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MISCELLANEOUS.

STANZAS.

By the Author of "Richieu."

I've sat and seen one bright wave chase
Its fellow on the strand,
Then fall away, nor leave a trace
Upon the pebbles and sand—
Thought scarce the pebbles felt the shock,
The waves have worn the solid rock!
I've sat and heard the autumn wind
Amid the branches play,
So softly, so bloodily kind,
It scarcely stirred the spray—
Yet soon it bore spring's vibrant 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 eye—
So slow 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 joy, like autumn leaves, fall fast—
Hope sets—and being's light is past.
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 shining presence hurled.
All, too, that fades upon the earth,
Till weak to linger here,
Re-blossoms with a second birth,
To deck the coming year,
Shall hope, then, man's eternal dower,
Be frailter than a falling flower!
Ah! not like autumn leaves that die,
That bloom again in spring,
Fresh joys shall rise from those gone by,
And purer incense bring,
And when, like sun, hope sets in night,
Shall she not beam from worlds 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 not the dimpled smile alone,
Round coral lips that play;
But 'tis the bright reflection, shown
From intellectual rays.
The face a powerful charm bestows,
Bright index of the mind;
Where every feature sweetly glows,
In every glance combin'd!

THE TOOTHACHE.

There was never yet a philosopher
That could endure the toothache patiently;
However they have writ the style of gods,
And made a phalanx of chance and suff'rance.

It had been raining all day. The eye could no longer read the poetry of the blue heavens. A most monotonous vapour obscured the beauties of nature, and the air was filled with watery particles, which did not seem to come from any place in particular, but went in all sorts of oblique direction into people's doors and under their umbrellas. Men strolled along in the dim distance indistinctly, with huge shapeless overshoes and melancholy countenances; and chimneys and steeples loomed up through the fog with something of the dignity of "safety mountain tops." There is nothing extraordinary 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 calculations; the whole city is soaked; the banners 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 no *aurora incubuit mare*. I went home through the mud, splashing on by the obscure lamp lights, completely undone in regard to dress, that I had scarcely the ambition to turn aside for a mudd puddle, but trudged on alike through the wet and dry with a kind of miniature despair. Well, I reached the house, flung aside my dripping cloak, shook the drops from my forlorn hat, and laid my unfortunate looking gloves upon the table, hoping to lose the uncomfortable feelings of the day in the cheerful warmth of a blazing fire; but mortals are seldom blest with a freedom from troubles as one vanishes others come on like waves of the sea, and so we are not often at rest. A dull pain, which I had for some time suffered in my face excited some suspicion of a visit from 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 toothache. I will not linger to inform the reader what an insufferable torment this is—how it goes on aching, aching, aching. Hour after hour, how nobody sympathizes with you but some poor wretch who has recently been himself excruciated in a similar way, with the long train of sabbath recollections which throng upon the mind with the gloom of a funeral, at the mention of that inexorable

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 my face.

'What's the matter?' said one.
'Oh, nothing, but a little toothache. It will go off presently.'

'What's the matter?' asked another.

'The toothache,' said I.

'Ah, how do you do?' said a third.

'What's the matter with your face?'

'The toothache—the toothache, the toothache,' said I, pacing backwards and forwards across the room.

'Hold some brandy in your mouth,' said one.

'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 flannel, 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 waking thoughts and the objects around; and floated off among scenes of strange silent confusion; familiar faces appeared laughing and talking, and perchance, I would catch the glance of a bright eye, or the tone of a sweet voice, which I had known before and remembered; for these will occasionally recur to the memory waking or asleep, 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 beautiful 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 'gothic 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 case, 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 won't 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 sunny morning; all the world were more merry 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—haven't 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 discovery) 'haven't slept a wink—cheek swollen, head aches—feel the deuce.'

'Have you tried a hot brick and venegar?'

'No,' returned I, still struggling for utterance against 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 cure.'

'I will; good morning.'

Went into my friend M's office. There 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 morning, gentlemen.'

'Why, what's the matter?'

'Got the toothache—face swelled up as large as a goose egg. Look here—haven't slept these two nights.'

'Have you tried a hot onion 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 cousin was relieved of a horrid toothache by it.'

'I'll try it,' said I.

'Take oil of cloves,' said lawyer 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 spoonful of brandy, and four table spoonfuls of ginger, mix it up well with two tea spoonfuls of mustard, wrap your head up in flannel, go to bed, put a couple of hot bricks to your feet, and keep on the poultice till it takes the skin off—You'll never have the toothache again as long as you live.'

A little while afterwards—Tooth still aching—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.'

'Hand me that pen,' said W. 'I'll give you a cure. Take of *nitris dulcis*, so much, and *alum pulv.* 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.'

'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 feelings, and about six feet and an inch high without his shoes.

'What's the matter with your face?' inquired he.

'Toothache,' said I, 'all swelled keeps me awake—and—'

'Try my *nitris dulcis*, and *alum pulv.* said W.'

'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 tremblingly up; he had his great square fist doubled, as if he held something in his hand; he raised it to his mouth, & screwed it around with the motion of a dentist uprooting some huge double grinder with three diverging 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 *nitris dulcis*, and *alum pulv.* in 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 about five minutes, and to confess the truth, I have had pleasant moments; but the impetuous contrivance of time dashed on, and I came out the happiest of men.

DEATH OF AN ANGEL.

