next morning, to his utter astonishment.

But this suffeeling limb of mine has sometimes brought me into awkward scrapes. I have shall forget how supressely foolsh I felt one evening, when I had been ridiculing most

ansiercifully a certain foppish, conceited, pragmatical fellow about the town; all this, I did in presence of his two sisters, whom I did not know to be such, and never imagined that my friend Walter who as next to me would let me run on in such a strain without apprixing me of the blunder I was committing. Why you incomprehensible fellow, said he to me, as soon as we came away, what the vengentice possessed you to keep on talking in that style, when I was treading upon your toe every instant to make you stop?

Once, indeed, I became very near being discovered, and the artifice by which I escaped detection had the strangest effects. Who would believe that the ghost of a wooden leg could break off a match? or that by saving my limb, I made Mr. Beau Babbleton lose his mistress? I will tell the story, for it is seldom that a wooden leg has kicked up such a dust. One very dark evening I was walking homeward through a street where the sidewalk was somewhat narrow, and the cellar entrances projected quite out to the curbstone. One of these happened to be covered with a wooden regating, and in walking over it I fred in the

these happened to be covered with a wooden granting, and in walking over it I trod in the dark upon a defective part, and my foot broke through. It was my wooden leg, and in my endeavour to extricate it, the unfortunate limb

endeavour to extricate it, the unfortunate timb broke and fell into the cellar.

Here was a terribly awkward situation for a fine gentleman to be in. There was no getting my lost leg out of its limbo in the dark, and to apply for help would discover me. Luckily I had my walking stick; and with the help of that, made a shift to hobble to my lodgings, where I arrived undiscovered, thanks to the darkness & lateness of the hour. But to the darkness & lateness of the hour. But the difficulty was not over. I had lost my leg, 4 no one could make me such another; or, if it could be replaced, the thing could not be effected without a delay of many days, and the story would infallibly get wind. What should I do? I knew the house in which my stray limb had stept, but was not upon the right terms with the occupant to trust him with the secret; this was the most unlucky circumstance of all, he was Joe Clackabout, a person with whom I had been involved in a quarrel and was moreover an arrant busy-body. In short he was no man to cutrust with the secret of a sham leg. At last a thought struck me of a method to

get my leg and save my credit, for I saw plain-ly that my leg must be had immediately, or else the cat would be out of the bag. I thought of Beau Babbleton, the foppish fellow mentioned above, as a personage on whom I might with some conscience play the trick of fathering my lost limb; I had got myself into had odour with his sisters and two or three score of their gossiping female acquaintance by means of his foppery and the insensibility of my timber toes, and I determined now to be revenged upon him by means of the same intractable member. The plan was this,—to send by a trusty servant a note to Mr. Clackabout, requesting the leg in the name of Beau Babbleton, by which means I should get my limb again without being suspected, and Beau might account for the superfluity of shin-bones in his own animal economy as well as he was a-

The plan succeeded to admiration, and

about and requests he will have the goodness to despatch him his leg by the bearer; it will be found in the cellar. Mr. B. hopes to be excused for stepping through Mr. C's cellar

Nobody knew what to make of this strange epistle at first. One thought it a hoax, but on sending into the cellar to examine, the leg was found, sure enough, and the breach in the cellar door where the misstep had been made. And then what a staring and wonderment there was among the Clackabouts at the discovery of Beau Babbleton's artifice. Who would have thought it? they all exclaimed,—a tip top dandy, a buck of the first water, an irresistible creature among the ladies, and yet, doing all this with a wooden leg! Oh! monstrous!

However, after a pretty close scrutiny of this unfortunate limb, is was delivered to Cuf-fey, who passed for Beau Babbleton's servant as no questions were asked, and my stray appendage was brought to me without any discovery being made. Now was Richard himself again; but Beau Babbleton absolutely beside himself, Mr. Clackabout chanced to meet him the same forenoon, and wished him joy on the recovery of his leg! Beau replied that his leg had never been ill.

'Not ill, to be sure, said Mr. Clackabout, but terribly out of joint,
Out of joint! out of joint, air bahat do you mean?' as no questions were asked, and my stray as-

Oh I don't mean that it was burt in break-

Really, Mr. Clackabout, you till like a man who has lost his senses.

Heally, Mr. Bubbleton, your affrontery if the much to hear. You will make a land piece of work of it, and get your all title more undersanding, and with these punning allusions to Beau's funcied infirmity; Mr. Clackabout walked off.

Poor Babbleton was utterly confounded, at being snubbed and brow-teaten in this most walked off.

Poor Babbleton was utterly confounded, at being snubbed and brow-teaten in this most opportunity walked off.

Poor Babbleton was utterly confounded, at being snubbed and brow-teaten in this most office us wooden leg in the consequence was that is, they told it is confidence to all their acquaintance, and the consequence was, the greatest rout and stif difform the bean monded that ever was known in Boston.

Miss Tiftaffety, whom Bean had engaged to marry (being his seventeenth flame,) was so shocked on hearing the intelligence, that she called for harts horn, and vowed she would never see him agaln. The match was therefore broken off or nobody could ever persuade ber the story was incorrect, as she knew him to be guilty of false whiskers, and a buckram and whalebotic waist. and a sharileg was a horse of the same colour. Beau was obliged to put up with his ill luck, but he could haver endure the sight of any thing that reminded him of a wooden leg afterwards. Even to this day, he never sees a person with a hitch in his gait without a sigh.

### A Relie Of Christopher Columbus. PROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE."

This letter bears date only ten years after the great discovery of the Admiral.—It is wasting, as may be seen in his proper signs ture, in place of which is given a long string of titles growing out of that event, and purely in character with the swelling and sounding habit of the Nation for which he had done so much, and a citizen of which he had become.

One of the periodicals of Marseilles, has just published a curious document lately found among the archives of the Bank of Saint George, in Genoa. It is the entire of a Let-ter from Christopher Columbus, to that estab-To the Most Noble Gentlemen of the mag-

nificent Bank of St. George, in Genou. Most noble gentlemen. However my bedy may be on the go, or travelling, my heart is always near unto you. Our Saviour has doug me the greatest favour which has ever been done to any man, since the time of David. The results of my undertaking are brilliant, and would be much greater were it not that the Government dissimulate, for prudential reasons. I am about to make another voyage to Trinity with an intention of returning once more: but since I am mortal, I leave orders with Don Diego, my son, that he remit to you annually, the tenth part of my revenues, in payment of the imposts upon the wheat, wine, and other objects of comestibles. If this tente is worthy of consideration, you will receive it; if not, you will give me the credit of hav-ing a good will.—I recommend my son to you

The plan succeeded to admiration, and much better than I looked for. I had the luck to see a darkey passing under my window in the morning, and him I sent off with the note. You may judge of the surprise and astonishment of Mr. and Mrs. Clackabout and his two sisters, as they sat at breakfast, when they received the following:

'Mr. Babbleton's compliments to Mr. Clackabout and requests he will have the goodness to despatch him his leg by the bearer; it will be the surprise of the following their honours upon me. I pray that the Most Holy Trinity may preserve you and prosper your mg nificent establishment.

Seville, April 2, 1502-The Great Admiral of the Ocean-Sea, Viceroy and Governor of the Islands & Terra ereigns the King and Queen, and Captain General of the Marine and his Council. "8. S. A. S. X. H. Y.""

"Those in fals signify Supplex Sevne Alti-ssimi, Salvatorus Kristi, Maria, Josephi.

#### From the Boston Courier. WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Capitol, President's House, and Public Offices, which were destroyed by the British in 1814, cost \$300,000. The rebuilding of the Capitol has cost \$1,644,000; of the President's House, \$301,000; of the Public Offices, \$53,000. The Capitol, where the Congress and the Supreme Court hold their sessions, is hearly one mile and three quarters from the President's House, contiguous to which are the offices of the Secretaries. The General Post Office is between. The Government has received from the sale of public lands in Washington about \$700,000 beyond vernment has received from the sale of public fands in Washington about \$700,000 beyond the cost of the lands, and the building lots unsold, are estimated at \$350,000. In addition to these lots, the United States own 541 acres, consisting of reservations' of entire squares or larger sections of ground, which were purchased at the rate of \$66.65 an acre.

These reservations are estimated at \$700,000, \$1560 an acre.

Oh I don't mean that it was hurt in breaking through the cellar door; indeed, I believe it was sent back in good order; and tealy, you walk very well with it; one would never suspect you.

Never suspect me! I don't understand you sir; pray, what do you suspect me of?

Of getting the bost on the wrong foot, for you need not think to mystify me. What is the interest of the interest

land, with the Intention of completion series of views, it went over the same grodescribed by the learned tourists, Dr Joh and Boswell. I saw in the habit of taking ry long walks on these occasions; and ceiving a storm threaten, I made the best me way to a small building. I arrived in time at a neat little inn, and was received by a fespectable looking man and his wife, who did all in their power to make me comforta-After eating some excellent fried mutops, and drinking a quart of ale, I askod the landlord to sit down and partake of a bowl of whiskry punch. I found him, as the Scotch generally are, very intelligent, and full of anecdote, of which the following may serve

Sir said the landlord, this inn was formerly kept by Andrew Macgregor, a relation of mine; and these hard bottomed chairs, (in which we are now sitting) were, years ago, filled by the great tourists, Dr. Johnson and Boswell, travelling like the lion and jackall. Boswell generally preceded the Doctor in search of food, and being much pleased with the look of the house, followed his nose into the larder, where he saw a fine leg of mutton. He ordered it to be roasted with the utmost expedition, and gave particular orders for a nice pudding. 'Now, says he, 'make the best of all puddings.' Elated with his of his friend, and saw the giant of learning

slowly advancing on a pony. 'My dear Sir,' said Boswell, out of breath with joy, 'good news! I have just bespoke, at a comfortable and clean inn here, a delicious leg of mutton; it is now getting ready. and I flatter myself that we shall make an ex-cellent meal.' Johnson looked pleased 'And I hope, said he, 'you have bespoke a pudding. Bir you will have your favourite pudding,

replied the other. Johnson got off the pony, and the poor animal, relieved from the giant, smelt his way into the stable. - Boswell ushered the Doctor into the house, and left him to prepare for his delicious treat. Johnson feel ing his coat rather damp, from the mist of the mountains, went into the kitchen, and threw his upper garment on a chair before the fire; he sat on the hob, near a fittle boy who was very busy attending the meat. Johnson occasionally peeped from be-hird his coat, while the boy kept basting the mutton. Johnson did not like the appearance of his head; when he shifted the basting ladle from one hand, the other hand was never idle, and the Doctor thought at the same time he saw something fall on the meat, upon which he determined to eat no mutton on that day. The dinner announced, Boswell exclaimed, My dear Doctor, here comes the mutton,what a picture! done to a turn, and looks beautifully brown! 'The Doctor tittered .-After a short grace B swell said-

I am to carve, as usual; what I suppose part shall I help you to? The Doctor replied, My dear Bozzy I did not like to tell you before, but I am determined to abstain from meat to-day.

'O dear! this a great disappointment,' said

'Say no more; I shall make myself ample

amends with the pudding.'

Boswell commenced the attack, and made

the first cut at the mutton. 'How the gravy How the gravy brown too. Oh, Sir, you would have relished this prime piece of mutton.'

The meat being removed, in came the long wished for pudding. The Doctor looked joy ous, fell eagerly to, and in a few minutes near-ly finished all the pudding. The table was cleared, and Boswell said, Doctor, while I was eating the mutton you

scemed frequently inclined to laugh; pray tell me what tickled your fancy?

·The Doctor then literally told him all that had passed at the kitchen fire, about the boy and the basting. Boswell turned as pale as a parsnip, and, sick of himself and the company, darted out of the room. Somewhat relievon returning, he insisted on seeing the dirty little rascally boy, whom he severely reprimanded before Johnson. The poor boy cried; the Doctor laughed. You little filthy, snivelling hound, said

Boswell, 'when you basted the meat, why did you not put on the cap I saw you in this morn-

'I couldn't sir, said the boy 'No! why couldn't you?, said boswell.

Because my mammy took it to boil the

The Doctor gathered up his herculean frame, stood erect, touched the ceiling with his wig, stared or squinted—indeed, fooked any way but the right way. At last, with mouth wide open (none of the smallest,) and stomach heaving, he with some difficulty re-covered his breath, and looking at Boswell Mr. Boswell, sir leave of laughing, and

under pain of my eternal displeasure, never atter a single syllable of this abominable adventure to any soul living while you breathe.'
And so sir,' said mine host. 'you have the
positive fact from the simple mouth of your humble servant."

[Angelo's Reminiscences.

CALICOES.

It is stated in the New-York Courier that the Eagle Print works, at Belville, New Jersey, upwards of 120,000 yards of Ameri-can calicoes are printed weekly. The works son approaching to manhood. Am I to go through these same sorrowing measures with my other? Is there no way, Sir, that these men who keep public houses, and especially one that I can name in the centre of the city, one that I can name in the centre of the city, sale, and it is said are so excellent that many a fair one, who imagines she is decked in the latest importation," is in fact, arrayed in called a possible of this city, to ride to ruin? Sir, I sonally hope, that wight the people generally lives.

Son approaching to manhood. Am I to go through these same sorrowing measures with my other? Is there no way, Sir, that these men who keep public houses, and especially one that I can name in the centre of the city, would respectfully urge upon the members not to refax their efforts, but to exert them solves with increased activity, to circulate the use of spirits, to the evident advantage of those concerned.

A shoemaker in Cincinnati, Ohio, finding those concerned.

The Committee in closing their report, would respectfully urge upon the members not to refax their efforts, but to exert them solves with increased activity, to circulate the use of spirits, to the evident advantage of those concerned.

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A shoemaker in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the use of spirits, to the use of spirits, to the use of spirits, to the use

To the Hon. H. G. Otis.

Mayor of the City of Boston

Sin-I address you, because it is said of you, that no one is too poor and too humble to be noticed by you; I address you as Mayor, because it is only in your official station that you can help me; I do it through the public print, for there are others who are unhappy like myself, from like causes; and for that, the remady, if there is any, must proceed from public authority; and lastly, because I do not feel that I have the right to obtrude myself and my miseries, on your notice, in a personal visit.

I am a widow, and the mother of two sons & one daughter. My husband was a see-faring man; he strove hard to gain an honest living. He was successful till the turn of the timeseemed to set the tide against him. His departure from his home, which happened five years ago, on the tenth of the last month, was ordained to be his last, and to be followed by no return to it. Whatever there is yet of him, that was of the earth, belongs to the bosom of the deep, what there was from Heaven, (and I gratefully acknowledge how much there was of this,) Lirust I shall see and know a good luck, he immediately went out in search gain. The little of means that were left, gathered by the kindness of an only brother, who is aslo gone before me. I commended myself and my fatherless children to the care of Him, to whom alone the bereaved are encouraged to raise their thoughts, and their hopes. I have done all I could, by strict economy, and prudent measures, to make my children intelligent and virtuous; and to enable them by their own powers, to do well to themselves, and by their attainments, to do well to others. I was prospered, and was grateful, and was as happy as the bereaved & remembered survivor of happy alliance can ever be. My oldest son approached to manhood with excellent promise. I have gazed on him, with tearful eye, for many an hour, when he knew it not, watching the develope-ment of his manliness, and to admit to my heart the sweet consolation, which I cannot tell you of, for there are no words for thesethe widow, and the mother, who sees in her son, the worth, the beauty, and the manliness of him, whom only she could so love, so lose, and so mourn, and forever, can feel what I mean, if there be no words to tell of

This treasure suddenly changed his accustomed habits, his gentle manner, his frank complacency. Clouds came, where it used to be sunshine; and silence, instead of cheerful remark; then came irregularity in the hours of returning to his home, then later and still later hours; and still deeper gathering of gloom over his once lovely and innocent expression. The eye that used to turn on me with grateful and reverential affection, was averted; and it visited me only with rapid and fitful glances. 'What my son,' said I, 'has overtaken you? Is there any sorrow that has crept into your heart? What is it? Here is the bosom into which you may pour it. Tell me, my son: you have no sourow.' The tears forced their way, but no words. His heart seemed bursting, but he would tell me nothing .-The appearance of wretchedness grew upon him, the habits of irregularity increased .-I have sat, Oh! who can tell with what feverish agony! watching the tormenting slowness of the hour-hand, and listening, with all my soul thrown into the mere sense of hearing, to every passing footstep, fill the frightful stillness of deep and dreadful night seemed to shut me out from the human world; but he came not. No kindness, no entreaties, no demand of maternal right, could touch that changed and imperetrable heart; and yet the agony which it felt would spread itself over his once delightful face, fill at length, it gathered that right and menacing emotion. when I ventured to touch upon my own wretchedness, which forced me on the horrible apprehension that there was something deeper than sorrow, in the changed aspect of my boy, and that I had lived, or was doomed to live, to regard the keeper of my hopes, the sources of my reasonable ambition, the stay and com fort of my declining widowed years, as a criminal! I was driven by this new impulse to know where those hours were spent, which once belonged to me, and who they were that had robbed me of a treasure which could not enrich them, but which had 'made me poor indeed.' By the agency of friends, Tho took pity on me, I traced him out. I was relieved to know that he was only on the way to crime of public notoriety; and that he had not arrived at it. I heard of him among the riotous, and the vicious; among persons older than himself, who had seduced him away; he covered his breath, and looking at Boswell was described to me in the noisy mirth of with dignified contempt, he roared out, with some public houses of the cityl and at the livery stables; and at some places which I shudder to think of. I fear honoured Sire that my poor boy is lost to me and to the public. cannot now venture to raise my swimming eyes to the widow's God, with other supplicaiou- than that he will enable me to bear this

> grace and goodness. Debts, and duns and threats, are hourly heard at my humble mansion, where only there should be peace and humble gratitude. My heart is broken; and there is no hope for me, as to my lost son! But I have another son approaching to manhood. Am I to go

grief, as becomes one, who cannot doubt his

distant lands to reclaim and instruct the heathen, while you tolerate in your own city, es tablishments which show how worthless all instruction, all example may become, and which are factories of misery, agony, and worse than death to the innocent and the meri torious? Bir, on my bended knees, I implore your -protection, -save me from renewed wretchedness; save to me my remaining boy; let him be a son to me, a brother to my daugh ter, and when my widowed and broken heart shall heave its last pulse, let there be in it, the sentiment of gratitude for the blessing ELIZABETH-

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A Special Meeting of the Washington County Temperance Association was held in the Lutheran Church, in Hagers-town, or Easter Monday.

A large and respectable audience were gra tified by two very interesting addresses, by R. M. Harrison Esq and the Rev. Mr. Hos-

Report of the Committee of the Washington County Temperance Society.

At the late annual meeting, the prospect f our association were altogether cheering much good had evidently been done, and a interest had been awakened, which promised ncreased exertion and the eventual saccess of our cause. But since that time, the prorapid and decided in this county, as to eave no doubt in the minds of the Committee that with proper effort it may become ge-The beneficial results are so obvious as to disarm opposition. Many, who at first were filled with strong prejudices, have been compelled to acknowledge the worthiness and importance of our undertaking, and its tendency to improve the condition of society. They see their neighbours, from habitual tipplers, becoming men of exemplary sobriet and not a few common drunkards entirely re claimed. The instances of this kind are far more numerous than any of us anticipated .-We can venture to state that at least thirty persons in this county, who drank to great exess, have joined the association, and become perfectly sober men.

Since the Annual Meeting, several Auxiliary Associations have been formed in different parts of the county. A meeting was held in Williamsport early in January, and a Society organized, which has about 170 mem-In Funks Town, the opposition was very decided; and it was for a time doubted whether an auxiliary could be formed—but it of the dangerous risk of such an enterprise.

Both Jour. was judged expedient to make the attempt.-A meeting was held on the 11th of January. and to the surprise of all, the opposition gave way, and 60 came forward and signed the constitution: the number has since been increased to 140. The Secretary states that many of the members had previously been in the habit of drinking to excess; but have since, so far as can be ascertained, complied strictly with the rules of the association,

In Boonsborough an auxiliary was formed on the 31st January, which now consists of

In Smithsburg a Society was formed l'obriary, which has 61 members. One has sice been formed in Leitersburg, with \$1 members: and one across the line, in Waynes-

The Union Church Temperance Associa tion, at Baker's Cross Roads, was organized March 7th, and has 62 members. The Association in Clear Spring has about 80 members. About 40 persons on Beaver Creek have signed the constitution, and are about organizing an Auxiliary Association.

The Lutheran Society in Hagers-Town has 209 members.

All these Associations are founded on the principle of total abstinence. About 350 have signed the constitution of this association .-The whole number of members of the differ-weighing 133 lbs. ent associations is upwards of 1300.

The Committee have ascertained that there has been a considerable reduction of the sales of distilled spirits in Hagerstown. Three of business, a sharp and fine piece of steel flew the principal retailers have discontinued the into the ball of his eye, and there lodged subsale of them, and several others have but a jecting him to the most acute pain: He made small stock remaining, and do not intend to application to several medical men, none o

renew it.

The Committee are satisfied that the consamption of distilled spirits has been lessened considerably among those who have not joined the Association. A great many persons deto promote the temperance reformation, who y of an entire abandoument of the dee of ardent spirits. As they become convinced of this necessity, we trust they will not hesitate foundation of our cause. They think the evil ago. The practice of offering spirits to visit-ers is beginning to be regarded as no essential part of hospitable entertailment, and har been discontinued by many. Many sales have been conducted without whiskey; in some instances by persons not members, much to the satisfaction of those who attended. Several extensive buildings have been erected without

wille Bath county Kentucky, having insulted a Mrs. Anderson, or some of the females of her family, during the absence of her husband on his return home she communicated the circumstances to Mr. Anderson, who immediate ly repaired to Owingsville, and entered the Court, which was then in session at that place Anderson was conversing with a Mr. Har-rington, when Owings advanced to the spot where they were standing, and Anderson retired a few paces, but Owings advanced to-wards Anderson, and saluting him in friendy terms, extended his hand. Anderson at this moment, without returning the salute, draw a knife or dirk, and stabbed Owings in the side. Owings stooped on receiving the blow, but did not appear to be seriously injured, and procured a knife with a view of making an attack on Anderson. But partly by the interference of the by-standers, and partly from weakness from loss of blood, he was induced to desist. He was supported by his friends to the house of Dr. Hood, who mined the wound, and from its appearance, was induced to suppose that the consequence would not be serious. Under these circumstances, the court took the recognizance of Anderson to appear at its next term, to stand his trial for the offence he had committed .-Contrary to the anticipations of Dr. Hood. Mr. Owings died on the following Friday, about which time Anderson left the Iron works, and has not since been heard of."

Dreadful Accident and Loss of Life .- On Friday last, as seven men and two boys were drawn up from the coal pit at the Paulton engine, when they were nearly half up the rope suddenly broke and they were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of 150 feet. Five of them were dashed to pieces, presenting, on their being brought up, a more melancholy spectacle than was perhaps ever witnessed. The other four were dreadfully injured; of two there are no hopes of cure, and very little of The cries and bewailing of the vives and children were heart-rendingng in dreadful suspense, for a period of five hours, before they could attach the new rope, and bring up the mangled bodies, to know who were the widows and orphans of the ill-fated victims of that dangerous employment. The ope was examined only a few days previously, and pronounced fit for twelve months' weat. It was only a day before that a large party of the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood had decided on taking a descent to the bottom. They must shudder when they think

DISTRESSING.

On Sunday evening last, Charlotte Percivil, girl about 12 years of age, residing at Mr Z. Kellogg's, in this village, being left with two small children, while the remaining part of the family had gone to a meeting not far distant, discovered her clothes to be on fire. She mmediately cried for help, and so great was her presence of mind, that she unbolted two doors that led from the room in which she was to the nearest neighbour's yard; but before assistance could be obtained, her garments were literally burnt to ashes. She survived till fralf past six on Monday morning, when the little sufferer was relieved from her excruciatng pains by death .- West Troy Palladium.

FLOATING STONE.

A gentleman arrived in town last evening from Nantucket, brought with him a floating stone, presented him by Captain Arthur, of ship Sarah, arrived at Nantucket from the South Seasy which he intends presenting to the Bast India Museum. The following is an extract from Captain Arthur's private journat. Picked up on the water, froating, a stone. resembling a common building stone, measuring 3 feet 2} inches long, 181 broad, 54 thick, Salem paper.

A Providence paper s ays, a jeweller in this town, some days since, being engaged in his whom, considering the delicate nature of the eye ball, dared venture an operation, when another jeweller, fortunately thinking of the loadstone, placed it to the sufferer's eye, and drew out the steel without injury.

The New York American says: - "Among the extraordinary arrivals of vesterday was the living skeleton and certainty an extraordinary sight he is. From a man of ordinary size and appearance, he is, by some water to join us on what we consider the only safe countable cause, wasted away to an abosolute sketeton; weighing, as he says himself, about may be remedied by a limited use; and maor pounds:—His appetite and health are good,
ny say they do not consume more than a third
or fourth as much as they did a year or two
ago. The practice of offering spirits to visitin this being a singular case for their investi-

MARVLAND, No. L.—PROSCRIPT
It is well for the administration of Gr
Jackson, that proscription is the chief action hitherto brought against it, and that sation is childish in the extreme; even imoved, if they were high-minded men, scorn to complain; may, high-minded would scorn to serve nuder a president election they so warmly opposed, and

The president and his administration responsible to the people for their actions the people have entrusted to him and to the power to select fit and proper agents whom they have full and perfect confide to carry ou the various operations of gove ment.

nent.

And how little would it avail the president was he at some future day to tell the people in answer to their complaints, "true, affairs have not been properly manage continued the same men in office whom there when I was elected; they had been a lected by my predecessors; they had been long in service; they had wives and children, and in service; they had wives and children, and surely you did not expect me to remove these and to have a hue and cry of "Proscription!" raised against met. This would not avail him. The people would reply, and reply indignantly, "we elected you to reform abuses in the government, so far as it was in your power, but you have conniced at those very abuses by keeping the authors of them in office. You are more to blame than they are; they had lost our confidence long ages. are; they had lost our confidence long ago; and yet you continued them in power. had not any right to do so, to the manifest injury of your country; and as we have the you have not removed those unprofitable inworthy servants, we will remove you.

It was the president's bounden duty, therefore, to make removals in all cases where in his opinion, the public good required him so to do, and public opinion will sustain him in the course he has pursued; nay, it is the pub-lic opinion that he has not yet gone far enough in the work of removals and reformation. The removed may rave, a factious opposition may raise a clamour against the president, and attempt to mislead and deceive the peopic, but the people are too enlightened to be misled or deceived—they elected Jackson president, and they will sustain him, and sustain him nobly. And this proscription what is it? What is this proscription which has been sounded by the trumpet of opposition in the senate chamber, in the representatives hall, and through the numerous presses which are ranged in political array against the ad-ministration? What is this terrible proscription which has alarmed even the women and children in our peaceful villages? This proscription, when it comes to be fairly exam ed, will be found not only justifiable, but even absolutely necessary; it will be found to have been called for and expected by the people, and without it, Jackson's election would have been vain, and worse than vain. Without removals from office, there could not have been a reform; and but for an expected reform to abuses, the people would not have felt so much interest as they did, in the election of Jack-

A removal from office then, of an unworthy incumbent, of a political partizan, who ne-glected his duties, to aid the cause of some aspiring and ambitious man, is, is the language of the present day, called 'Proscription!' But for whom were these very offices created?
They were created for the public good; they were not intended to be entailed, or held in fee simple by the incumbents, no were this the case then those officers would be placed on far higher g round than the re sentatives of the people, who have every year or too to come before the public, and have their character and conduct strictly and severely sorufinized. The president himself has to pass through the fiery ordeal once is every four years; and it would be strange it would be passing stranger if these subordi-nate officers were to be placed beyond con-

trol, and made as independent as judges.
But are our public officers not to be permitted to enjoy freedom of soutiment? most certainly; the most perfect freedom of sentiment. Yet, after they accept a public station from government, it is not expected that they are to become political partizans; for the very power they hold, gives them a patronage, gives them an influence; and if this is wislded in behalf of any particular caudidate, or, of any particular party, they ought to be content-like other people, to rise or fall with their fa-vourites. One single public officer may have influence enough to decide an election in a in this being a singular case for their investigation."

In Tennessee, where there are three chilpreh or more, at a birth, the State gives each 200 acres of land. Ten ladies have been thus fruitful in one district, and one presented five children at one accouchment. The public land may not hold out.

A shoemaker in Cincinnati, Ohio, finding himself unable to support a wife and five children put an end to his existence last week. His rife ought to have helped him to support the hunsly. On the same day two other personnels and the course of the same day two other personnels. SINGLE VOTE OF OVE MEMBE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Public officers are freemens

Chieftain ok with hope road; they wons appose the ews. of Jacks May 11, 183 To the Edite rill be contrib of the great ben ice of pressing eptie cases, the rom his own e nation derived A gentl his State. a fe reation, that

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A. A. county

a gentleman simply knead reby restori where the seased and to ret remedy or ects in cases within our a, by resorti peristalic a d very imp individual. the space of to comparat months in c

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ce of the S large num ir necks. gred effect. thin the limi nts, they se ht, with inst wing, ther aph from a e Society," ale of sobrie race. ince a little f er society? and stealif lly are much er and loss ductions of ad time, a er the crows use there eir certaint beggesting ared, white raed from Dies L'and en to those ch silly cre

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so the rest of their

Maryland has too long been used to the sy-test of removals, to be new agitated by the childish cry of Proscription. Maryland is deeply interested in sustaining the present administration, not because offices have been administration, not because effices have been showered upon her citizens by the general government, for hitherto they have had but a scanty share of the "leaves and fishes." It is from higher and purer motives that they have rallied round the standard of the "Milihave railied round the mandard of the "Mili-tary Chiefmin;" to his administration they look with hope and confidence, they look for a firm support of their rights at home and abroad; they will not, by factions combina-tions oppose the acts, or minippresent the views, of Jackson's administration. It is from principle that he has found, and will continue find thousands of friends in-

MARYLAND.

May 11, 1830.

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To the Editor of the Maryland Gazette
Size By inserting the following extract
from the New York Post in your paper, you
will be contributing to the cause of humanity. ill be contributing to the cause or numarity.

If the great benefit resulting from the practice of pressing the stomach and sides (particularly the right side below the ribs) in dyseptic cases, the writer can speak with condence; and this confidence does not spring om his own experience only, but from infor nation derived from others of their experi-ace. A gentleman of the Bastern Shore of his State, a few days since, stated in conof Dyspepsia by the daily use, (for a short ine,) of a very small quantity of Magnesia & Lubarb, and the constant practice of pressing is sides as above mentioned. When I saw im he was quite embonpoint—his colour was

resh, he had recovered his appetite. flesh and trength, and bore every mark indicative of restoration to perfect health.

A. A. county. May 14.

DVSPEPSIA.

The New Haven City Gazette states that secret cure for the Dyspepsia, discovered y a gentleman of this city, (concerning the flicacy of which we made some remarks a port time ago, ) has leaked out, and consists simply kneading the stomach with the hands; hereby restoring the peristaltic motion in ca es where the digestive organs have become iseased and torpid. Whether this is the se-ret remedy or not there can be no doubt that would be attended with very excellent efects in cases of indigestion; and instances within our positive knowledge of persons ho, by resorting to this mode of reac wing peristalic action of the intestines, have de very important assistant. We know of individual, in particular, who was thus, the space of less than three weeks, restorto comparative health, after having lan-ished in a most miserable condition for mamonths in consequence of dyspepsis.

For the Maryland Gazette.
For the first time in our lives we were re ently convinced of the utility of the rumshot-e. In passing by a cornfield, near the resi-ence of the Shakers, in England, N. II. we w large numbers of rum bottles, like so mamurderers, suspended with strings about rir necks. The ingenious device had its sired effect. Not a crow dared approach thin the limits of the domain. Wiser than any who boast of their intellectual endowents, they seemed to turn away from the ght, with instinctive dread, and to caw upon be wing. there's death in the bottle. This speaks volumes in praise of the superior seity of the Fermont Crows.

elighted if they would extend their benevoince a little farther, and add to the object of
eir society, by adopting a rule against pickg and stealing—a vice to which crows genelly are much addicted, to the no small laby and loss of the honest and industrious
llers of the soil. However, on reading the
ductions of the Rastern margoraphist a sc. ghted if they would extend their benevo- partner of his joys whom ductions of the Eastern puragraphist a se-

We are informed that Use years old, and has country when he was four years old, and has risen from a buildle station to his present rank in our navy, by the regular gradation of

POLICE COURT.

Yesterday an Inshelder was fined \$10 50 and costs of court, for selling liquor to minors contrary to law. He stated in his defence that the liquor was sold contrary to his orders by his bar tender, who had since been distharged his service. N. Y. Herald.