The following, says the U. S. Gazette, is the production of Frederick Richter, a German; it was translated into French by Madame de Stael. 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 unharmed 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 tears, and the angel of the last hour was gathering thence thousands of souls; his kind eyes filled with tears, he exclaimed, "Oh that I might once die like man that I might feel his last pang and mitigate them when I am sent to deliver him from life. The infinite circle of angels, who live in mutual 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, my brother, thou wilt be dead on earth and placed among 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 knelt, solitary, his beloved. He could no longer feel her 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 second kiss & it entered heaven with a smile.

'The angel of death glided like 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 tumultuous. 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 bathed 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 felt 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.

In the evening, the angel lost his earthly strength, and the world seemed whirling under him—for sleep sent to him his most vivid mental images lost their light and languished 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 motionless, 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 resplendent 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.' 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; she yet loved this monument of an absent soul, and grasped with ecstasy the hand of him who was so far from her. But the angel, in his turn, loved the deceived heart, even 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 tomb.

'Alas, she disappeared from before the weeping 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 tear, as the pearl which the tender shells produce. But the betrothed awaiting for the last sigh, opened once more her eyes, drew him to her heart, and died embracing him—crying, deliciously, "now I am near thee; my brother."

'The angel expected to receive then from his celestial brother, the sign of the kiss and of death. 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 the 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 angel had taken, conducted the placid and pure soul into the midst of merit and their injustice, among the storms of vice and passion. He was compelled to bow beneath the tyranny of the great and groan under the oppression of sceptres. He saw near at hand the talons of the crowned eagles, which devour 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 prey; 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 pang 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 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 off the vestments of mortality. Here, agitated with a painful remembrance, he sat down upon the spoiled 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 thyself in this place, had I not preserved thee! He thought of the painful existence of men, and the throbbing of his wounds taught him to know the price at which mortals purchase their end and 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 planet, wandering in 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.

'Such 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," deceitful

dream?" said he.—But the angel of the first hour advanced, under a luminous vault, and gave him the sign of the kiss, saying, "this was death, Oh, celestial brother! And the young warrior and his bride came with heavenly smiles to receive him."

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Jeremiah 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 beaver. He was a wonderful man to look at, and his history was no less remarkable than his person. At one period of it, he was the village schoolmaster—a rare pedagogue and a learned being—it is said, not only familiar with Dilworth's spelling book, and the Psalter, but also with such difficult mathematical 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 accordingly, in his fortieth year he was honoured with the office, and enriched with the emoluments pertaining to no less a dignitary than a justice of the peace.

But we are getting ahead 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—in the faces 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 Dominie himself.

Jeremiah was leaning over the desk in a musing attitude, engaged in a profound mathematical calculation, respecting the probable tenant of his landlord'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 pericranium, 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.

Jeremiah did not swear—he was an exemplary and church going pedagogue—but his countenance actually blackened with rage and anguish; and, as he gazed hurriedly and sternly 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 choiced with passion.

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

Jeremiah confronted the fair delinquent—but 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 nature or impudence predominated.

'Did you meddle with my queue?' said the Dominie; but his voice trembled—his situation was peculiarly awkward.

'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 Dominie himself thought so.

Jeremiah saw that he was about to lose his authority, he hemmed twice, shook his head at such of his rogues as were laughing immoderately at their master's perplexity, and reached his hand to his forehead.

'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 roguish confidence, and then at his forehead, a rueful 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 bierchen authority, had Jeremiah Paul experienced such perplexity. He lifted his right hand two or three times, and as often 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 uttered, which went to the very heart of the pedagogue. Like Mark Anthony before the beautiful Cleopatra, or the fierce leader of the Volsce before his own Virgilia—the Dominie relented.

'If I pardon you for this offence, will you conduct yourself more prudently in future?'

'I hope I shall,' said the hopeful young lady; and the master evinced his affectionate solicitude for the welfare of his pupil by pressing the hand he had just received, and in his fair owner expressed her gratitude for such condescension by returning the pressure.

They were married just six months afterwards. So much for lenity in school discipline.

THE DRUNKARD'S TREE.
The
Sins of
DRUNKENNESS,
Expels Reason, drowns
Memory, distempers the Body,
Defiles Beauty, diminishes Strength,
Weakens the Brain, turns Men into walking
Hospitals, causes internal, external and incurable
Wounds; is a Witch to the Senses, a Devil
To the Soul, a Thief to the Purse, the
Beggars 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
his own! Nor
is this all;
It exposes to the
DISPLEASURE HERE!
and hereafter to
ETERNAL DAMNATION!

Such are
some of the evils
springing from the
ROOT OF
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 constitution 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 system is made up of an association of organs, each of which is designed for a particular function, or office, but all conspiring to produce 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 different 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, forming 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 or security.

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 perfect harmony, there is furnished a set of delicate 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 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 intelligence. 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 endowed with a vital quality termed sensibility, or irritability. It is that quality 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 hear; 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 sensibilities 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—the heart, &c. &c.

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

By careful observation it has been ascertained to be a law of the animal economy, that when the system is operated upon by an unusual quantity of stimulus, the natural actions are for a time increased in energy; but soon the sensibility on which it acts is exhausted, or worn out, and the organ becomes fatigued. Its action must then diminish, unless the stimulus be increased in a corresponding 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 was designed, but it is impaired by overaction.

The science and ingenuity of man have enabled him to discover 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 alcohol.

It is 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 pleasurable 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 anticipations, in regard to its effects on the human system.