Since the introduction of steambasts into England, we are informed that but a single boat (the Norwich) has burst her boiler. This was more than twelve years since. Immediately afterwards, there was

was more than twelve years since. Immediately afterwards, there was a parliamentary enactment on the subject, and no disaster of the kind has since taken place.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The ship Thomas Dickinson; from Liver-pool for New Urleans, was chased for three house on the 2d of April, off Old Cape Fran-cois, by a piratical looking schooner, her deck apparently full of men (chiefly black) which hoisted English colours; on nearing the ship she fired several times, one of her shot striking the vessel between wind and waters with ing the vessel between wind and water, wan-out causing her to leak. Pinding no chance of escape, hove to, when the schooner came up alongside and sent a boat on boards which proved to be His Majesty's schr. Monkey, Lieut. Shortland commander, on a cruize in search of pirates and slaves.

From the Harrodsburg (Ky.) Watchtower.

A centleman informed us a few days since, that a day or two previous, while in pursuit of wild turkeys in Hart county, Ky. in company with a friend, they discovered on the summit of a knowl or elevation, a large hole, that would admit a man's body without much difficulty: Curiosity led them to make pre-parations for descending into it, and after the necessary preparations, and having obtained lights and other company, they did descend, and at the depth of about sixty feet, entered a cavity or room apparently cut out of solid rock (through which they had passed for ma-ny feet), which appeared to be 16 or 18 feet addare.

Our informant was the first person who entered the subterraneous room, and he said he was not a little surprised, that the first object which met his eyes was a human skull with the teeth all in it. Upon further examination it was found that the whole place was filled with human skeletons of men, women and children. Except immediately under the small aperture through which they descended, the place was perfectly dry, and the bones in a state of great preservation. An entire skeleton of a human body was obtained. ed. They concluded to examine how deep the bones laid, and penetrated through them in one place between four and seven feet, but found them just as plenty as on the top, but there seemed to rise an offensive effluvia; as they began to come to where it was a little damp.

There was no outlet to the room, and large snake which they found there, & which appeared entirely ducile, passed around the room several times while they were in it.— It is a subject for the speculation of wise men It is a subject for the speculation of wise men and philosophers, as those who visited it have name of Muddy Creek Farm, and now no conjecture as to the cause of this singular habitation or charnel-house of human remains.

The blessed State of Matrimony.

whatever scoffers may assert about premarker paper, one would at at suppose, that the crows of Vermont had brief themselves into one great "Tempermed themselves into one great "Temperme Society," and determined to set an exmple of sobriety and good merals to the humarker. If such really be the design of a crow family of Vermont, they certainly the serve great credit for their intention, and odoubt the farmers of that State would be elighted if they would extend their benevolighted if they would extend their benevo-Whatever scoffers may assert about pre-Bath Herald.

FROM MEXICO.

Mexican papers to the 31st of March have been received at N. Orleans, extracts and summaries from which are contained in the New Orleans Beer The Atleta of the 24th, sed time, a doubt started in my mind where the crows turned sway from the bottlebeluse there was redeath in it." or because of a suggesting this doubt to a friend, he desired, wheattaingly, that they must have partizans of Guerrero, Montes de Oca and Alvarez had taken possession of Acapulco, from it for the latter reason, "for which Gen. Berdejo had scarzely fime to those of Vermont, would never be the stilly creatures as to be frightened at an offy bottle, but would on the discovery of emptiness, in disguest fly away in quest of "had the author of the paragram in quest of "had the author of the paragram in quest of that of the old so is shach runes."

O, take it away till you fill it again,"

GREAT DIVIDEND. a Mexican paper, asserts that persons who have been confined by order of Bustamente,

and that the chambers was made a great see towards free trade, and natimited commerce. A resolution of the general congress result the prohibition on auton goods a others and the amate has also rejected the bill from the house of deputies depriving foreigners of the privilege to sell by retail. Those two decisions will be very important in re-establishing public confidence, and the credit of the nation; that spirit of enterprise among foreigners, which had almost been stifled, may again be expected to benefit the republic."

RUMOURS:
The reported passage of two expresses through our city last night, from the East, in through our city hat night, from the East, in the direction of Washington, has given rise to various rumours; which if they should turn out to be well founded, will command a strong and general interest.—The substance of them seems to be that the aggociations between the American and British gavernments had been brought to some determination of which the purport had not transpired—that the Bank of England had suspended specie payments—that the King of France was dead, and that Kingdom almost in a state of marchy, & that a misunderstanding had arisen between the Russian and Turkish Governments, with regard to the payment of the indemnities due gard to the payment of the indemnities due from the latter, and that the President of the United States had been appointed a referee for the settlement of the dispute. Balt. Gaz.

Mr. Gazza: You are requested to say, that HENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne-Arundel county, by MANY VOTERS. del county, by

CHITUARY.

Departed this life, in Anne-Arundel county, on Friday last, Mr. Caleb Sears.

new Goods.

CLAUDE & HAMMOND. Have fust received from PHILADELPHIA
A Large Supply of

DRY GOODS AND GLASS WARE Which will be sold low for Cash. The Dry Goods have been selected to suit the present and approaching season. They keep, as usual, a general supply of

CBOCHBIB; IRONMONGERY&STONE WARE May 26

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL draw DEEDS, MORTGAGES. BONDS OF CONVEYANCES, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, WILLS &c. &c. and prepare INOLVENT PA-PERS, on shortnotice. and reasonable terms.

May 20.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS Tide creditors of the late Dr. Beale M. Wor-thington, are hereby notified to attend at the court house, in the city of Annapolis, on the eighth of June next, to receive their propor tion of assets in the hands of the administrator which will then and there be distributed.

GEORGE WELLS, Jr. Adm'r. of Dr. Beale M. Worthington.

50 DOLLARS REWARD. owned by the representatives of Nicholas Wat ins, of Thomas, deceased, a Negro Man, named

PAUL

On Friday, the ninth of April, aged twenty one years, height. five feet ten or eleven inchest when he absconded an over jacket, and a pair when he abscouled an over jacket, and a pair of trowsers of home spun, and an old furred hat. It is likely that he is in the neighbour hood of the Darnell's, of whom he was bought originally, and with them I believe his only relations live. I will give Ten Dollars for the above named Negro if taken in this county. Twenty Dollars if out of the county, and Fifty if taken out of the state, or secured in any jail out of the county, so I get him again.

BRNIAMEN WATKINS, one of the

Adm'rs. of N. Watkins, of Thos. M & 20.

IN CHANCERY.

May 7th 1830. ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by Louis Gassaway Trustee for the sale of the mortgage property of Henry Childs, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause believe to the contrary on or before the 7th day of Jaly next, provided a copy of this order by merted once in each of three successive weeks n some one News paper, before the 7th day fJune next. The report states that a tract or parcel of land called Gowey Banks sold for \$1209.30.. True Copy, Test.

RAMSAY W. TERS, Reg. Cur. Can.
May 13, 1830.

R N away from the subscriber, living on West River, Anne Arundel county, on the 3d day of May last, a Negro Man, who calls himself

"and the author of the paragraph in question, understood the tune they "camed" the sentence of the paragraph in question they flew off, he would live found it to that of the old son which runs.

O, take it away ill four all it again,"

GREAT DIVIDEND.

The Mechanise & Farmers' Bank of Albahas advisers a dividend of fifty per centile capits stock, payable on and after the off May ust.

The New York Mercandle Advertiser of ednestry has the allowing paragraph:

It is reported that information has been manufacted to the British Minister at sahington, that Dapiais Thomas Balton ach, the Freent comes ader of the U.S.

The two following paragraphs are the councils of the Sol, show the relief vincennes; is the legal heir to the title is about 27 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; has one of his eyes out; his clothing not recullected; is in the habit of getting intoxicated. It is supposed that he has a forged past. I will give \$40 for the apprehension at anid Negro if taken out of the State, \$20 if taken in the State, and \$10

THE authoriter having obtained from the Or phans Court of Anto Artindel county, let ters testamentary on the estate of Mary Johnson; late of said county, deceased; All persons having claims against and deceased, are requested to prevent them, legally, authoritested, and those indebted are desired to make intendiate

May 15. 2 LEOVE TOWNSON, Ex'r

PUBLIC SALE

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber swill offer at Public Sale, if not previously disposed of, on Thursday the third day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter at the late residence of Benjamin Carr, near Pig Point, the residue of said Carr's personal estate, consisting of NEGROES Men. Women and Children, the Crop of Tobacco. last year's growth.

TERMS OF SALE. Six months credit for all sums of Twenty Dol

lars and above, the purchaser giving bond, security, with interest from the date; under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to

May 18 THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the sub-scriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday the 4th day of June Best, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter at Mr. Kelly's on West River,

THE PERSONAL ESTATE. of Horato Tysings, late of said county, de-ceased, consisting of Three Horses, Household Furniture. &c. TERMS.—For all same of five dullars, and upwards, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with security; with interest from the date under that sum, Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock

JOSEPH KIRBY, Adm'r May 18 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chan-D cery, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 9th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. all that parcel of Land in Anne Arundel county, being part of a tract called.

WINDSOR,
part of a tract called Cumberland, and part of a tract called Henry and Peter, which was, by deed bearing date the 10th day of October 1827. conveyed by Jasper Peddictord to Jeremiah Bar-thellow, all of said county. This parcel of land contains one hundred and fifty one and an half acres of land more or less, and is now in posession of the said Peddicord or Barthellow.

Also all that parcel of land m said county, being parts of tracts of land called Ridgely's Great Park, and Windsor, which was by deed dated the 22d day of October 1827, conveyed by the said Jasper Peddicord to one Asbury Peddicard of the said county. This parcel of of land more or less, and is now in possession of the said Jasper or Asbury.

TERMS OF SALE.

These lands will be sohl on a credit of six months. The purchasers to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day sale.

The. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee. MS 13th 1850.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chapcery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at Merrill's Taverny on Tuesday the 18th day of June next. at 12 o'clock, M. a part of a tract of Land called

MONTH PRINTER

lying on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, and containing five hundred and eighteen acres, more or less. This parcel of land is bounded on the north by the parts of the same tractown ed by Nicholas Snowden and John C. Herbert Esq'ra. On the east by the land of Thomas Worthlogton, (of Nicholas,) Esq and of the south and weat by the lands lately owned by Amos Warffeld, decessed. Persons desirous of nurchasing are invited to examine the land of purchasing are invited to examine the land before the day of sale.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE credits of six and twelve months, the purchaser

giving bomils with good security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the TH S. ALEXANDER. Trustee.

PUTRICIO SALIM.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chanat Public Sale, at Merrill's tavern in Anne Arundel county, on Fuenday the 8th day of June next, at Profession, A. M. all that parcel of land lying in the vicinity of the said tavern, which was hereinfore davised by one Justica Chesey of Benjamin, deceased, to a certain Richard G. Dorsey, deceased, and Alexander Dorsey.

sey. This land is parcel of a tract called Brown's Purchase, and contains ninety one acres of land more or leas. TERMS OF SALE.

FERMS OF SALE.

Gredits of nine months, eighteen months, and
two years, from the day of sale. The purchasec to give bands with approved security, for
the payment of the said instalments, with interest therein from the day of sale.

The S. ALEKA NDER, Trustoe,
May 18th 1880.

CHEAP

rienced at their hands, and syalls himself this opportunity to inform them that he has provided a large supply of the very best materials, and the best of workmen, to manufacture Boots and Shoes, at the very lowest Baltimore prices, for CABH.

Best Boots, 85 Cash. Ladies. Misses, Boys. Jin. Pumps and Shoes, B. 75 Cash. and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, equally low for the Cash.

April 29.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR

CLOTHE CASSIMINATE AND VINT

Also a handsome assortment of GODDS, suita-ble for Summer wear, all of which he will self low for CASH, or to punctual mea on credit. He has also an assortment of

STOCKS AND COLLARS April 29.

TREES SPRING & SCHOOLS GOODS

GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS In his line, consisting of some of the he Patent Finished Cloth of tarious qualities and colours with an assortment of PANTALOON STUPPS

Of various Qualities, and a variety of VESTINGS.

Suitable to the Season. All of which he will sell low for case, or to punctual men on moderate terms. April 22

ABINGTON FOR SALE.

HIN subscriber residing oal of the state, and finding it inconvenient to attend to his pro-900 acres of land, more or less adjoining the farme of Mesers. Joseph Evans' and John Hammond, 9 miles from Annapolis, and 19 from the city of Baltimore; this land is of a good quality, well adapted to the growth of tobacco. Indian corn, & wheat, the soil can easily be en-

riched by clover and plaster; there are two Dwelling Houses on the land, (suitable for tenants) in tolerable repair, and the mesdade are extensive. It is unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as Mr. Richard Cadle who resides on the place will shew the land to those desiring to purchase. The land can be divided into lots; to suit purchasers. Terms of sale will be one third cash, the balance in two annual payments, on approved endorsed notes, bear-

payments, on approved endorsed notes, Dearing interest from the day of sale.

Apply to Jakes H. Watkins, Esq. Annapolis; or to the Subscriber, residing at Alexandria; D. O.

May 13, 1830 W. K. M. DUNALD. D. O.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court will offer at Public Sale; on Tuesday the Ist-day of June next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Thomas W. Howard, deceased, on Elk Ridge, sear Owing's mill, a part of the Personal Easte of said deceased, consisting of

HORSES, SHEEP. CAPLEE,



For all sums above Fen Dollars, a credit of sig-months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the data— —for all sums below that mount, the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at nine o'clock, and to continue until all the articles are dispos-May 11, 1833. ed of.

requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to present them propery authen Cted. AMEY HOWARD. Ex'x.

FOR SALE OR RENT THREE HOUSES

NEAR the Town Gate one of them is a large commodious BRICK DWELLING. the other two, convenient FRAME House for the accommodation of small families. Possession can be immediately given. Apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. DANIEL-HART, opposite the premises.

J. J. SPEED, Att'y. in fact' 8 2 May 6.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALES.

OR House in Corn hill Street, now occupied by Mr. George Watte, this Property with he affered at Public Site on the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock if not previously disposed of Posterma apply to the Subscriber.

D. Ridgely, Agent, Fur Charles Ridgely.

BDERED. That the sale mest and reported to make sale of the lands and premised to make sale of the lands and premises sentioned in the proceedings of the case wherein Beal Davalt, for the new of M Dennish and Ridgely, is plaintiff, and Arabella Snowles, and others, are defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the fifth day of July next. Provided a coup of this order by published once a week for three successive weeks in one of the newspaners published in the city of Aunapolis, pewspapers published in the city of Annapolis, before the fourth day of June next.

The report states the amount of sales to be four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

True copy Test WATERS

Reg. Cur. Can. May 6

#### NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arunde county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 8th day of June next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordi-nary business of the Levy Court

By order R. I. Cowman, Clk. Commr's A. A. C.

#### NOTICE.

Byan order of the honourable, the Orphans' Chart of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 19th May pext, if fair, if not, the next fair day theseafter, (Sunday excepted,) and continue until all is sold, at the late residence of Mary Johnson, late of said county, deceased, on

Johnson, late of said county, deceased, on Krebb's road, leading from Baltimore to Annapolis, the following property, to wit:

One Negro Man, George, about 35 years old, one Negro Man, Bill, about 21 or 22 years old, one Negro Girl, Fanny, about 16 or 17, and two Women, about 35 years old, two Children and days some Cattle and Hogs, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

THE TERM'S ARE—For all sums of Ten Bollars, and under, the cash to be paid on the delivery of the property, and locall sums over Ten Bollars a credit of six months, the purchaser giving band, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale Sale to commence at 10 helock.

LLOYD JOHNSON, Ex'r.

April 29.

April 20

### FOR SALE.

A House and Lot situated in the South West end of the city of Annapolis, well known as the Bath Property. The above property possesses advantages equal, if not superior, to any in the city of Annapolis, for the establishment of a large and profitable TANNERY; and which for many years was used as such The Vats, Pump. &c. with a comparatively small expense may be restored.
Persons wishing to purchase will apply to
JOHN N. WATKINS.

Aort 8. CASH FOR NEGROES.



100 THE THE 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 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 prompt ly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamsons' dutel, Annapolis. April. 15th CLEGG & WILLIAMS.

PRAYER BOOKS, Just Received

From the New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, and FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. At the following Prices:

Plain, bound in sheep Lettered: Black and Brown, brand in calf 1 75
Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, 2 00
in calf, gilt edges 2 50
Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges 3 50

Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50

## NOTICE.

STATE LIBRARY

Annapolis March 11th; 1830. sundry resolutions passed at the late session of the legislature, to dispuse of, by safe or other wise, under the directions of the joint committee on the Library of extra books now in the State Library at Annapolis, for the purpose of purchasing law, and other books for the same; and having been instructed by the joint committee to give public notice, that proposals will be received for the purchase of all or any part of said extra books, he hereby gives notice, that he will receive proposals for the purchase, or exchange for other books, of all or any part

of the following works, viz-24 copies of Kilty, Harris and Watkins' compilation of the Laws of Maryland, from the year 1800 to 1818 inclusive.

800 copies of Kilty's Reports of the British Statutes, and 43 copies of the History of England by Hume, Smollet as Bissett.—Persons disposed to contract for any part of said works, will state the forms on which they will purchase the same, either for cash or

exchange. D. RIDGELY Librarian, The Baltimore Gexette will publish the

Large and general assortment GOODS

GROCERIES EE

Hardware, China, Cut and Plain. Glass, Queensware,

BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY FLOUR

BACON & PORK HERRINGS and MACKERELL which he is disposed to sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOOK BINDENG

In all its variety executed in the most approv ed manner.

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, made to order. Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, suitable for public offices.

Orders relative to BINDING left at the office of the Gazette will be attended to.

Feb. 11.

### DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

FOR the relief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. This Surgical instrument is now so well known to the Medical profession, and so extensivly used by unfortunate sufferers labouring under the disease of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction of its surgical effects is thought unnecessary .-The subjoined remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Mod

ern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. Hull is ex-clusively entitled to the credit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical bare of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Tusa should be so constructed as simply to support the inuscular fibres around the ring of aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent e-dition of 'Hooper's Medical Dictionary,' under the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusser formerly worn, says. 'This evil was not fully remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trusses, has rendered it certain that all recent ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be reme-died. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concave and not convex; and hence the raised circular margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close the aperture and cure the hernia.?

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: "! have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trusses have been radically cured; and some of these were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectablely, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses the standard trusses ther trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years .-A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice b one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day af ter the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Sur geon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medi cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in gen-

Baltimore, January, 1830. Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with

Scientific and Surgical principles.

The operation and effect of this Trace is directly the reverse of all Trusses berateure in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening." of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Prac

tical Surgeons in Europe and America.'
Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull'a Trace to the ex-

clusion of all others.

Apply at the unice of Dr. KNAPP, 37.

Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Bal-

TO RENT.

ONE of the new BRICK BUILDINGS near the court house. It has because or will con been occupied as a lawyer's office but will con veniently accommodate a small family. Apply

to the subscriber-JOHN BIDOUT.

isbon Lemons, ordeaux Almonds, anglish Walnuts,

English Walnuts, Bolt Shell Filberts, Studeirs Wine in Bottles, Vintage of 1824, Do do in Wood de Itidia Madeira in Bottles, very old, Champaign
Lisboft, Scicily, Cette and Claret Wines,
Choice Cognac Brandy, 12 years old,
Do do siz,
Rye Whiskey 5 years old, highly approved,
Peach Brandy, pure and fine,

Jamaica Spirit 300 Pd. extra flavour'd Richmond Chewing

Tobacco, Champaine Glasses, with a good ass Cut Glass, and other seasonable s nable articles, JOHN WILMOT. For Sale by,

Source is habbed grans,

Orphane Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mrs. Sarah Stewart, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indexted to make pay

JUSEPH N STOCKET Adm'r.

authenticated, and those modeled to make payment.

April 29.

STATE OF MARY LAND, SCT.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphana' Court, April 20, 1830.

Dorsey, E2'r. of Sarah Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered. That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published oncome and the same be published oncome and the same be published oncome and the said excessed, and that the same be published oncome and the same are provided in the same of lamaners as to restor to the space of siz successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapulis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

IS HERBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, letter the said deceased, are hereby warhed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefore, beginning the said deceased, are hereby warhed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefore, loss of the said deceased, are hereby warhed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefore, loss of the said deceased. All persons having chaims against the said deceased, are hereby warhed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefore, loss of the said deceased of the proposed of the said calate. In the same that the vouchers therefore to the said calate. In the said deceased, are hereby warhed to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefore to the said calate. In the said deceased, are hereby warhed to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefore the said deceased. All persons having chaims against the said deceased, are hereby warhed to exhibit the said deceased, are hereby solutions and the same the subscriber of the said calate. In the said deceased, are hereby warhed to

ne-druudel County, Orphans' Court, April 20, 1830. N application, by petition of Thomas Price, Ex'r of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arondel county, deceased, It is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to ex hibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from he Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Wilson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deseased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the voucher hereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of October next, they may otherwise by tate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April 1830.

THOMAS PRICE, E.Y. April 32

TO HIRE OR SELL

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a quire at this Office. April 15.

THE STEAM BOAT,



MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:-Leave Baston every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cam-bridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passengers of the combridge of the combridge of the combridge. gers for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's what on Corsica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimora the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

April 8.

TOHIRE A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, of 17 or 18 years of age. He is of a mild and obedient temper, and accusatomed to wait in the House. En-

BEROSPECTE UNITED STATES;

N. Y. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PRESS

REV. WM. R. WITTINGHAM, A. M. estre Editor of the Family Visitor, and of the Children's Magaz of the General Protestant Relacopal Senday School Union. sentation of this design to the Epis

The second presentation of this design to the Episcopal public, is owing to no want of encouragement, or anticipation of difficulty in its accomplishment.

A considerable delay in the execution of the former proposals, deemed necessary for the maturing of the original design, and for ascertaining exactly the nature of the wants which the publication is intended to supply, left the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Press, free to alter, and, if circumstances should warrant, to enlarge their plan. Communications from several quariers, and from the most respectable sources, produced by this delay, have led to the conviction, upon which the Trustees now propose to act that a plan far more comprehensive than that first presented, is called for by our Church in this country. A mere republication of works of English and American divines was then contemplated. It is now intended, by the introduction of every thing accessary to adapt the works selected to the circumstances of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to the works selected to the circumstances of the Pro-testant Episcopal Church in the United States, to give the publication the character of an original work; and, at the same time, to extend its design so far as to embrace the works of the primitive Christian writers, and it occasion present itself, of foreign divines.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

Church. The names of CRAN | mercan Episcopalian.

Of works such as the above, while they are the most desirable auxiliaries of which a clergyman can possess himself, so inquiring Episcopalian would, we think, willingly be destituter one or more copies are almost indipensable to a Sunday School ov Parochial Library. To facilitate their acquisition, and to render practicable their distribution by benevolent individuals and Societies, the proposed gublication has been undertaken, and is offered on the following liberal terms:—

## **TERMS**

FOUR VOLUMES in Duodecimo, will be publish ter. Each volume will contain 300 pages, nearly printed on a good substantial paper, and well done up in muslin backs, with labels.

Subscriptions will be received for no less term that year, at Foun Dollars FER ARRUM, if paid within the year, and Twenty-Five FER CENT. LESS, if paid at

the lime of subscription.

No departure will be made from these terms. Upon a strict adherence to them, depends most materially he success of this plan.

Agencies will be established in most of the princi-pal cities and towns in the United States, where subpal cities and towns in the United States, where sub-scribers may obtain their copies free of expense. To those who may so direct, the volume will be sent by mail, stitched in paper covers, at their expense.— Postage, to the extreme limits of the Union, will be 20½ cents per volume; in proportion for a less distance. Clergymen who may obtain six subscriptions from their parishioners, and forward the payment in ad-vance, will be allowed the seventh copy gratis.
Others disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the

undertaking, and becoming responsible for the pay-ment of the subscriptions which they may obtain will be allowed a commission of 10 per cent, upon their

The first volume, for the present year, will appear about the 1st of May, and the second in the month of June: the third and fourth, as nearly as practicable, an the 1st of July and the 1st of October. It is proposed the 1st of July and the 1st of October. It is proposed that the first two volumes abali consist of the following matter; or as nearly so, as may be compatible with the typographical arrangement of the work.

Communications to be addressed (Fort Parp.) to "John V. Van Ingen, Agent New-York Protestant F, piscopal Press, No. 46, Lumber-Street, New-York."

VOLUME II.
Volume II. Christianity.

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Subscriptions to the wleve, received at this

Office.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the FAMILY VISITER: 4 to the CHIL.

DREN'S MAGAZINE; also received at this Office.

NOTICE.

Orphans Court of Anne Arundel County, teltus of administration on the personal estate of Emplane Brown Ben, late of said County, deseased, all persons having claims against said deceased, are desired to present them, legally authenticated; and all persons indebted, are required to make immediate payment to WILLIAM BROWN, (of Ben.) Adm'n. April 10th. April 10th,

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Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D.
Wm. P. Dawees, M. D.
Thos. C. James, M. D.
Wm. E. Horner, M. U.
John G. Otto, M. D.
Thos T. Hewson, M. D.
Franklin Bache, M. D.
Paraklin Bache, M. D.
Paraklin Bache, M. D.

phen's Church.

Wm. H. De Laney, D. D. Provet of the Caversity of Pennsylvania.

B. B. Smith. Editor of the Philadelphia Least Rev. James Me

G. T. Bedell, Rector of the Philadelph der, and Rector of Grace Back. G. T. Bedell, Rector of the Andrew's James Abererombie, D. D. Assistant of Christ Church, and St. Peter's, Georgia Wellez, Jackson Komper, Assistant Minister Church, and St. Peter's. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of

Thomas It-Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Par Presbyterian Church.

Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Pres terian Church. John Hughes, Paster of St. Joseph's Codes Michael Hurley, Paster of St. Augustine Cate

lic Church

W. T. Brantly. Paster of the First Bus-Church, and Editor of the Columbias Str. Jno. L. Dagg, Paster of the Fath Buson Higgins, Pastor of the Methods

"Solomon Higgins, Paster of the Methods the copal Union Ch.

"Manning Porce, Paster of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.
In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different profession who are subscribers to the work, might be added as expressive of the estimation in which it is held With one voice, the public press from one estable continent to the other, has spoken of the Jourse Acalth in terms of unequivocal commendation.

Tr.RMS:
The Journal of Health, will appear in number 16 pages each, octayo, on the second and in Wednesday of every month. Price per annua, it in advance. Subscriptions and communication(paid) will be received by Judar Dolom, Agent, 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the faculty in remitting the amount of a single salest tion will be obviated by any four of them sending five dollars to the sgent. Those to whom this a not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of work by remitting a dollar to the same person.

The Journal of Health including index, will feel the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octar. Agents.—J Dobam, 108 Chesunt St. Philadel W. & J. Necl, Baltimore; Wm. Burges, 97 Pastreet, N. York; Carter & Header, Boston; as most of the towns in the United States.

(P A Specimen of the Work may

COVER OF SIVERIVED OF Anne Arandet County, Orghans' Court and 14, 150

On a polication, by petition, of Franci
Shekell, late of Anne Arandel County, decre
ed, It is on the English to give the artist as
quired by law. For creditors to exhibit the
claims against the taid decreased, and that the
same be published once in each week, for its
space of six successive weeks, in one of the
news-papers printed in Annapalis.

THUM AS T. SMMONS,
Register of Wills, A. A. G. 10

Notice is hereby Give That the Subscriber of Ande-Arundelcomby hath obtained from the thephate' Court of An e Arundel county in Marylind, Lettern administration with the will annexed on personal estate of Francis Shekri —lais of an e Arundel county, deceased Alberton in g.claims against the said deceased are by warned to exhibit the same, with the same can the read to exhibit the same, with the same to the same of the sa by warned to exhibit the same, with the ers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or fourteenth day of detaber next, they be a cruise by law he excluded from all bank the said estate. Given under my hard this day of April 1850.

FRANCIS SHEKEL, Adm'r, W. A April 15th

TRACHER WANTER BY the Tantessof the Free School, of Arundel county, who can come well fied to teach the atle and Greek Leep and all

fied to teach thought and Greek also well versed in the immatication warious branches of the toglish Lansituation is one very desimble, as neighbourhood where the population rable. The application will be a price of the Free School, say Ames Arundel county.

April 156.

The National Intelligencer will above once a good for three weeks, the account to the Maryland Gaset.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

VOL. LXXXV.

JONAS GREEN.

Church-Street, Annapolis PRICE-THREE DOLL PRS PER ANNUM

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAGIC MIRROR. "Come, if thy magio glass have power
To call up formawe sight to see;
Show me my love in that rosy lower,
Where last she pledged her truth to me.
"The wizard show'd his lady bright,
Where lone and pale in her hower she lay,
True hearted maid," said the happy knight,
"She's thinking of one who is far away,"

But lo! a page with looks of joy,
Brings tidings to the lady sears.
"Tis said the knight, "the same bright boy
Who used to guide me to my dear."

Who used to guide me to my dear.

The lady now, from her favourite tree,
Hath, smiling, plack'd a rosy flower;
"Such,," he exclaimed, "was the gift that she
Each morning sent me from that bower."

She gives her page that blooming rose,
With looks that say, "like lightning fly!"
"Thus!" shought the knight, "she soothes her s
By face for still her truelove nigh."

But the page returns, and -oh! what a sight
For true lover, even to see.

But the part returns, and -oh! what a signt For true lover's eyes to see. Leads to that bower another hight, 'As gay, and, alas! as loved as he! "Such" quoth the youth, '4s stoman's love!" Then darling forth with furious bound, Dash'd at the mirror his iron glove, And strew'd it all in fragments round.

MORAL.

MORAL.

Buch ill would never have come to pass,
Hat he n'er sought that fatal view;
The wizard still would have kept his glass,
And the knight still thought his lady true --020-0-030-

### ADDRESS

BY MAJOR R. L. BAKER, U. S. ARMY, BEFORE The Laurenceville Temperance Society, at the United States Arsenal near Pittsburgh.

Without pretending, myself, to possess any ror, it is not without great diffidence in my own powers, and fitness for such a duty, that I now rise to address you. Under circumstances, which, perhaps, ought to warn me that silence on my part, would be the more popular course, I am, notwithstanding, encouraged to undertake a task, that I am fully sensible, should have been committed to abler, and more influential hands. The importance of the subject upon which it is my intention briefly to address you, is, however, a powerful inducement to the undertaking, and a hope of its favourable result upon those who shall hear me, will uphold me in the execution of

In the very infancy of our Society, and before we can reasonably expect many very de-cided and marked improvements to result from its principles, there are, nevertheless, flattering symptoms of a favourable issue to our exertions. We have sown our seed, and shall its culture be neglected? We have taken the field in the spirit of thrifty husbandmen, and shall we not direct our labours to a fruitful harvest? There is a high and laudable am it on in the breast of every mue, who pursues, and attacks, and vanquishes the enemies of his country, and of his liberties; but that ambition pecomes a holy desire, a godlike as-piration, when the armour of virtue is buckled on, and we go forth, armed in morality, arminst the foe of our peace, and of our souls; determined to drive him from our territories, to his own strong works, and there in the very citatel of his ill acquired power, to effect his utter destruction.

utter destruction!

MMONS,

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Such is the ambition of the temperate man, and one bright view of the future consequence which will result from an adherence to his p inciples, is worth all the feverish and fronz. d dreams, and all the baseless visions that intemperance ever gave birth to! It is the duty, my fellow citizens, of us all to rise in our strength, in defence of the dearest, and the strength, in defence of the dearest, and the purest principles of morality; to strive with all our might to subdue our own frail and false propensities, and as we gain one fortress within the lines of the enemy's field of operation, to reinforce our position with allies, converted to the justice and the holiness of our cause. Let our exertions be marked with the spirit of philanthropy, and let us be seen by our enemy, leading from his reeky and bloody altar of sacrifice, the compuered and defuded victims of his vile power. In a war so just, and so deneficent in its objects, let every benefactor of mankind enlist, and let them swear, not to return the sword to its scabbard so long as even the shadow of the enemy darkens and desolates the land! He west be subdued, and

As even the shadow of the enemy darkens and desolates the land! He must be sublued, and to another generation shall go down, only the record of his baseness, to tell of his once direful existence!

To the friends of virtue, and good order, we then say, const forward, and join the standard under which tens of thousands of our countrymen are already arrayed, and with King Henry, exclaim,

"Thus bulling in

"The wild see of my conscience, I tild steer "Towards like ready, whereupon we are "Now present here together."

ide county, whereupon we are
no here together."
of a cowardly fear of the taunts
the intemperate, hold back your
abscribing to your own honoru,
allances declare that every prindemands the exercise of your
andreace: It is the voice of reason
joe—the spice of public opinion

demands your aid in the good work; and this is a voice that must, and will be respected.