They expected, indeed, to create by it a revolution in man's physical and moral nature.—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 wrapt 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 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 organs and paved the way for disease. The Arabians, therefore, then the most enlightened and refined people in the world, rejected the article as unfit for the use of man. 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 imtemperate use of ardent drinks, are so fatal to health and character, that it is unnecessary to speak of its impropriety. Even the drunkard will hie up his disapprobation of drinking to excess. Let us, then, inquire whether the practice of what is termed imtemperate drinking, so universally practised, is either necessary, safe, or justifiable.

The common apologies for its habitual use are,

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 vigour, 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 eating, 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 contagion.

That the animal spirits are exhilarated 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. Indeed, the dependency 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 vicissitudes of feeling are the necessary consequence of alcoholic excitement. Certainly no one would seek artificial excitement when in a happy frame of mind; and if in a state of mental anxiety, from circumstances of adversity, it would be very absurd to seek relief in partial inebriation; for, if he has real cause for sorrow, it is proper that he should feel it,

in order that he may be made to appreciate and meet the difficulty which threatens him. Unassumingly, he will only conceal the evil, till, perhaps, it is too near to be avoided.

The joyous emotions of the drinker are all unground. The hope with which the cup inspires him will result in disappointment; the fortitude which it imparts, is not moral firmness. At the festive board, he promises to himself and others more than the sober realities 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 dependency which is its secondary effect, takes place, and so whenever it recurs; and thus his temperate drinking ends in imtemperate indulgence. Hence, as observation will show, almost every individual who drinks for exhilaration, fastens upon himself an irresistible habit. 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 degree.

But another individual alleges that he is occasionally 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 always, 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 maid of the phlegmatic 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 man.

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 nervous system comprises the organs which are most immediately necessary to the operations of the mind—they are, indeed, the instruments of thought. Prerational 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 quickness of our perceptions. No one will deny that, in the drunkard, mental power is greatly impaired. In him the moral sense of right and wrong is blunted; judgment perverted; memory rendered unfaithful. Fancy sees nothing sublime or beautiful through the turbid medium of the drunkard's muddled eye.

When is it that this acknowledged decay of the mind, from the use of alcohol, begins to take place? Does the cause produce its effect only after long continued intemperance, and then suddenly: or is the poison insidious, 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 infer that the unnecessary stimulation of alcohol is never produced without impairing, in some slight degree, the noblest attributes of man. The effect, indeed, is at first but as a mote in the balance, but by repetition the mote becomes a mass, and then stupidity preponderates, and wisdom and virtue kick the beam.

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, designed, 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 indeed 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.]

A FIREBOMB GUEST.

There is something to the race of human bipeds, a sort of troublesome being, who setting no value on their own time, care very little how much they trespass on that of their more industrious neighbours. They are a sort of stayforever persons, who having talked over the whole world at one sitting, commence again and talk it over anew; 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, unparalleled 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 habits.

"I never seed the beat of that 'are Captain Spiritout,'" 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-sauce in. O yes, says I, she may have it in welcome, Capt. Spiritout; 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 couldn't do no less than ask 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. Spiritout had forgot his hurry, 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 hinting 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 wouldn't 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. didn't mind the hint no more than if it had been the bite of a flea—there he sot, and sot, and sot.

"Well next I pulled off my shoes and roasted my feet as I commonly do just before going to bed; but the Captain didn't mind it no more than nothing at all—there he sot, and sot, and sot.

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

"Think says I, you're pretty slow at taking a hint, Capt. Spiritout; so I said plainly that I thought it was bed time; speaking always to my husband, but so as I thought the Captain couldn't help taking it to himself, but la, it didn'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 couldn'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. Spiritout, setting jest where I left him the night before—and 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 that country.

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

The present party in power is called the Scotch Party. President Guerrero lives at the country seat. Gen. Bustamante, 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 Guerrero to retire from the Presidency.

Zavala, the late Secretary of State, has been arrested, with a number of other respectable individuals, in the city of Mexico, and their property confiscated for the use of Bustamante and his troops.

Civil war rages throughout the Provinces.—About three weeks ago, a force of one thousand men were sent to arrest President Guerrero—he 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 party 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 Bustamante 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 dishonesty and tricks of the present ruler, that they have broke their contracts and refused 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 on any 15 per cent. paper in payment of duties; so by this trick, the Merchants have been swindled out of millions of dollars.

In the future when a vessel arrives consigned 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 pay the amount of duties on their cargoes forty days after their arrival—the vessel bringing the

goods, is not to leave the port until the duties are paid. The Government has collected a large sum of money from the collection of duties on foreign goods, and is now in a position to pay out the money, as it is in a position if they do not change their minds, reverse their order, and condemn the goods.

The Provinces of Yucatan has declared itself free and independent of the Mexican Republic, and will listen to no terms from Bustamante or his party.

Their Navy is nothing but a name; having no armament, men, state or money. Don Lopez, who has commanded in Vera Cruz for some time, has been broke, and now keeps a mountebank or gambling table for his support.

The famous General St. Anna lives at his country seat, like Cincinnati, and it is the opinion of all good Mexicans, as well as foreigners, that he is the only man who can save the country in its present state of anarchy and civil war.

By the last accounts from the city of Mexico, many assassinations had taken place; several of the Members of Congress had been arrested and dragged out of the Hall of Congress by order of Bustamante, the President, without any reason being assigned.

The fact is, Bustamante and his Military use the Congress (which is made perpetual) as his tools and instruments of vengeance. In the different Provinces, the Governors, Judges, & other Civil Officers of the state are treated with the utmost contempt by Bustamante; his Commandant-Generals of the Provinces; they act as accusers and judge, imprison and condemn at their pleasure—all power being taken out of the Courts of Justice. New Orleans, La.

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 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 Latimer, 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 Erie from the Windward Islands are daily expected.

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 Canivis; brig Huercales, Marte and Maria. Amelia, and one or two schooners. The smaller vessels are constantly employed in giving convoy on the coasts. The Herce, 90 gun ship, is daily expected 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 them is permitted.

Earthquake at Port au Prince.

By the schooner Cicero, Watts, at this port yesterday in 13 days from Port au Prince, the editors of the American have received a letter from a correspondent under date of 14th April, which contains the following account of an earthquake experienced there on the 12th of the month.—"We experienced a tremendous shock of an earthquake here on 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 nearly 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 seconds. The 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 full of people, running in all directions. The howling of the cattle, the howling of the dogs, and the cries and screams of the women and children were truly alarming. This is the third earthquake since my arrival, the other two being very slight. After all was over I went round the town, and saw large stones and pillars of brick work thrown from the houses, and the walls ruined."

The Alleta of Vera Cruz, to show the extent of military despotism in Campechy, publishes the placard of a printer of that place, in which he states that he has been warned 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 last hostilities with America, took out to Quebec, twenty-four pounders, for a battery up at the Lakes. The owners of the Nestor, played their cards so as to have their winter business, and Government absolutely paid \$5,000 for the freight of these twenty-four guns. Well these guns must be conveyed up the lake, (on the ice,) and for this further transfer, Government positively contracted and paid \$200 a gun to an individual, who instantly found another to do the business for \$200 a gun. Thus you see, leaving the man of no worth, a clear profit of \$400 upon each gun, or \$20,000 for his job, the account, therefore stands thus: \$5,000 freight, \$20,000 for the carriage, total, (merely for transfer) \$25,000. But mark the result, the Yankees got possession of these redoubtable guns, two or three days after their arrival. These are marketable men of respectability now residents in Liverpool, who can vouch for the accuracy of my statements.

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HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday evening last by the Rev. N. J. Watkins, Master P. Raven, Esq. to Miss Mary Housa, 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 title of Colonel.

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, on the third Saturday of May next, for the purpose of recommending four gentlemen to represent the county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

MANY VOTERS.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

The Voters of the 4th Election District in Anne Arundel 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.

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 of the day.

Another election for the House of Delegates in Maryland is again approaching, and already the standard of opposition to the administration of General Jackson has been raised by the time 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 Samuel Sprigg, presided, and the voters of that county, who are opposed to the present system of proscription in the state and general governments, are requested to meet in May, in the different election districts, in order to adopt measures in regard to the election of delegates 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 zealous friend of Mr. Adams's administration, was elected Register of Wills, the best office in the gift of the legislature, and this they did, although there was a majority of Jacksonians in that legislature; and yet they whine, 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 removed almost every republican from office. In 1807 the Republicans got the ascendancy, and they in their turn made a general removal of Federalists. In 1812 the Federalists were again triumphant, and again the Republicans were removed.

In 1816 the whole senate was chosen from the Federal party. In 1818, the Republicans gained the house of delegates, and they removed the chief clerk, assistant clerk, and removed even the door-keeper of the house, and appointed all the committee clerks from their own party. In 1819, the Republicans had a majority on joint ballot, and Governor Sprigg was elected because he was a Republican, and Gov. Charles Calverton, an excellent governor, and who had only served one year, was removed because he was a Federalist. The whole council were elected from the republican party, and there was a general change made in the judges of the orphans' courts, levy courts, magistrates, notaries, even the messengers of the council was removed, and this was all thought right at that time by the government and council, and the whole republican party of Maryland, and it was right, as right as the present administration have been, both in the general government, and that of Maryland. And within a few years past what has been the policy of the Adams party in Maryland? Was not a large proportion of the offices in their hands? And did they not make numerous removals in almost every county? Was not almost every office in the gift of the legislature, or in that

of the executive, bestowed on their own friends? Did not Jackson have a chance of being a member of wills? Is not the commission of the register of wills, a constant? And now, when the power has departed from them, they accuse the Jackson party of proscription. And has there been this terrible proscription 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 reading clerk only was removed, the committee clerks, it is true, 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 zealous friend of Mr. Adams, and yet proscriptive proscriptive 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.

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, 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 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 much to lose, and nothing to gain, by such an opposition. Massachusetts, among the states, 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 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 portion of our country—an administration, which ought, at least, to have a fair and impartial trial by the people—an administration that deserves, and that will continue to receive, the support of MARYLAND.

AMERICAN 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 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 United 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 spiritual blessings, can they expect 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 their hands?

We have just seen a statement of facts relating to the Colonization Society, which a society 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 July. We are happy to learn that letters have recently been received at Andover, from Mr. J. B. Russwurm, (a well educated young man of colour, who left this country for Liberia last autumn,) full of interest, and of an encouraging character.

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 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 church of the Redeemer to deeds of justice and mercy to a most unfortunate and oppressed race. In fine, let all who value our national character and national prosperity, all who feel the spirit of humanity or the spirit of freedom, all who would make the miserable happy, dispel the darkness and break the chains of a continent, that Satan has afflicted with his iron rule, and subject it to the dominion of Christ—let all such vigorously exert themselves to secure contributions for the Colonization Society in all the churches in the United States, on the approaching 4th of July. Heaven will accept the offering, and reward the nation which gives such an evidence of gratitude to her Supreme Benefactor. Wash. Spectator

GENEROUS DONATION.