Already the intemperate man is striving to throw the shield of secrety over his ruinous habits, fearing the scrutiny and the remarks of his sober and more prosperous neighbours. Open indulgence is avoided, and the lovers of the poison, are driven by public opinion and the tattered remnants of self-respect, to their dark, and cheerless, and hopeless homes, there to lay off the rational man, and assume the character of the poor, deluded, disgraced, and miserable drankard! And, as if ashamed of even their own presence, they strive, and successfully too, to destroy the little reason and prile that, smid the ruins of a once noble edifice, seeks to hide its own shame! Have we not all seen, in our own limited society, we not all seen, in our own limited society, these poor, and pitiable objects, preserved among us, apparently, as beacons to warn their fellow men against the dangerous shoals and rocks on which their fortunes have been wrecked? For what other purpose can we presume that a Providence, as just as merci-ful, would thus profract the existence of beings, whose lives are one continued nuisance to society, and a foul blot upon human character? It is not my intention to point out indivi-

dual instances, either of depravity or of reform. We have the happiness to believe that every boar lessens the frightful number of the un-fortunate victims of a vicious habit, whilst the ranks of the temperate are proportionally in in the land, and the lights of reason, and of sense, while they precede its march, through the dark and dreary paths of Intemperance, cast their cheering rays before the feet of the deluded, to guide them from the dangerous mazes, into which, the heretofore almost irresistable power of this vile habit, that entangled them. With the aid of such lights, we will not despair of complete success; because, when properly presented, we believe there are but few, whose delusion will not vanish before their benign Beams! Man, at uncommon share of prudence, but, on the constitution day, is too enlightened to believe in the trary, acknowledging my own liability to er- evasive excuses of the drunkard, and when evasive excuses of the drunkard, and when the stubborn, and incorrigible debauchee, affirms the necessity for a continuance-in his beastly practices, we discover in him the evidence of an union of vices; for, to the despi-cable one of intemperance, is allied, the meaner, but not less criminal one of lying! and I have, myself, had frequent proofs among the most sottish soldiers I have ever known, that long confinement on breal and water, is a specific restorative of strength, of mind and health. It is vain therefore, for any one to attempt the imposition of their favourite doctrine upon the experienced: THEY have no charity for those who have no respect for themselves! But perhaps it may be thought, it is hardly worth the exertion it will cost, to direct our efforts to the totally abandoned. While the principles of our society are taking firm root among the sound, and the young, the thrifty and the fruitful, these old, decayed, sapry and worthless trunks, will yield to the storm that has long raged around them, and the consuming fire will sweep them from the ground that they now cumber. Yet, in charity to the frailties of our nature, we will not quite abandon, even the apparently hope-less. Our example shall be constantly before their inflamed eyes, and the enormity of their their inflance eyes, and the enormity of their transgressions, we will never cease to sound in their ears. We will, for their safety, point out the dangers that lie in every path they travel, and for their souls' good, invite them to avoid and shun them. We will take them by the hand, and as faithful guides, restore the bewildered wanderers to the paths of virginia and an extended the paths of virginia and an extended to the paths of virginia and vir tue and rectitude, and, pointing to the haven to which such pathe lead, we will urge them to persevere, and advance, and not look back upon the burning Sodom of their destruction! ruin, we will wish them God-speed, and pray for their final and complete success!

To the temperate, let us rather look for our friends. On them our hopes reat, and from them our ranks must be mainly augmented and supported. Still we are not secure: vice has so many false and flattering allurements t at the most steadfast in principle, are even in danger of her deceptions. The virtuous in danger of her deceptions. The virtuous are her marked victims, and she approaches them so cautiously, and insiduously, and with so many smiles and promises, that ere we are made sensible of her treachery, & her arts, she has thrown around our senses, & our affections too, her beguiling snares, from which we can escape only by an Herculean exercise of de-termined moral strength! It becomes, then, ous first duty, to guard our own propensities against the danger that never ceases to threatous first duty, to guard our own propensities against the danger that never ceases to threaten; to resist the very dawning of an unsholy desire for the "accursed thing;" to guard well and vigilantly the frontiers, over which, if the enemy be once permitted to pass, the conflicts that ensue, must be numerous and destructive, and finally, so to walk in life, that the opponents of our association and of its principles and its objects, shall be compelled to scknowledge its merits, and ultimately to become its advocates.

Societies for the promotion of temperance are rapidly increasing in every section of our country, and the most respectable, the most enlighteneds the virturous and the pluss, are every day adding the influence of their names, to their constitutions, and the benefit of their example to their principles; and I think we may confidency anticipate the day, when the present numerous political denominations even

will be resolved into the great rational one of Temperances and when the absence of this principal cardinal virtue; will operate, as it ought to do, as an effectual disqualification for every office of trust and of honour; for who will commit the concerns of the state to hands in which he would not trust his private interests? Or, who will give employment to the drunkard, when the temperate man stands ready to serve you? It is a fact, which many who now hear me will confirm, that no mechanic, however skilful and industrious, if intemperate in his habits, can long preserve the confidence of his employer. Can the armourer, with a distracted brain and a shaking hand, adjust the delicate limbs of a lock? Can the smith, forge a smooth face to his work, or the carforge a smooth face to his work, or the car-penter square and closely joint whatever he indertakes? The occupation of the mechanic requires as clear and ss cool a head as the profession of the law; and it is not possible for the greatest genius, and the best talents, to arrive at perfection, in any branch of the arts or sciences, without the aid of mental facul-Hes, unconfused and unobscured by artificial stimulants. My own experience, which mos of you are aware has not been very .limited has taught me, that the services of temperate men in the employ of the public, are, generally speaking, worth at least twenty-five percent, more, than those of habitual drinkers of equal skill in their trades; and I would recommend to my friends to take these facts into consideration, in the selection of their mechanics and labourers.

From the London Magazine. FASHION.

It has been amusing, latterly, to observe how customary it has become to rail at the style of dress made use of by our modern bolles. Their stays, sleeves, bonnets, bustles, &c. have been subjects of animadversion and satire from all quarters; yet we cannot perceive that the dear creatures are a witless bewitching than were their mothers, who, in their youth, armed themselves for conquest in tight sleeves, looped up gowns, dimity petticoats, and pigmy bonnets; or their great grandmothers with their hoops, stomachers, pudding bags, powder, patches,

paint and pomatum. It is not unlikely that some antiquary of the 24th century, meeting by accident with one of the paragraphs of the present day, may gravely state, that our females wore coal buckets upon their heads, and young balloons tied to their arms, and though their sleeves have now taken the appearance of wings, (we presume in some measure to realize the wish expressed in the popular song of "I'd be a butterfly," yet it does not spoil the conclusion, that the ladies of our times are as flighty and high flown as the whole of their fascinating sex have been since the days of Eve, who, to her immortal honour was the first who introduced the art of the toilette into the world; and though it is not upon record that she had couleur de rose, parfume de rose, huile de rose, papilottes, twezers, or any of the thousand things necessary to make one of her daughters of this day 'fit to be seen,' yet we dare say, that possessing those feelings of human nature which from her have been transmitted thro' every pulse of her posterity, she felt as great a throb of pride, and showed as much taste in the arrangement of her little garment of fig ves, as any one of her sex of the present day does, when she has spent two or three hours in setting off her beauty's blaze for an appearance in the ball room.

Nor can we perceive that the laugh should ght, be al on the side o their own dress, in comparison with every thing that is simple or beautiful in nature. is so preposterous and el gant. Nothing to whatever is fashionable, creating an artificial taste, and making what is deformed appear pleasing, could possibly prevent men from perceiving how very ridiculous is the form of the present habiliments.

The human figure is now no longer a subect for the contemplation of the sculptor .-A man is now formed upon the beau ideal pos sessed by a tailor, boot-maker, and hatter with a little assistance from the taste of some such milksop as Brummel. Now, instead of stepping from his portals, proud of exhi biting a combination of thews and sinew that would engble him to overcome the Numidian lion, which is what a young Roman would most have plumed himself upon, a man struts forth a two legged animal, with a bird's tail, his feet squeezed futo a pair of the most torturous and untasteful of all coverings yelept Wellington's boots' which obscure, with a dumsy wrapper of blackened calfakin, the most symmetrical and beautiful part of the human body. midian lion, which is what a young Roman ful part of the human body, namely, the angle; his neck is swathed and bandaged round with muslin or silk in such a mame that, were one of his hardy forefathers (who feared no damage to their throats but from the start of the forman) to see him he would imagine that some ghastly wound or loath-some disease were concealed beneath the unnatural covering.

Rising proudly from tenesth the neck-cloth are the two sides of the shirt collars.

supporting the face, as it were, to prevent

skull. Is it for the great comfort with which it may be worn? Comfort! why an iron sauce-pan might be worn with nearly as much ease. Witness the deep blood red furrow which marks the brow of your beau, who has just taken the beaver from his smoking head. Perhaps, then, its beauty thus induces the wearer to carry it? Surely no one can look at such a clamsily shaped thing, and call it beautiful! How much more elegant is even the fur cap of the Russian hunter, which has protected his head in a thousand tempests? What, then, can induce a man to inflict upon himself the penance of transporting such an incumbrance about with him? It is the fashion! 'Are ye answered!'

The primitive object of dress was merely to cover the human body from the severity of the weather; but, as the arts of civilization increased, the appeal was made to conduce to adornment, as well as warmth and protection. Still, however, though the texture was improved, and ornaments of gold, silver, and jewels appended, the costume re-tained its graceful simplicity. What can be more beautiful or show the human figure to more advantage, than the plain, short frock of the ancients? or what give more dignity to the person, than the folds of the Roman Compare the tunic of velvet frock of the feudal ages with the mathematical cut thing called a coat in our times

No sooner had the days of chivalry gone by than the cavaliers, who before could please their 'ladies' loves,' but by feats of arms, turned their attention to the adornment of their persons. Then came, in succession, the fashions of the long doublet, the short beard, the balf beard, and the peaked beard; the high beaver, the low beaver, and the square beaver; and innumerable other fashions more or less ridiculous.

To form an idea of the deformities of the modern modes of dress, nothing more is necessary than to contemplate the portrait of a person dressed in a fashion which has long passed away. Suppose it a lady of the last century; what a ludicrous figure does she cut, with her towering head dress of a foot high, her taper waste and stomacher, resembling an inverted cone, and the lower part blown out to a circumference of seven or eight yards! Or a beau of the same period, with his peaked toed shoes and enormous buckles, his short breeches with no body, his long sack of a coat with no collar, high cuffs, and large low pocket holes, his bagwig, triangular hat and face covered with black patches. Can any one contemplate such a caricature of a human being without laughing.

But, to come a little more home, if a lady and gentleman, dressed as was the fashion ten or fifteen years ago, were to enter an assembly now, they would be objects of ridicule to the whole company, while one habited as an ancient Roman or feudal baron, would be viewed with admiration. Thus, we see the difference between what is realy tasteful and elegant and that which only appears so because we are accustomed to it.

From the Journal of Health's SPRING REGIMEN.

To the invalid who has been confined to the house during the winter, and perchance restricted at the same to a few articles of diet, the approach of spring is hailed with ani mated pleasure, as the signal for greater free dom of movements, pure air and more vari ed food. Naturally enough does he exclaim, that the bright sun and verdure of a sporting day are not to be merely seen from the windows of his chamber, but are to be enjoy of the feathered tenants of the grove. If the vegetable kingdom new luxuriates under the hand of the gardener, the invalid may of right also claim an extension of the list of edibles, from his physician. All this is proedibles, from his physiciam. All this is aro-per and just, but to prolong the enjoyment, wisdom must preside over the ministration of the gifts, of which man in his impatience claims the entire possession. When exer-cise is sought for this time in the open air, whether on foot or horseback or in the car-riage; the wan consumptive, or the bent rheu-matic invalid, ought to select those they in which the mild south western breeze is blow-ing, and keep within the covert of their which the mild south western breeze is blowing; and keep within the covert of their
home if the east and north are confederated
to carry with them their gloom and chiliness.
They must not misled by their old habits in
the times of their vigor and prime, sourt tosoon the morning air, nor above all, be
caught in that of evening. To the dyspentie, on the other hand, the sunny walk will
be oppressives while that state of the air

which is just drough to communicate a light sensation of coolness, will be most appropriate for his exeuration. In all these cases the clothing should be warm, but little if at all different from that of winter. If it be so thick is to cause perspiration, the inconvenience is but slight and temporary, and not for a moment to be compared to the sufferings that would follow its being of too light and filmsey a texture. Better by far to suffer from a little too much warmth that to be chilled. The tevenings at home are to be constantly preferred by the class of persons whom we are now addressing; and if in pleasant company, and cheerful and instructive converse, so much the better. No study or reading, even of a favourite kind, that shall strain the eyes with much gazing or fatigue strain the eyes with much gazing or fatigue the mind with much tho't is admissible. There is at this season a tendency to febrile excitation, towards night, eminently unfavorable to much mental exertion or corporeal exercise.

If the morning sleep of such persons be really sound and refreshing, it will hardly be necessary to urge them to rise at a very early hour, without regard to their feelings of weakness or languor; but rather than be awake or toss about in unquiet slumbers and imperfect dosing, they ought to get up and having finished their toilet, amuse themselves with a favourite author, or engage in some composition of their own, which shall inferest without fatiguing. Should their tastes not lead them to this literary indulgence, and their bodily strenguranter use of the dumb bells or some slight gymuse of the dumb bells of the dumb bells of the dumb bells of the dumb bells of the dumb gymuse of the gymuse of the dumb gymuse of the gy we forget, miserable bachelors as we are, that our advice is intended as well for heads of families, fathers and mothers and gentle maidens, as for the student and the mero man of business. To all such of whom we humbly crave pardon for this omission, the early hours of the morning will be sufficiently taken up in domestic duffes, receiving the kindly greetings of their children or their brothers and sisters, and listening to the eager expression of hopes, fears, and schemes for the day—and giving gentle admonition to each according to their several dispositions capacities and advancement in age and studies.

The breakfast of invalids should be such. as while it gratifies the appetite, ministers to their strength. At this season, the full dairy, in the abundance of its stores, yields to. them fresh sweet milk, or, if this be too heavy of digestion, of whey or buttermilk. From one or other of these, in addition to raised bread made the preceding day, or on occameal, which shall give them far more pleasurable sensations and greater ability to endure the fatigue of their morning exercises than the artificial stimuli of tea or coffee, or that vilest of all compounds, which in this country we miscall chocolate. The manufactures of the common cakes of chocolate have no other advantage than that of enabling the holders of the articles to dispose of a certain quantity of bad flour and rane d butter, flavoured with a moderate portion of the pure cocod. The mixture is too strong for the digestive powers of most human beings What effect it would have on the stomach of an ostrich yet remains to be tried.

The dinner will in some cases be a repetition of the breakfast, with such a variation as self experience or medical opinion shall dictate. The lighter vegetables, such as spinach and asparagus, are to the invalid, tormented with slow fever or any permanent irritation, often of great service: and admissible when the common greens, as sprouts or cabbage, would be injurous. In the absence of leverish heat and thirst, of a sensation of fullness and oppression of the head or chest, of side, the lighter meats may be taken with the above vegetables; or these disagreeing, with rice and stale bread .- If there be any tendency to disease of the skin fish and salt meats are to be carefully shuned. Of this the invalid or complainer may be well assured, that the lighter or simpler his means at this season, the more alert he will feel, and the greater will be his exemptions from these numerous unpleasant feelings, bordering on decided pain, which so wear down the system as to produce that weakness which he erroneously comes at last to consider as the disease itself, where as it is, in fact, but the effect of those causes which is brought into action by high and full feeding. The heaviness and drowsiness through the day, of which many persons of ten complain at the opening of spring, are best obviated by the course indicated above. Wo be to those who think to rouse themselves by malt, vinous, or distilled liquors—it is stirring up a mouldering flame, which had additional fuel been withheld from it, would soon have been extinguished. We repeat it, there is no beverage so truly inspiring, or which imparts so permanent an inlast to consider as the disease itself; where ing or which imparts so permanent an invigoration, as pure water. This is the spark-ling fount of Helicols, infinitely more profar preferable of bring at the shrine of America, and though it be with the chaicest rines of the shrine of the shrine of the shrines of the

the Philadelphia Morning Journal. racts from the Life of Paul Jones: Edin-

[The following is Jones's account of his at tempt upon the town of Whitehaven, in Eng land, with the ship Ranger, under the American flag. This took place in 1778.]
The 23d introduced fair weather, though

the three kingdoms were, as far as the eysolved once more to attempt Whiteliaven; but the wind became very light, so that the ship would not in proper time approach so near as I had intended. At midnight I left the ship with two boats and thirty-one volunteers; when we reached the outer pier the day be-gan to dawn; I would not, however, abandon my enterprise, but despatched one boat under the direction of Mr. Hill, and Lieut. Wallingsford, with the necessary combustibles to pearance set fire to the shipping on the north side of thority. the harbour, while I went with the other party to attempt the south side. I was successful in scaling the walls and spiking up all the cannon on the first fort; finding the sentinels shut up in the guard-house, they were secured without being hurt. Having fixed sentiels, I now took with me one man only, (Mr. Green) and spiked up all the cannon on the southern fort, distant from the other a quarter of a mile.