Two days ago the Secretary of the American Colonization Society received a letter from a friend in Fredericktown, Maryland, enclosing three hundred dollars, being payments for three years of a subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith.

Elfish Timbrough, of Fredericktown, was recently tried and convicted of murder, M. C. for the murder of John D. Timbrough, a constable. The evidence was circumstantial, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced death was passed upon the prisoner. He is to be executed on the 30th of July.

FEMALE PREACHER.

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 MURDER.

Hugh Harrison, the late mate, and John Coles, second 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 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 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. Y. Jour. of Com.

BEAVER, PA. APRIL 16. DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

On the night of the 18th inst. 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 go to the bow of the boat, but failed in their purpose, and was caught by the boat which immediately sunk the skiff before they were discovered. The engine was immediately stopped and every exertion made by the crew of the Talisman to preserve the four fishermen, when only one could be saved, the other three were drowned.

ALGIERS.

The following tributes are paid annually by different governments 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 renewal of treaties every ten years, 10,000, besides consular presents. Tuscany pays an 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 are 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 returns 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 aggregate of 6,929 votes for adopting the new Constitution, and 7,338 for rejecting it.

SHAD.

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

Mr. GARRIS—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. SPINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, by

FOR SALE OR RENT, THREE HOUSES

NEAR the Town Gate one of the is a large commodious BRICK DWELLING, the other two, convenient FRAME Houses 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 for Thomas Anderson.

May 6.

IN CHANCERY.

4th May, 1830. ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Richard Peach, the trustee appointed to make sale of the lands and premises mentioned in the proceedings of the case wherein Beal Duval, for the use of McDonald and Ridgely, is plaintiff, and Arabella Snowden, and others, are defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on 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. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. Sw. May 6.

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES

RICHARD E. GODWIN RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at their hands, and avails himself of 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 CASH. Best Boots, 25 Cash. Ladies, Misses, Boys, &c. Pumps and Shoes, 21 75 Cash, and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, equally low for the Cash. April 29.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR. HAS just received a very superior assortment of CLOTH, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS. Also a handsome assortment of GOODS, suitable 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.

FRESH 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 of PANTALOOON STUFFS. Of various Qualities, and a variety of VESTINGS, Suitable to the Season. All of which he will sell low for CASH, or to punctual men on moderate terms. April 22.

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. Comm'r. 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 not previously disposed of. For terms apply to the Subscriber. Ridgely, Agent. For Charles Ridgely. April 29.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, April 20, 1830. ON application, by petition, of Thomas Price, Ex'r of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis. 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, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, in the subscriber, 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 April 1830. THOMAS PRICE, Ex'r. April 22.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT. Anne 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 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, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 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'r. April 22.

NOTICE OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

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, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment. JOSEPH N. STOCKETT, Adm'r. April 29.

NOTICE.

BY an order of the honourable, the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 19th May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted), and continue until all is sold, 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, Hill, about 21 or 23 years old, one Negro Girl, Penny, 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 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. LLOYD JOHNSON, Ex'r. April 29.

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 deceased, 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 wit: The said dwelling plantation, lying in the Park of Patuxent in Anne Arundel county, part of a tract called Duval's Range, containing 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 "Providence," 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 hundred acres, ALSO.

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

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. 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 before the 18th day of September next. NICHOLAS BREWER Jr. Trustee. April 29.

IN CHANCERY.

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

Isaiah 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, and the defendant, Isaiah Hobbs, for the sale of part of a tract of land, called Warfield and 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 Hood, the said parcel of land, for the sum of five hundred 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 possession until the present time, and that in part of the purchase money has been paid, except the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, which was paid on the 30th day of April 1827. That the said Hobbs has lately died, leaving the complainant Dorsey, his executor, and the complainants and the defendants, Thomas and Laura, are his heirs at law, and that the defendant, Laura, resides in the State of Ohio. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, That the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the first day of June next, give notice to the said defendant, Laura, of the substance and object of this court, and she may be warned to appear in this court on or before the first day of September next, to answer the premises, and to show cause, if any she hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed. True copy. Test. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. Sw. April 29.

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

THE DRUNKARD'S TREE.
The
sin of
drunkenness,
Expels Reason, drowns
Memory, distempers the Body,
Defiles Beauty, diminishes Strength,
Weakens the Brain, turns Men into walking
Hospitals, causes internal, external and incurable
Wounds, is a Witch to the Senses, a Devil
To the Soul, a Thief to the Purse, the
Beggars' 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
his own life.
It exposes to the
DIVERSE
DISPLEASURE HERE!
and hereafter to the
ETERNAL DAMNATION!

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 constitution 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 system is made up of an association of organs, each of which is designed for a particular function, or office, but all conspiring to produce 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 different 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, forming 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 or security.

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 perfect harmony, there is furnished a set of delicate 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 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 intelligence. 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 sensibility, or irritability. It is that quality 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 hear; 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 sensibilities 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—the heart, &c. &c.

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

By careful observation it has been ascertained to be a law of the animal economy, that when the system is operated upon by an unusual quantity of stimulus, the natural actions are for a time increased in energy; but soon the sensibility on which it acts is exhausted, or worn out, and the organ becomes fatigued. Its action must then diminish, unless the stimulus be increased in a corresponding 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 was designed, but it is impaired by overaction.

The science and ingenuity of man have enabled him to discover 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 alcohol.

It is 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 pleasurable 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 anticipations, in regard to its effects on the human system.