On my return from this business, I natu rally expected to see the fire of the ships on the north side, as well as to find my own party with every thing in readiness to set fire the shipping on the south; instead of this, I found the boat under the direction of Mr. Hill and Mr. Wallingsford returned, and the party in some confusion, their light having burnt out at the instant when it became ne-

By the strangest fatality, my own party were in the same situation, the candles being all burnt out. The day too came on apace, yet I would by no means retreat while any hopes of success remained. Having again placed sentinels, a light was obtained at a house disjoined from the town, and fire was kindled in the steerage of a large ship, which was surrounded by at least an hundred and tifty others, chiefly from two to four hundred tons burthen, and lying side by side, aground,

unsurrounded by water.

There were, besides, from seventy to hundred large ships in the north arm of the harbour, aground, clear of the water, and divided from the rest only by a stone pier of a ship's height. I should have kindled fires in other places if the time had permitted; as it did not, our care was to prevent the one kindied from being easily extinguished .. After some search, a barrel of tar was found, and poured into the flames, which now ascended from all the hatchways. The inhabitants began to appear in thousands, and individuals ran hastily towards us. I stood between them and the ship on fire, with a pistol in my hand, and ordered them to retire, which they did with precipitation. The flames had already caught the rigging, and began to ascend the main-mast; the sun was a full hour's march above the horizon, and as sleep no longer culed the world, it was time to retire. embarked without opposition, having released a number of Prisoners, as our boats could not carry them. After all my pe ple had embarktood upon the pier for a considerable space, yet no person advanced: I saw all the

amazed inhabitants. · When he had rowed to a considerable dis tance from the shore, the English began to run in vast numbers to their forts; their disap po atment may easily be imagined when they found, I suppose, at least thirty heavy can non (the leaven is its of their vengeance) rendered uscless. At long t, however, they begar to fire, having, as I apprehead, either brought rown ships gross, or used one or two crots a whice lay on the beach at the foot of the walls, dista untel, and which had not They fired with no direction, and the shot falle g short of the boats, instead of doing us any damage, afforded some diversion, which my people could not help showing, by discharging their pistols, &c. in return

emmences around the town covered with the

of the silute.

'Had it been possible to have landed a few hours sooner, success would have been comhundred could possibly have escaped, and all the world would not have been able to save the fown; what was done, however, was sufficient to show that not all their boasted navy can protect their own coasts, and that the

\*Jones did not surmount the disappointment

occasioned by this misunderstanding on the part of his officers. In a memorial to Congress, he says. My first object was to secure an exchange of prisoners in Europe, and my second to put an end, by one good fire in England of shipping, to all the burnings in America. I succeeded in the first, even by means far more glorious than my most flatter ing ideas had expected when I left France. In the second I endeavoured to deserve suc cess; but a wise officer of mine observed, that it was a rash thing, and that nothing could be got by burning poor people's property. must, bowever, do him the justice to mention his acknowledgment that he had no turn for enterprises and I must also do equal justice former officers in the Providence and the Alfred, by declaring, that had they been with me in the Ranger, two hundred and fifty, or three hundred sail of large ships at Whitehaven would have been laid in ashes. In answer to certain queries on this subject, proposed by the board of Admiralty in 1781, he says, I made a descent at Whitehaven with thirty men only, surprised and took two strong forts with thirty pieces of cannon, and set are to the shipping where they lay, 300 or upwards, in the dry pier. That both the shipping and the town containing from 40 to 50,000 inhabitants, was not burned, was owthere they have wardeness of some third to the hack wardeness of some third to the terms of ing to the backwardness of some persons unmy command.

in America may be soon brought home to their own doors. One of my people was missing, and must, I fear, lave fallen into the enemy's hands after our departure. I was pleased that in this business are neither killed nor wounded. I brought off three prisoners as a committee of the committee of th

The story of taking the Earl of Selkirk's late is well known. The following is the letplate is well known. ter which Jones addressed to the Countess immediately after the affair.

Ranger, Brest, 8th May, 1778. MADAM: It cannot be too much lamented, that, in the profession of arms, the officer of fine feelings and real sensibility, should be under the necessity of winking at any action of persons under his command which his heart cannot approve; but the reflection is doubly severe, when he finds himself obliged, in appearance, to countenance such acts by his au

This hard case was mine, when on the 23.1 of April last, I landed on St. Mary's Isle .-Knowing Lord Selkirk's interest with the King, and esteeming, as I do, his private character, I wished to make him the happy instrument of alleviating the horrors of hopeless captivity, when the brave are overpowered and

made prisoners of war.

'It was, perhaps, fortunate for you, Ma-dam, that he was from home; for it was my intention to have taken him on board the Ranger, and to have detained him, until through his means, a general and fair exchange of prisoners, as well in Europe as in America, had been effected. When I was informed by some men whom I met at landing, that his Lordship was absent, I walked back to my boat, determined to leave the island. By the way, however, some officers who were with me, could not forbear expressing their discontent, observing that in America, no delicacy was shown by the English, who took away all sorts of moveable property; setting fire had only to towns and to the houses of the rich without distinction, but not even sparing the wretched hamlets and milch-cows of the poor and helpless, at the approach of an inclement winter. That party had been with me the same morning at Whitehaven: some complai sance, therefore, was their due. I had but moment to think how I might gratify them, and at the same time do your ladyship the least injury. I charged the officers to permi no one of the seamen to enter the house, or to hurt any thing about it; to treat you, Madam. with the utmost respect; to accept of the plate which was offered, and to come away without making a search, or demanding any thin;

'I am induced to believe that I was punc tually obeyed, since I am informed that the plate which they brought away is far short o the quantity expressed in the inventory which accompanied it. I have gratified my men; and, when the plate is sold. I shall become the purchaser, and will gratify my own feel ings by restoring it to you by such convey

ance as you shall please to direct.

Had the Earl been on board the Range the following evening, he would have seen the awful point and dreadful carnage of a sea engagement; both affording ample subject for the pencil as well as melancholy reflection for contemplative mind. Humanity starts back from such scenes of horror, and cannot sufficiently execrate the vile promoters of this detestable war-

'For they.' twas they, unsheathed the ruthless blade 'And Heaven shall ask the havoe it has made.

'The British ship of war Drake, mounting twenty guns, with more than her full comple ment of officers and mee, was our opponent The ships met, and the advantage was disputed with great fortitude on each side for at hour and four minutes, when the gallant com mander of the Drake fell, and victory declar-ed in favour of the Ranger. The amiable lieutenant lay mortally wounded, besides near forty of the inferior officers and crew killed and wounded,—a melancholy demonstration of the uncertainty of human prospects and of the aid reverse of fortune which an hour can produce. I baried them in a spacious grave, with the honours due to the memory of the

'Though I have drawn my sword in the present generous struggle for the rights of men yet I am not in arms as an American, nor am in pursuit of riches. My fortune is liberal enough; having no wife nor family, and having lived long enough to know that riches cannot ensure happiness. I profess myself a citizen of the world, totally unfettered by the little mean distinctions of climate or of country, which diminish the benevolence of the heart, and set bounds to philanthrophy. Before this war began I had at the early time of life withdrawn from the sca-service in favour of 'calm complation and poetic ease.' I have sacrificed not only my favourite scheme of life, but the softer affections of the heart and my prospects of domestic happiness, and I am ready to sacrifice my life also with cheerfulness, if that forfeiture could restore peace

and good-will among mankind.

As the feelings of your gentle bosom cannot but be congenial with mine, let me entreat you, Madam, to use your persuasive art with your husband's to endeavour to stop this cruel and destructive war, in which Britain can never succeed. Heaven can never countenance never succeed, Heaven can never countenance
the barbarous and unmanly practice of the
Britons in America, which savages would
blush at, and which it not discontinued, will
soon be retalisted on Britain by a justly-enraged people. Should you fail in this, (for 1
am persuaded that you will attempt it, and
who can resist the power of such an advocater) your endeavours to effect a general excated) your endeavours to effect a general ex-change of prisoners will be an act of humanity which will afford you golden feelings on a

esteem and friendship, and would do any thing, consistent with my daty, to merit it.

The henour of a line from your hand in answer to this will lay me under a singular obligation; and if I can under you any acceptible service in France or eisewhere. I hope you see into my character so far as to command me without the least grain of reserve.

I wish to know exactly the behavior of he to Miss Eliza H. Allen, the daughter of Mr. people. Is I am determined to punish them John Allen, a highly respectable citizen of if they have exceeded their liberty. I have Sumner county. Miss Allen was born in the the honour to be, with much esteem and with profound respect, Madam, &c. &c. JOHN PAUL JONES.

To the Countess or SELRIRE.

It afterwards cost Jones much more trouble than he could have calculated upon to redeem the promise here given to the Countess of Selkirk. Once in the harpy claws of commissaries and prize agents, it required all his energy, activity, and disinterestedness, to wrest the plate from them, even by paying, he says, 'more than the value.' It was valued and re-valued, and occasioned more trouble and expense than it was intrinsically worth, had not Jones conceived his honor pledged for its sale restoration.

[Though Jones got possession of the plate in 1780, it was five years before he was able to restore it, which was acknowledged by the Earl in the most complimentary terms. biographer savs the plate was returned exacty as it has been taken away; even the tea leaves, it is said, remained in the pot.'

THE WIFE OF GOV. HOUSTON.

The Nashville Banner of the 7th inst. conains the annexed articles, introduced with bese remarks:-

"We regret the necessity of giving publiity to the following documents. hat, on the whole, no benefit will accrue to any party from the measure. But the number and high respectability of those who have pro noted, aided, and sanctioned it, the promineat standing of the individual principally referred to, and the anxious expectations of the public, who are already aware that some movements have been lately made on the subpect, leave us no alternative but to comply with the request of those who have transmit ted us the article for publication. the lady spoken of is personly known, we believe, her reputation remains fair, and unsul lied even by suspicion.

At a meeting of sundry respectable citizens of Summer county, State of Tennessee, assembled at the Court house in the town of Gallatin, on the 26th day of April 1830. George Crocket of said town was called to the Chair, and Thomas Anderson was ap-

pointed Secretary.

The design of said meeting having been explained by appropriate remarks from Col. Jo-seph C. Guild, on motion of Mr. William

Howard Douglass, it was Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to draw up a report expressive of the opinions entertained of the private virtues of Mrs. Eliza H. Houston, & whether her amiable character has received

an injury among those acquainted with her in consequence of the late unfortunate occurrence between her and her husband, Gen. Samuel Houston, late Governor of the State of Ten-General William Hall. William L. Alex-

ander, Esq. General Eastin Morris, Col Joseph C. Guild, Elijah Boddie, Esq. Col. Daniel Montgomery, Thomas Anderson, Esq. Capt. Alfred H. Douglass, Isaac Baker, Esq. Mr. Robert M. Boyers, Major Charles Wat-kins and Josiah W. Baldridge, Esq. And that said Committee meet at the Court

house in Gallatin on Wednesday next and re-

The meeting was then adjourned until Wed nesday next. at ten o'clock.

GEO. CROCKET, Chairman.

ANDERSON, Secretary.
GALLATIN, We has tay April 28. The citizens met according to adjournment, all the members of the committee were present (except Col. Mantgomery,) and presented the following report:
The committee deem it unnecessary at this

time to animalvert on the character and con- worth our while to speak of its results in anduct of Governor Houston, except so far as ticipation; but we will nevertheless venture

ter of his unfortunate wife.

It appears that very shortly after the mar-riage, Gov. Houston became jealous of his wife and mentioned the subject to one or two persons, apparently in confidence; yet the committee are not informed that he made any specific charges, only that he believed that tions which a wife ought to have towards her husband. The committee cannot doubt but that he rendered his wife unhappy by his unfounded jeal susies and his repeated suspicions of her coldness and want of attachment, and that she was constrained, by a sense of duty to herself and her family to separate from her infatuated husband and return to her parents, which she did, early in the month of April last; since which time she has remained in a

state of dejection and despondency. The committee will close this report by observing, that they are informed that Governor Houston has lately made a tour through the middle States and has returned to Nashville on his way to Arkansas where they understand he has located himself in the Cherokee nation; and it has been suggested that public sympathy has been much excited in his favour, and that a belief has obtained in many places abroad that he was married to an unworthy woman, and that she has been the cause of all his misfortunes and his downfall as a man and May 20, 1830. a politician; whereas, nothing is farther from

any court and injured woman there is not the armitic blance of doubt.

The committee appointed to express the ular sentiments of this meeting in relation- to the tharacter of Mrs. Ediza H. Houston, and the causes which led to a separation from her huston to the hand, beg leave to present, that on the 22d day of January, 1929, Gan S must Houston, the tien Governor of Tennessee, was married town of Gallatin and has been raised in the county of Sumner, and is personally known to the whole of the committee, a majority of whom have known her from her infancy. Up to the time of her marriage with Gov. Hous-ton, no lady sustained (and the committee think justly sustained) a fairer and more unsullied reputation for all those virtues which embellish and adorn the female character.

The committee have had placed in their hands, a letter from Gov. Houston to Mr. Allen, written shortly after the separation, copy which they subjoin without comment.

Mr. Allex—The most unpleasant and un

happy circumstance has just taken place in the family, and one that was entirely unne cessary at this time. Whatever had been my feelings or opinions in relation to Eliza at one time, I have been satisfied, and it is now un fit that any thing should be adverted to. Eli za will do me the justice to say that she lieves I was really unhappy. That I was sa tisfied and believed her virtuous, I had assured her on last night and this morning:-This should have prevented the facts ever coming to your knowledge and that of Mrs. Allen. I would not for millions that it had ever been known to you. But one human being knew any thing of it from me, and that was by Eli za's consent and wish. I would have pe rished first; and if mortal man had dared to charge my wife or say aught against her virtue, I would have slafn him. That I have and do love Eliza, none can doubthave ever treated her with affection, she will admit-that she is the only earthly object dear to me, God will bear witness.

The only way this matter can now be over come will be for us all meet as though it had never occured, and this will keep the world, as it should ever be, ignorant that such

thoughts ever were.

Eliza stands acquitted by me-I have re ceived her as a virtuous and chaste wife, and as such I pray God I may ever regard her, and trust I ever shall.

She was cold to me; and I thought did not love me; she owns that such was one cause of my unhappiness. You can judge how unhappy I was to think that I was united to a wo man who did not love me-That time is now past, and my future happiness can only exist in the assurance, that Eliza and myself can be happy, and that Mrs. Allen and you will forget the past, forgive all, and find your lost peace-and you may rest assured that nothing n my part shall be wanting to restore it Let me know what is to be done.

Your most ob't. 9th April, 1829. SAM, HOUSTON. The report was unanimously accepted, and

Resolved. That the editors of the Gallatin ournal, Nashville Republican, National Baner, and all other editors who feel any interost for the character of an injured female. be requested to give the foregoing report and proceedings an insertion in their respective papers. And the meeting adjourne ...

GEO. CROCKET, Chairman. The Angenson, Secretary.

RAIL ROAD.

We stated in yesterday's American that the Rail-road would be opened for travelling between this city and Ellicotts' Mills on Moulay next, the 24th instant, and we have now the pleasure of publishing an official annunciation of the fact. This information, we are assured, will be received with sentiments of unmingled satisfaction by our fellow citizens, and also by the friends of internal improvement in every part of the Union. When a practical experiment on so extended a scale is so doon to be hourly exhibited, it is scarcely they may be inseparably connected with the to assert that it will prove perfectly satisfactory body in the Kengebec, that they assuited investigation and development of the charactory to every one who visits the Road, and esablish conclusively the fact of the superioriy of this mode of intercourse and trade over very other.

Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Rail-road between Baltimbre and Ellicotts'
Mills will be opened for the transportation of
passengers, on MONDAY, the 24th instant.
A brigade, or train of coaches will leave
the Company's Depot on Pratt-street, and re-

turn, making three trips each day-starting at the following hours precisely, viz:-Leave Haltimore at 7 A. N and Ellicotts' at 9 A.

The price for the trip of twenty-six miles will be seventy-five cents for each person. Tickets to had at the Depot. Should the de-mand be found to exceed the present means mand be found to exceed the present means of accommodation, passengers will be under the necessity of going and returning in the same coach, until a sufficient additional number of carriages can be furnished. As soon as this can be effected, of which due notice will be given, provision will be made for travelling a shorter distance than the whole trip.

P. E. THOMAS, President,

Baltimore and Ohio Kail Road Company.

May on 1820.

CHLORIDE OF LIME

death bed.

I hope this crue) contest will soon be closed; but should it continue, I wage he war with the fact; and without charging him with made in the fact; and without charging him with made it continue, I wage he war with the fair. I acknowledge their force, and bend before it with submission. Let not, therefore, the amiable Countess of Selkirk regard me as an enemy; I am ambitious of her sector unimpeachable; and that she is an innesistance.