They expected, indeed, to create by it a revolution in man's physical and moral nature.—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 wrapt 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 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 organs and paved the way for disease. The Arabians, therefore, then the most enlightened and refined people in the world, rejected the article as unfit for the use of man. 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 hie up his disapprobation of drinking to excess. Let us, then inquire whether the practice of what is termed intemperate drinking, so universally practised, is either necessary, safe, or justifiable.

The common apologies for its habitual use are,

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 vigour, 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 eating, 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 contagion.

That the animal spirits are exhilarated 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. 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 vicissitudes of feeling are the necessary consequence of alcoholic excitement. Certainly no one would seek artificial excitement when in a happy frame of mind; and if in a state of mental anxiety, from circumstances of adversity, it would be very absurd to seek relief in partial inebriation; for, if he has real cause for sorrow, it is proper that he should feel it,

in order that he may be made to appreciate and meet the difficulty which threatens him. Unpleasant joy will only conceal the evil, till, perhaps, it is too near to be avoided.

The joyous emotions of the drinker are all unsteady. The hope with which the cup inspires him will result in disappointment; the fortitude which it imparts, is not moral firmness. At the festive board, he promises to himself and others more than the sober realities 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 intemperate indulgence. Hence, as observation will show, almost every individual who drinks for exhilaration, fastens upon himself an irresistible habit. The drunkard, no every one will admit, is the most wretched of beings; but his mental condition differs from that of the habitual temperate drinker, only in degree.

But another individual alleges that he is occasionally 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 delicious 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 always, 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 maid of the phlegmatic 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 man.

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 alcoholists, indeed, but a few minutes.

But there is a still stronger objection to this plea for alcoholic excitement. The nervous system comprises the organs which are most immediately necessary to the operations of the mind—they are, indeed, the instruments 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 quickness of our perceptions. No one will deny that, in the drunkard, mental power is greatly impaired. In him the moral sense of right and wrong is blunted; judgment perverted; memory rendered unfaithful. Fancy sees nothing sublime or beautiful through the turbid medium of the drunkard's muddled eye.

When is it that this acknowledged decay of the mind, from the use of alcohol, begins to take place? Does the cause produce its effect only after long continued intemperance, and then suddenly: or is the poison insidious, 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 infer that the unnecessary stimulation of alcohol is never produced without impairing, in some slight degree, the noblest attributes of man. The effect, indeed, is at first but as a mote in the balance, but by repetition the mote becomes a mass, and then stupidity preponderates, and wisdom and virtue kick the beam.

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, designed, 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 indeed 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.]

A TIRE SOME GUEST.

There is something to the race of human beings, a sort of troublesome beings, who setting no value on their own time, care very little how much they trespass on that of their more industrious neighbours. They are a sort of stay-at-home persons, who having talked over the whole world at one sitting, commence again and talk it over anew; 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 habit, a slowness at taking a hint, unparalleled 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 habits.

"I never seed the beat of that 'are Captain Spiritout," said she; "would you believe it, he called at our house last evening just as I had done milking, and wanted to borrow my brass kittle for his wife to make apple-sauce in. O yes, says I she may have in in welcome, Capt. Spiritout; 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 couldn't do no less than ax 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. Spiritout had forgot his hurry, 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 hinting 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 wouldn't 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. didn't mind the hint no more than if it had been the bite of a flea—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 didn't mind it no more than nothing at all—there he sot, and sot, and sot.

"I then kivered up the fire, and thought he couldn't help taking the hint; but la sur! he didn't take no notice on't at all, not the least grain in the world—but there he sot, and sot, and sot.

"Think says I you're pretty slow at taking a hint, Capt. Spiritout; so I said plainly that I thought it was bed time; speaking always to my husband, but so as I thought the Captain couldn't help taking it to himself, but la, it didn'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 couldn'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. Spiritout, setting jest where I left him the night before—and 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 that country.

The Mexican Provinces are in the most agitated state, and have been so for these last four months. The present party in power is called the Scotch Party. President Guerrero lives at his country seat. Gen. Bustamante, 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 Guerrero to retire from the Presidency.

Zavala, the late Secretary of State, has been arrested, with a number of other respectable individuals, in the city of Mexico, and their property confiscated for the use of Bustamante and his troops.

Civil war rages throughout the Provinces.—About three weeks ago, a force of one thousand men were sent to arrest President Guerrero—he 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 party 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 Bustamante 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 dishonesty and tricks of the present ruler, that they have broke their contracts and refused 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 on only 15 per cent. paper in payment of duties; so by this trick, the Merchants have been swindled out of millions of dollars.

In the future when a vessel arrives consigned 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 pay the amounts of duties on their cargoes forty days after their arrival—the vessel bringing the

goods, is not to leave the port until the duties are paid. The Government has declared that it will not receive any more paper in payment of duties, and will listen to no terms from the merchants or his party.

The Province of Yucatan has declared itself free and independent of the Mexican Republic, and will listen to no terms from the merchants or his party.

Their Navy is nothing but a name, having no armament, men, state or money. Don Lopez, who has commanded in Vera Cruz for some time, has been broke, and now keeps a mountebank or gambling table for his support.

The famous General St. Anna lives at his country seat, like Cincinnati; and it is the opinion of all good Mexicans, as well as foreigners, that he is the only man who can save the country in its present state of anarchy and civil war.

By the last accounts from the city of Mexico, many assassinations had taken place, several of the Members of Congress had been arrested and dragged out of the Hall of Congress by order of Bustamante, the President, without any reason being assigned.

The fact is, Bustamante and his Military use the Congress (which is made perpetual) as his tools and instruments of vengeance. In the different Provinces, the Governors, Judges, and other Civil Officers of the state are treated with the utmost contempt by Bustamante. His Commandant-Generals of the Provinces; they act as accusers and judges, imprison and condemn at their pleasure—all power being taken out of the Courts of Justice. New Orleans En.

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 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 10th for Pensacola, with captain Latimer, 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 Erie from the Windward Islands are daily expected.

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 Cantiva; brig Hércules, Marte and Maria Amelia, and one or two schooners. The smaller vessels are constantly employed in giving convoy on the coasts. The Herge, 90 gun ship, is daily expected 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 them is permitted.

Earthquake at Port au Prince.

By the schooner Cicero, Watts, at this port yesterday in 12 days from Port au Prince, the editors of the American have received a letter from a correspondent under date of 14th April, which contains the following account of an earthquake experienced there on the 12th of the month.—"We experienced a tremendous shock of an earthquake here on 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 nearly 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 seconds. The 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 full of people, running in all directions. The howling of the cattle, the howling of the dogs, and the cries and screams of the women and children were truly alarming. This is the third earthquake since my arrival, the other two being very slight. After all was over I went round the town, and saw large stones and pillars of brick work thrown from the houses, and the walls ruined." Ball. Amer.

The Alleta of Vera Cruz, to show the extent of military despotism in Campechy, publishes the placard of a printer of that place, in which he states that he has been warned 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. N. Y. Com.

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 the Lakes. The owners of the Nestor, played their cards so as to have their winter ship, and Government absolutely paid \$5,000 for the freight of these twenty-four guns. Well these guns must be conveyed up the lake (on the ice,) and for this further transfer, Government positively contracted and paid \$200 a gun to an individual, who instantly found another to do the business for \$200 a gun. Thus you see, leaving the man of no work, a clear profit of \$400 upon each gun, \$20,000 for his job, the account, therefore stands thus: \$5,000 freight, \$20,000 for transport, total, (merely for transfer) \$25,000. But mark the result, the Yankees got possession of these redoubtable guns, two or three days after their arrival. These are marvellous men of respectability now residents in Liverpool who can vouch for the accuracy of my statements.

ANAPOLIS:
Thursday, May 6, 1830.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday evening last by the Rev. N. J. Watkins, Master P. Ravell, Esq. to Miss Mary Hens, 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 title of Colonel.

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, on the third Saturday of May next, for the purpose of recommending four gentlemen to represent the county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

MANY VOTERS.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

The Voters of the 4th Election District in Anne Arundel 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.

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 of the day.

Another election for the House of Delegates in Maryland is again approaching, and already the standard of opposition to the administration of General Jackson has been raised by the same 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 Samuel Sprigg, presided, and the voters of that county, who are opposed to the present system of proscription in the state and general governments, are requested to meet in May, in the different election districts, in order to adopt measures in regard to the election of delegates 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 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 whine, 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 removed almost every republican from office.—In 1807 the Republicans got the ascendancy, and they in their turn made a general removal of Federalists.—In 1812 the Federalists were again triumphant, and again the Republicans were removed.

In 1816 the whole senate was chosen from the Federal party: In 1818, the Republicans 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 their own party.—In 1819, the Republicans had a majority on joint ballot, and Governor Sprigg was elected because he was a Republican, and Gov. Charles Calverton, an excellent governor, and who had only served one year, was removed because he was a Federalist. The whole council were elected from the republican party, and there was a general change made in the judges of the orphans' courts, levy courts, magistrates, notaries, even the messenger 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 the present administration has been, both in the general government, and that of Maryland. And within a few years past what has been the policy of the Adams party in Maryland? Was not a large proportion of the offices in their hands? And did they not make numerous removals in almost every county? Was not almost every office in the gift of the legislature, or in that

of the executive, bestowed on their own friends? Did they not make a general change of office? And now, when the power have departed from them, they accuse the Jackson party of proscription. And has there been this terrible proscription 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 reading clerk only was removed, the committee clerks, it is true, 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 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.

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, 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 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 much to lose, and nothing to gain, by such an opposition. Massachusetts, among the at sea, 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 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 portion of our country—an administration, which ought, at least, to have a fair and impartial trial by the people—an administration that deserves, and that will continue to receive, the support of MARYLAND.

AMERICAN 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 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 United 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 spiritual blessings, can they expect 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 their hands?

We have just seen a statement of facts relating to the Colonization Society, which a society 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 July. We are happy to learn that letters have recently been received at Andover, from Mr. J. B. Russwurm, (a well educated young man of colour, who left this country for Liberia last autumn,) full of interest, and of an encouraging character.

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 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 church of the Redeemer to deeds of justice and mercy to a most unfortunate and oppressed race. In fine, let all who value our national character and national prosperity, all who feel the spirit of humanity or the spirit of freedom, all who would make the miserable happy, dispel the darkness and break the chains of a continent, that Satan has afflicted with his iron rule, and subject it to the dominion of Christ.—Let all such vigorously exert themselves to secure contributions for the Colonization Society in all the churches in the United States, on the approaching 4th of July. Heaven will accept the offering, and reward the nation which gives such an evidence of gratitude to her Supreme Benefactor. Wash. Spectator

GENEROUS DONATION.

Two days ago the Secretary of the American Colonization Society received a letter from a friend in Fredericktown, Maryland, enclosing three hundred dollars, being payments for three years of a subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith.

Eliza Thompson, who was recently tried and convicted of the murder of John Brown, of that place. The evidence was circumstantial, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced her to be executed on the 30th of July.