It is said destroys the smell of paint so effectually, that a room recently painted may be occupied without inconvenience, if it be so occupied without inconvenience, if it be so occupied without inconvenience, if it be said before with a room recently painted may be occupied without inconvenience, if it be said before with a point so effectually, that a room recently painted may be occupied without inconvenience, if it be said before with a room recently painted may be occupied without inconvenience, if it be said before with a room recently painted may be occupied without inconvenience, if it is an o

Williams, was, some few wreks a dangerously ill. As the prospect covery became smaller, he appears some great and unaccountable ment At length he took occasion to reveal to a the cause of his troubles, designing of could not leave the world in peace we making certain disclosures of crime, in he and two others had been concerned. stated, as we understand; that a years ago, he was enticed by two of his tives, living in Litchfield viz. Levi Wi and Isase Arno, to become an accon with them in the business of stealing. with them in the business of stealing, store-breaking and robbing, if not also, as the se-quel would seem to show, of murdering. That being young, he was instructed by them in the salest means of carrying on the work of crime—that he was first directed to steal se-tials. Inarticularly exposed, which he did, such as clothing left out during the night, be hives, &c. That from these beginnings he advanced with them to the breaking open of stores, &c. In the particulars of his disclosures, he mentioned several storestwo in Bowdoinham, one in Richmond and one in this town — which this criminal trio had broken over it to be the common than th broken open in the night time and sobbed.

That his statements were true, appears not only from the circumstances unde made the disclosures; but from the owners of those, on applying vious to his death, were able, under his direction, to find where their goods were secreted and obtain many of them again. But the most horrible disclosure of all is-

But the most normal unders are probably acquainted with the name of R Patten, Esq. a wealthy and respectable old gentleman, residing in Litenfield. Supposing that he had a considerable sum of money in his possession, these monsters had formed the design of entering his house in the night, murdering the old gentleman and family if necessarv, and, after securing the money, setting fire to the house! The instruments of desti were prepared—long knives or daggers at-tached to handles several feet in length, clabs, &c. and the night was fixed upon for the ex-cution of this horrid purpose. But a special providence seems to have been interposed to prevent this accursed work. On the day, or but a day or two previous to the night assemed, the younger Williams was taken sick, and the business was postponed to await his recovery. But he grew worse, and at leagth his life was despaired of. In this situation conscience awoke its awful power in his breast. He could no longer conceal what was the

cause of his mental agony.

Feeling that he was about to enter another world, he was constrained to confess his guilt to both God and man; and accordingly be made the disclosures before mentioned. He died about a fortnight since. Previous to his decease, we understand, he gave his deposition, under oath, before a magistrate, of all the facts, and probably more than we have been able to collect. His-disclosures are fully credited. Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of Levi Williams and Isaac Arno, but they effected a seasonable escape and it is not now known where they are. It is greatly to be hoped, that all good citizens will endeayour to aid the civil authorities in bringing them to trial. Williams is said to be a spare man short of 30 years of age; Arno about \$2. Previous to the disclosures of the deceased Williams, we do not learn that any suspicions of crime were attached to them, farmers.

As might be expected, rumor with her thou sand tongues has framed many reports a orimes, acknowledged by the deceased to have been committed—such as that they murdere a pedler in this town a year ago and such his but such reports have not come to us sufficiently authenticated to warrant us in believing them. What we have stated, we believe, i uncontradicted .- The public should be on its guard. We have fallen on evil times .- Accounts of crimes of the deepest dye are every week coming to hand from different parts of the Union. Our laws should be enforced-promptly and rightly enforced. Chron.

One thousand two hundred strangers, One thousand two hundred strangers, all seeking 'the west,' arrived in our village during the three days ending yesterday morning, and have most of them taken passage up the lake for various ports. A large proportion of this number consists of English emigrants who are seeking a home in our new states and territories.

Buffolo Journel

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

We recently published the Verdict of a Coroner's Jury, charging murder upon a Multiward in the neighbourhood of the Ceuri House of this gounty. She is said to have seized a butcher's knife, and to have stabbed a negro girl of about 14 years of age, to the heart. The accused is in gool and awaits the process of the law.

Rich Eng.

THE NAUGHTY PLACE.

A Scotch pastor recognised one of his male parishioners sitting by the side of his road, a little fuddled. "fill you just he me up with my bundle, gude mon?" said she as he stopped. 'Kie, fic., Janet,' cried the pastor, 'to see the like o' you in side a plich do you know where all trunks de sure,' said Janet, they just go what a proper guide drink is to be got.'

Philadelphia pers a few t throughout prices in the with pleasu rich it wo The citizens treated from

ious Raspb Invoured Pe surpassed. "Large c for sale yest ents per qui

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BARLY ME In Prince the little for ministration named thei legislature. tion to crea of the think nally opposited at a los fare should tion. In the farth by his n the stan duce peace dictive and toted an nowary d the int

mined, right ridiculous, the angry ( sajority by the president has been sayion that he was askion that he law of

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Thursday, May 27, 1880.

opolis Strawberries in Philadelphia. Annopolis Strawberries in Philadelphia.—
The following notice of strawberries carried from this city to Philadelphia via the Chesapeake and Dalaware Canal, is extracted from the United States Gazzette, of Friday last. The same individual who carried the sighty allons alluded to in this paragraph, left here again on Monday morning with sixty gallons more for the same market. If the Philadelphia editors would insert in their papers a few lines mantioning the fruits, which throughout the summer senson bear good prices in their market, we would copy them with pleasure, as it would be informing the fruiteres of this neighbourhood of the kinds fruiterers of this neighbourhood of the kinds which it would be profitable to send there.
The citizens of Philadelphia could be often treated from this quarter with a dish of delifavoured Peaches, and Canteleupes not to be

Large quantities of Strawberries, of a most generous size, were brought to this city for sale yesterday. We understand they were raised in Maryland. The price was fifty cents per quart."

The report which prevailed in Baltimore list week, of several expresses having passed through that city for Washington, bearing inulligence of the death of the King of France, ac, has proved to be a hum.

For the Maryland Gazette. To the Jackson Party in Anne-Arundel.
Sensible as you still must be of the difficules we encountered in conferring the electotes we encountered in conterring the electrical sole of this district upon our distinguished president, you cannot be unmodeful of the necessity of preserving entire that which has cost us so much toll and effort to schieve.

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He

w that although our country was increasing n greatness and wealth, yet luxury was makng rapid encroachment upon republican simcity, that there was an evident tendency the part of the many to submit to the few But a redeeming spirit still existed in the and—the slumbering energies of the people were awakened—and rising in the majesty of heir power, placed the man of their choice at he head of the government.

Are we not then bound by every principle I honour to persevere in the course we comnenced, and to support and strengthen the illastrious individual we have placed at the head of the government? Is he not assailed by the points belonging to the late coalition his acts misjudged—his motives perverted—his integrity and honour impeached? You cannot deny but this is the case. Where then is the redeeming spirit of the people if they can permit the honour and patreotism of their chief magistrate to be thus assailed, and calmly look at the approaching election, and withat an effort to the contrary, permit these traducers of their president to regain their pow-er, from which they so lately hurled them? To be indifferent and inactive now, is to relinquish all the advantages you have lately obtained in the general and state governments. and augure a spirit of pusillanimity unworthy the Jackson party.

The effect of a change of administration is already perceptible; the work of reform has ommenced at the fountain head, and will extend its influence throughout your state government. We must sustain and support the veteran of Tennessee, in order to accomplish the great object we had in view, and in our conduct let us be actuated alone by the spirit of honour and patriotism.

Free from the spirit of personal opposition our opponents, let us undertake the apmaching contest with the determination to our duty, and to sustain, by every honour ble means in our power, those candidates for

For the Maryland Garette.

In Prince-George's and Dorchester counties, the little factions hostile to the present adumed their candidates for seats in the next egislature. At a time like the present when large. ere is no great political question in agitation to create division among the people, many of the thinking part of those who were origi-nally opposed to General Jackson's election, feel at a loss to know why unrelenting war-fare should be waged against his administratan. In this state no manifesto has been sent forth by his opponents to justify themselves in the stand which they have taken, or to induce peaceable men to join them. Their vin titive and puny attempts to distract the conunwary to their aid, are to be made withbe unwary to their aid, are to be made without theme or reason. What man of reflection,
what man who consults the quiet of society,
and the interests of the state would consent
to unite with such mon—Men who have deternined, right or wrong, to make themselves
ridiculous, and so far as they can, keep alive
the angry feelings of party. The tremendous
anjority by which Gen. Jackson was elected
to the presidence meaned become all doubt

the presidency and who way, finding theresalves rejected on this account by the real
republican party which saytain the national
administration, which saytain the national
administration, which the throw the state into
confusion, ander the calculation, that by
chance; they may catch the reins of her government? This is the secrat motive which in
fluences them? What a glorism and power
ful incentive does it furnish to plain farmers
and mechanics, and all others who live by
their own honest industry, to neglect their
business, and join those noisy, violent demagogues in the fruitless efforts which they
are about making to array this state againest the administration of the general government. A similar aftempt was not long
since made by the aristocratic portion of the
Adams men of Rhode Island—a state; which,
at the presidential election; gave all her electoral votes to Mr. Adams—and what was the
issue? The sevent and the state into
missed them: Insucance haven and the
multiinde of the general fore, be supposed to be made by them in a senson.

A curious discussion is now being carried
on in the South Carolina papers. Governor
Miller of that state, has recently paid a visit
much; and on his return, he is gravely
the papers that he is no longer governor of the State—because the constitution
provides for the death of the governor, his resignation, or absence from the state three
and incentive does it furnish to plain farmers
and mechanics, and all others who live by
their of that state, has recently paid a visit
much; and on his return, he is gravely
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on in the South Carolina papers. Governor
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A curious discussion is now being carried
on in the South Carolina
pon.

A curious disc at the presidential election, gave all her elec-toral votes to Mr. Adams—and what was the issue? The scraps and fragments of the Adams faction which were brought together, were only collected to endure the mortifica-tion of defeat. The success of the friends of the national administration was complete; the intelligence of that state provailed, and the turbulent and dissatisfied were told through the ballot-box, that the republicans of Rhode Island sould support a president who they knew to be the choice of the people—that they would abide by the maxim, that "the will of the people should be the law of the land."
This result, it is admitted, could not have been effected had not many of the republicans who had been beguiled into the Adams ranks at the presidential election, honourably left them, and embraced the popular side. Let the true republicans of Maryland who were deluded into the support of the same aristocratic cause, maturely reflect before they again commit themselves to vote for men inimical to the administration of Jackson. Let them inquire how they themselves, or the state can be profited by such a pledge and such a vote. It is now clearly ascertained that Jackson will, should life last, be re-elected to the presidency. Is their opposition to continue till the close of his second term? They might as well pledge themselves that it shall, as to pledge themselves that they will vote for none but his enemies in October next. One promise is about as absurd as the other. It is better to ground arms than to fight in a bail cause. AN OLD REPUBLICAN. bad cause.

JACKSON MEETING.

At a meeting held in Centreville on Saturday 8th May 1830, by the friends of General Andrew Jackson, for the purpose of consulting upon the propriety of measures to be adopted, for their success at the ensuing fall lections-Solomon Scott, Esq. was called to the Chair and ROBERT LARIMORE appoint ed Secratary.

On motion a committee of seven was appoint ed to prepare and submit Resolutions to the consideration of the meeting.

The following report was submitted and unanimously adapted .-

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the voters of Queen-Ann's county, who are friendly to the administration of Gen. Jackon, to assemble in their respective districts on the last Saturday in May, at three o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing three delegates for each District to meet in Centreville on the first Saturday in June at 10 o'clock, A. M. and nominate suitable candidates for the Legislature, for the Levy Court, and for

the Sheriffaity.
Resolved, That the members of this meet ng pledge themselves to support the elecion of the candidates thus to be nominat-

Resolved. That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Eastern Shore Whig, and

Centreville Times.
SOLOMON SCOTT, Chairman. ROBERT LARIMORE, Sec'ry.

CONNECTICUT COMING OVER.

A Postscript to the New-York Journal of Commerce, contains intelligence of the elec-tion of Gideon Tomlinson, Esq. the present Governor of Connecticut, to the Senate of the the legislature, of our party, that may offer United States in the place of Calvin Willy, themselves to the consideration of the people; whose term expires on the 4th of March

thus acting, and relying upon the integrity of next.

Mr. Tomlinson is understood to be favourable about the present administraably disposed towards the present administration, and was nominated to his present office by a Jackson Convention.

The coalition party, through the National Journal a few days since, expressed an anxie-ty for the re-election of Mr. Willy. In this they have been disappointed. The vote for Mr. Tomlinson is said to have been very

DARK DAY IN NEW ENGLAND.
MAY 19, 1760,—It began about 10 A. M.
At 1 P. M. it was so great that people could not see to read large print out of doors, or pursue their ordinary affairs without artificial light. The birds sang their evening songs & disappeared—the fowls retired to roost, and the cocks crew. Many persons thought the day of judgment had arrived. The darkness through the night following, though it was at the time of full moon, was far greater than had ever been witness d by the oldest per-

sons living. It was a darkness that could be felt. Many who were abroad when night came on, though not half a mile from home, were not able to find there way, and were obliged to remain out till morning

BATS. the angry feelings of party. The tremendous tanjority by which Gen. Jackson was elected to the presidency, proved beyond all doubt that he was the choice of the people. The saxim that "the will of the people shall be the law of the land," is a good one, and ought to govern every man who is really a republicant and it is difficult to name a better rule whereby the republicanism of a man can be tested. But are the leaders of the present opposition in this state republicants or are distorted in the state republicants or are they are man who is stated to present opposition in this state republicants or are that rank. Indicated the promotion of that rank Indicated the promotion of the pr

The lower part of Virginia was visited with a hail-storm on Thursday last. The hail Jay upon the ground to the depth of six inches, two hours after the storm.



We learn from the National Intelligences that on Monday the President transmitted to the Senate a Message nominating John RANnours of Virginia, to be Minister to Russia, and HEMAN ALLEN of Verment (lote Minister to Chili) to be Charge d'Affaires to Brazil-These nominations have not been acted upon

From the fact of a bill having been on Mon-day reported by the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, for appropriating 22,500 dollars for outfits to a Minister to Russia, and Charges d'Affaires to Brazil, Chili, and Peru, we infer that nominations are also to be made, before the close of the session, to the two latter stations.

We have received Nassau papers of the 8th and 12th inst. The U.S. schr. Grampus, Lt. Mayo, was in port on the 6th, when she was visited by the British Admr. Fleming and his lady, on which occasion the visiters were returned with a like number of guns from H. M.

MR. GREEN:-You are requested to say that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be mp ported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne-Arun del county, by MANY VOTERS.

JUST RECEIVED.

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

Companion for the Book of Common Pfsyer, containing 108 pages; Candidate for Confirmation, 36 pages; Price 12 cents Candidate for Confirmation, 36 pages, Little Jane, 43 pages, Manual of Family Prayers, 56 pages, Dairyman's Daughter, 36 pages, Churchman's Profession, 32 pages, Treatise on the Nature, &c. 32 pages, Design of the Lord's Supper, 20 pages, Familiar Instructions, 16 pages, Morning and Evening Devision, 8 pages, Churchman's Argumeuts for Infant Bap-tism, 8 pages, 6 cents 6 cente 6 cents 5 cents 5 cents 3 cents 2 cente

tism, 8 pages, Or one hundred pages for 124 cents.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale. at James Williamson's tavern, in Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day

THE REAL ESTATE

Of which the said James Anderson died, seized, to wit. The said dwelling plantation, lying in the Fork of Patusent' in Anne Arandel county, part of a tract called Duvait's Hange, contain ing about seven bundred acres; the

ing about seven handred acres; the improvements, on which are a good DWELLING HOUSE, two Topacco houses, a Saw Mill, and many out houses, and two apple orchards; it abounds the good timber land, has extensive mealows, and is excellent Tobacco land.

ALSO: Another plantation, part of a fract called Providence," about four miles distant from the former, containing about sixty acres; on which there is a small DWELLING and Tobacco louse.

ALSO. An undivided third part of a trace djoining the latter containing about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES.

ALSO: A tract lying in Anne Arundel of "Duvall's Ringe," containing about TWO acres, the improvements on which are a DWELLING HOUSE. To

HULLE TO ENGINEER WHEN Are, a ofedit of twelve months, the purchases or purchasers giving bond with sufficient securities to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within twelvesmonths from the day of sale, and the property to be conveyed on the payment of the while purchase money,

And not before. NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr. Trustee May 27.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
THAT the subscriber of St. Mary's county,
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of
St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of ad St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Cartwright, late of the county, aforeward, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at each force the 4th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all bensit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1830.

CORNELIUS BARBER, Adm'r.

A COUNTY STATE OF THE COUNTY

DRYGOODS AND GLASS WARE.
Which will be said fow for Case. The Bry
Goods have been selected to suit the present
and approaching season, and embrace as
extensive assortment of

Figured Oriental Muslins (FOR LADIES DEMOSES,)

Calico Prints. ALL OF THE LATEST FASHIONS. They keep, as usual, a general supply of CHOOMEN HES. IRONMONGERY & STONE WARE They have also received a suply of the CHLORIDE OF LIME. May 20.

THE UNDERSIGNED.

WILL draw DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS OF CONVEYANCES, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, WILLS &c. &c. and prepare INSOLVENT PA PERS, on short notice and reasonable terms. GIDEON WHITE.

May 20. 7 NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE creditors of the late Dr. Beale M. Wor. thing on, are hereby notified to aftend at the eighth of Jone next, to receive their proportion of assets in the hands of the administrator, which will then and there be distributed. GEORGE WELLS, Jr. Adm'r.

of Dr. Beale M. Worthington.

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by Louis Gassaway Trustee for the sale of the mortgage property of Henry Childs, deceased . be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be thewn to the contrary on or before the 7th day of July next, provided a copy of this order be in some one News paper, before the 7th day of June next. The report states that a trace or parcel of land called Gowry Banks sold for S1203.30., True Copy. Test. RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can. May 13. 1800.

50 DOLLARS REWARD. R 'N away from the Farm, known by the name of Muddy Creek Farm, and now owned by the representatives of Nicholas Wat kins, of Thomas, deceased, a Negro Man, named

PAUL, On Friday, the ninth of April

aged twenty one years, height, five feet ten or eleven inches; im spare, and colour dark; said negro had on when he abaconded an over jacket, and a pair of trowsers of home spun, and an old furred hat. It is likely that he is in the neighbour hood of the Darnell's, of whom he was bought originally, and with them I believe his only re lations live. I will give Ten Dollars for the above named Negro if taken in this county I wenty Dollars if out of the county, and Fift If taken out of the state, or secured in any jai

BRNJ MIN WATKINS, one of the Adm'rs. of N. Watkins, of Thos Rr gn.

40 DOLLARS REWARD.

R IN away from the subscriber, living on West River, Anne Arundel county, on the 3d day of May tast, a Negro Man, who calls himself

ALLEN SEMMES is about 27 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; has one of his eyes out; his clothing not recollected; is in the that he has a forged pass. I will give \$40 for the apprehension of said Negro if taken out of the State, \$20 if taken in the State, and \$10 if taken in the county, and secured in some

jait so that I get him again,
RICHARD CRANDALL.
May 13. 3

NOTICE.

Tile Commissioners of Bennary Schools for Anne Arundel consess, will mee: at the Court House in this city, on Thursday, the 20th inst. to declife on applications for an alteration of the boundaries of some of the School

districts, JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y. Mapali May 13.

PUBLIC SALE

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court By virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court
of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber
lwill offer at Public Sale, if not previously disposed of, on Thursday the third day of June
next, if fair, if not the first the day of June
next, if fair, if not the first the day of June
next, if fair, if not the first the day of June
next, if fair, if not the first the day of June
next, if fair, if not the first the day of June
next, if fair, if not the first the day
of June
Nomen and Childron, the Stop of Tobacce,
last year's growth.

15, THOMAS ALLBIN, Admir.

STORES TO STORE OF THE

rienced at their hands, and avails himself of this opportunity to inform them that has careerials, and the best of workmen, to manufacture Boots and Shora, at the very best materials, and the best of workmen, to manufacture Boots and Shora, at the very lowest Hells more prices, for CASH.

Best Boots, 85 Cash. Ladies, Misses, Boyse do. Pumps and Shores, 81 75 Cash, and Children's Boots and Shores of all hindes equally low for the Cash.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR AS just received a very superior assortment

CLOTHE CASSIMINADS AND VEST INGS .

Alad a handsome assortment of GOODS, suita-ble for Summer wear, all of which he will selflow for CASH, or to punctual men on credit. He has also an assertment of

STOCKS AND CULLARS

PRESH SPRING & SUMMER GOODS GEORGE M'NEIR. MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS Patent Finished Cloth of tarious qualities and colours, with an assortment of PARTRALOOM STUPPS Of various Qualities, and avariety of

VESTINGS. Suitable to the Season. All of which he will sell low for ease, or to punctual men on moderate terms. April 29

ABINGTON FOR SALE.

THE subscriber residing out of the state, and finding it inconvenient to attend to his property at the head of South ower, offers for sale 900 acres of land, more or less adjoining the farms of Messrs. Liseph Evans' and John Hammond, 9 miles from Annapoles, and 19 from the city of Baltimore; this land is of a good quality, well adapted to the growth of tobacco. Indian corn, & wheat, the soil can easily be en-

riched by clover and plaster; there are two Dwelling Houses on the land, (sultable for tenants) in tolerable repair, and the meadows are extensive. It is unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as Mr. Richard Cadle who resides on the place will show the land to those desiring to purchase. The land can be divided into lots, to suit purchasers. Terms of sale will be one third cash, the balance in two annual payments, on approved endorsed notes, bearing interest-from the day of sale.

Apply to James H. WATKINS, Baq. Annapo-D. C. W. K. M.DONALD. May 13, 183

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans Gourt of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribes will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of June next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Thomas W. Howard, deceased, on Elk Ridge, fear Owing's mil, a part of the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of

NEGROES HORSES,

(大)

CATILE. SHEEP.

110gs, Farming Utensils; &c.

THE TS OF SALE!
For all sume the Ten Dollar-, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the date

—for all some below that amount, the cash to
be paid. Sale to commence at nine o'clock,
and to continue until all the articles are dispos-

AMEY HOWARD, Ex'z. May 11, 1830, tersons industed to the above estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are destred to present trees properauthenticated

AMEY HOWARD. Ex'x. FOR SALE OR RENT.

THREE HOUSES

NEAR the Town Gates one of them is a large commodicus BRICK DWELLING, the other two, convenient FRAME Houses for the accommodation of small families. Pussession can be immediately given Apply to the sub-scriber, or to Mr. DANIEL HART, opposite the premises. J. J. SPEED, Att'y, in fact

for Thomas Anderson.

It is the series of the series

tofs Con a Mrs. he Court to have stabled es to the waits the Eng.

of his body of the just help said she, cried the a plights of the said she will be said the s

WINDSOR,

part of a tract called Comberland, and part of a tract called Henry and Peter, which was, by dead bearing date the 10th day of October 1827, conveyed by Jasper Peddicord to Jeremiah Barthellow, all of said county. This parcel of land contains one hundred and fifty one and an half acres of land more or less, and is now in possition a the said Peddicord or Barthellow.

Also all that purcel of land in said county, being parts of tracts of land called Ridgely's

Great Park, and Windsor, which was by deed dated the 22d day of October 1827, conveyed by the said Jasper Peddicord to one Asham Peddicased of the said county. This parcel of land contains one hundred and twenty six acres of land more or less, and is now in possession o the said Jasper or Asbury. TERMS OF SALE.

These lands will be sold on a credit of si months. The purchasers to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the pur-chase money, with interest from the day of

The. S. ALEX NDER, Trustee. May 13th 1830.

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chan ery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at Merrill's Tavern, on Tuesday the 18th day of June hext, at 12 o'clock, M. a part of a tract of Land called

## MONTPELIEB:

lying on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county and containing five hundred and eighteen acres This parcel of land is bounded on the north by the parts of the same tract own ed by Nicholas Snowden and John C. Herbert Esquis. On the east by the land of Thomas Worthington, (of Nicholas,) Esq and on the south and west by the lands lately owned by Amns Warfield, deceased. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine the land before the day of sale.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE

credits of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bonds with good security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of saie. day of saie. TH SQLEX NDER. Trustee.

### PUBLIC SALES

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the sub-criber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sile, at Meirill's iavern in Anne Arundel county, on Tuesday the 8th day of June next at 11 o'clock A. M. all that parcel of land lying in the vicinity of the said tavern. which was heretofore devised by one Joshus Dorsey of Bojamin, deceased, to a certain Richard G. Dorsey, deceased, and Alexander Dor sey. This land is parcel of a tract called Brown's Purchase, and contains ninety one acres of land more or less.

TERMS OF SALE. Credits of nine months, eighteen months, and two years, from the day of sale. The purchaser to give bods with approved security, for the payment of the said instalments, with in

The S. ALEXANDER Trustee

## PUBLIC SALE.

Py virtue of an order from the Orphan Court of Anne Arundel county, the sub scriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday the 4th day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter at Mr. Kelly's an West River

THE PERSONAL ESTATE.

of H ratio Fydings, tate of said county, de ceased, consisting of Three H cases, Household Furniture &c. TERMS.—For all sums of five dollars, and upwards,'s credit of six months, the purchaser steing bond with accurity, with interest from the date under that sum, Cash. Sale to commence at 40 oblock.

JOSEI'R KIRBY, Adm'r

May 13 1830.

4th May, 1830 ORDERED. That the sale made and seport ed by Richard Peach, the trustee point ed to make sale of the lands and premises men tioned in the proceedings of the case wherein Beal Duvall, for the use of M Donald and Ridgely, is plaintiff, and Argoella Snowden, and others, are defendants, be ratified and con-firmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the fifth day of ally next. Provi-ded a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, before the fourth day of June next.

The report states the amount of sales to be four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

True copy Test
RAMSAY WATERS Reg. Cur. Can. May 6

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arunde county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday tnes 8th day of June next, for the purpose of learing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordi stary business of the Levy Court

By order
R. I. Cawman, Clk.
Comme's A. A. C.

TO HIRE.

LIKELY NEGRO BOY .. of 17 or 18 year of age. He is of mild and obelient tem and arcustomed to wait in the House. Enat this Office.

DANGET HART Large and general assortment of GOODS

GROCERIES

Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Queensware,

DBUSHES.

BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY FLOUR

BACON & PORK HERRINGS and MACKERELL, which he is disposed to sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOOK BINDING

In all its varie executed in the most approv

#### BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, made to order. Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, suitable for public offices.

POrders relative to BINDING eft at the office of the Gazette will be attended to. F.b. 11.

### DR. HULL'S TRUSS.

FOR the regief and cure of Hernia or Rupture. This Surgical instrument is now s well known to the Medical profession, and se extensivly used by unfortunate sufferers labour ing under the disease of Hernia, that a particular account of its mechanical construction of is surgical effects is thought unnecessary .-The subjoined remarks from Physicians and Surgeons of high respectability in our country, are the results of much practical experience in the use and application of this truss.

James Thatcher, M. D. author of the Mod

ern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "D. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adapting the true Surgical principle for the radical cure of Hernia. He happily conceived the idea that the pad of the Truss should be so constructed as simply to support the moscular fibres around the ring or aperture as much as possible, in the state in which they are maintained in perfect health. Unless this be attained the parts can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent e-dition of 'Hooper's Medical Dictionary,' under the head of 'Truss,' after enumerating the evils resulting from the use of the defective trusses formerly worn, says. 'This evil was not ful-ly remedied until Dr. Amos G. Hull, of New York, turned his attention to the subject, and by his improvement in the construction of trus ses, has rendered it certain that all recent rup tures and those of children, may be permanent ly cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be reme died. The pad of Dr. Hull's Truss is concave and not convex; and hence the raised circula margin, by proper adaptation, presses upon the sides of the hernial opening, and tends to close he aperture and cure the hernia.

M. L. Knapp, M. D. late Physician and Surgeon to the Baltimore General Dispensary, in a communication to Doctor Hull, says: 'I have applied your trusses in several hundred cases during the last three years. A great many upon whom I have applied your trueses, have been radically cured; and some of thehe were cases of long standing, where all-other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture. thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn o ther trusses twenty nine years. His jon, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, wacured under my care in less than two years .-A case of scrotal rapture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was ured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day af ter the injury, was cured in three months .-Experience alone, can make known to the Sur geon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medi cal Schools in this city, and the Faculty in gen-

Baltimore, January, 1830. Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its

Scientific and Surgical principles.

The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusse heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening.' 'I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render

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

Professor Mest size to leathering upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 37.

Rayette street, east of Monument Square, Balsimose.

March 11

TO RENT.

INE of the new BRICK BUILDINGS mear the court house. It has be much seen occupied as a lawyer's office, veniently accommodate a small famil y will con the subscriber. JOHN BIDOUT.

THE DESCRIPTION

Best White Wheat Family I Presh Boll Butter, sally exp Malaga Grapes, in nice order Malaga Bunch Raisins, Sante Cutrants,

Havanna Oranges, Lisbon Lemons, Bordeaux Almonds, English Walnuts, Soft Shell Filberts, Madeira Wine in Bottles, Vintage of 1824, Do do in Wood do India Madeira in Bottles, very old,

Champaign Lisbon, Scicily, Cette and Claret Wines, Choice Cognac Brandy, 12 years old, Do do do six, Rye Whiskey 5 years old, highly approved,

Peach Brandy, pure and fine, 300 I'd. extra flavour'd Richmond Chewing

Tobacco,
Champaine Glasses, with a mood assortment of
Cut Glass, and other separable articles,
For Sale by, For Sale by,

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. Anne-Brundel County, Orphans' Court, April 20, 1830.

O' application, by petition, of Joshua W.
Dorsey, Ex'r. of Sarah Warfield, late of Anne Aquidel county, deceased, it is ordered, That he rive the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS T. SIMMONS, Reg of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, let test testamentary on the Arundel county, let test testamentary on the Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouches thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1830. JOSHU DORSE KE'r.

pril 22 STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. Arundel County, Orphani Court, April 20, 1830. of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arun del county, deceased, It is ordered that he give required by law, for creditors to ex hibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the new papers printed in Annapolis. THOMAS T. SIMMONS,

Reg. of Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber the Orphans' court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters tenamentary on the personal estate of Mary Wilson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deseased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers hereof, to the subscriber, at ar before the 22d day of October next, they may otherwise by aw be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of

THOMAS PRICE BET. Auril 29.

## TO HIRE OR SELL

LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a quire at this Office. April 15.

NOTICE.

Annapolis March 11th, 1830. Till subscriber having been authorised by sundly resolutions passed at the late session of the legislature, to dispose of, by sale or other wise, under the directions of the joint commit-tee on the Library of extra books now in the State Library at Annapolis; for the purpose of State Library & Annapolis, for the purpose of purchasing law, and other books for the same; and having been in tructed by the joint committee to give public notice, that proposals will be received for the pulchase of all or any part of said extra books, he hereby gives notice, that he will receive proposals for the purchase, or exchange for other books, of all or any part of the following works, viz.

24 copies of Kilty. Havis and Watkins' conspitation of the Laws of Maryland, from the year 1800 to 1818 inclusive.

1800 to 1818 inclusive.

year 1800 to 1818 inclusive.

800 copies of Kitty's Reports of the British
Statutes, and 43 copies of the History of
England by Ifume, Smullet and Bissett.—
Persons disposed to contract for any part of
said works, will state the terms on which they
will purchase the same, either for cash or by

B RIDGELY Libraria State of Maryland. The Baltimore Gazette will publish the a ove notice#

# PRAYER BOOKS,

Just Received
From the New-York Protestant Episcopal

Press, and
Press, and
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
At the following Prices:
Plain, bound in sheep Lettered,

Black and Brown, bound in calf Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, in calf, gilt edg Red, Blue & Green, morocco, Blue & Brown, in calf, with

PRINTER NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS

Series of Standard Protestant Episcopal Church

UNITED STATES; N. Y. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PRESS

REV. WM. R. WITTINGHAM, A. M. of the General Property V ster, and of the Child on's Magazin of the General Processant Episcopal Sunday School Union.

The second presentation of this design to the Episcopal Protestant Episcopal Study School Union.

The second presentation of this design to the Episcopal public, is owing to no want of encouragement, or anteipation of difficulty in its accomplishment.

A considerable delay in the execution of the former proposals, deemed necessary for the maturing of the original design, and for secretaining exactly the nature of the wants which the publication is intended to supply, left the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Press, free to alter, and, if circumstances should warrant, to enlarge their plan. Communications from several quarters, and from the most respectable sources, produced by this delay, have led to the conviction, upon which the Trustees now propose to act that a plan far more comprehensive than that first presented, is called for by our Cliurch in this country. A meer republication of works of English and American divines was then contemplated. It is now intended, by the introduction of every thing necessary to adapt the works selected to the circumstances of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to the works selected to the circumstances of the Pro-testant Episcopal Church in the United States, to give the publication the character of an original work; and, at the same time, to extend its design so far as to embrace the works of the primitive Christian writers, and if occasion present itself, of foreign divines.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

And if occasion present itself, of foreign divines.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

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