FEMALE PREACHER.

The young, beautiful, fascinating Irish widow, Viscountess Powercourt, is preaching and expounding the scriptures at public assemblies in Brussels, with an eloquence and fervor 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 MURDER.

Hugh Johnson, the mate, and John Coles, the mate, of the packet ship William Bryant, 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 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. Y. Jour. of Com.

BEAVER, PA. APRIL 16.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

On the night of the 12th inst. 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 go to the bow of the boat, but failed in their purpose, and was caught by the boat which immediately sunk the skiff before they were discovered.—The engine was immediately stopped and every exertion made by the crew of the Talisman to preserve the four fishermen, when only one could be saved, the other three were drowned.

ALGERS.

The following tributes are paid annually by different governments 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 renewal of treaties every ten years, 10,000, besides consular presents. Tuscany pays an 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 are 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 returns 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 aggregate of 6,929 votes for adopting the new Constitution, and 7,338 for rejecting it.

SHAD.

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

Mr. GREEN:—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. SPINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, by

MANY VOTERS.

FOR SALE OR RENT, THREE HOUSES

Near the Town Hall, one of them is a large commodious BRICK DWELLING, the other two, convenient FRAME HOUSES 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 for Thomas Anderson.

May 6.

IN CHANCERY.

4th May, 1830. ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Richard Peach, the trustee appointed to make sale of the lands and premises mentioned in the proceedings of the case wherein Beal Duval, for the use of McDonald and Ridgely, is plaintiff, and Arabella Snowden, and others, are defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on 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. RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can. May 6.

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES.

RICHARD E. GOODWIN. RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at their hands, and avails himself of 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 CASH. Best Boots, 25 Cents. Ladies, Misses, Boys, do. Pumps and Shoes, 31 75 Cents, and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, equally low for the Cash. April 29.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received a very superior assortment of CLOTHES, CASSIMERE, AND VESTINGS. Also a handsome assortment of GOODS, suitable 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.

FRESH 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 of PANTALOOON STUFFS.

Of various Qualities, and a variety of VESTINGS, Suitable to the Season.

All of which he will sell low for CASH, or to punctual men on moderate terms. April 29.

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.

Comm'r'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 not previously disposed of. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

By order

For Charles Ridgely.

April 29.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.

Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, April 20, 1830. ON application, by petition, of Thomas Price, Ex'r of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

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 personal estate of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 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 April 1830.

THOMAS PRICE, Ex'r.

April 29.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.

Anne 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 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, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 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'r.

April 29.

NOTICE OF ORPHANS' COURT.

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, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

JOSEPH N. STOCKETT, Adm'r.

April 29.

NOTICE.

BY order of the honourable the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 19th May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted), and continue until all is sold, 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, Hill, about 21 or 25 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 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.

LOYD JOHNSON, Ex'r.

April 29.

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 deceased, 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 wit: The said dwelling plantation, lying in the Park of Patuxent in Anne Arundel county, part of a tract called Duval's Range, containing 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 "Providence," 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 hundred acres.

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

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. 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 before the 18th day of September next.

NICHOLAS BREWER Jr. Trustee.

April 29.

IN CHANCERY.

27th April, 1830.

Roderick Dorsey and Rachel, his wife, & others

vs. Isiah 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, and the defendant, Isiah Hobbs, for the sale of part of a tract of land, called Warfield and 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 Hood, the said parcel of land, for the sum of five hundred and eighty dollars; that a written agreement was entered into by the parties, but the said Hood was put into possession of the land, and has retained possession until the present time, and that no part of the purchase money has been paid, except the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, which was paid on the 30th day of April 1827. That the said Hood has lately died, leaving the complainant Dorsey, his executor, and the complainants and the defendants, Thomas and Laura, are his heirs at law, and that the defendant, Laura, resides in the State of Ohio. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, That the complainants, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the first day of June next, 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 show cause, if any she hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

April 29.

TO HIRE OR SELL.

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good Cook. For further information enquire at this Office. April 15.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,

Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Amulet.

NOON.

A lovely scene—the sky kissed hills
Are rich with noon side's burning ray,
And sunbeams round their summits high,
Like angel pinions are at play.
The lake, its undimmed beauty spread,
And o'er its breast the hilling winds
In soft, voluptuous murmurs flow.
The shouting stream with merry din,
Its echoes o'er the landscape fling,
And from amid the rock through spray,
The mimic rainbow's crescent spring,
Looking as it were bent above,
The spirit of the dashing waves,
That stream through its arch, the sun
With softer light might fill their cavil.
The loveliest hint of Eden seem
To rest on every thing,
And joy, luxurious robes the earth
In its most rich appareling.
Soft beauty has hung down her wealth
Of incense from her throne above,
And every hill, and stream, and tree,
Are breathing forth a voice of love.
And all the forest's shaded depths
The wandering winds are stealing through;
As they, to cool their weary wings,
Hail come from their own realms of blue;
While music, like a seraph's voice,
Is thrilling o'er vale and stream,
As it would lap the laughing Earth,
In one Phrygian-tinted dream.

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 evening after the dreadful battle:

To look our dead, and then to bury them;
To sort our nobles from our common men;
For many—
Lie down'd and speak'd in mercenary blood.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

The last gleam of falling sunshine fell upon the route of Waterloo. The finest army, for its numbers, that France had ever embodied in a field was utterly defeated, and the dynasty 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 dying, and obstructed by broken equipages and deserted guns, became almost impassable 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 resistance, and exhausted with hunger and fatigue, the British relaxed gradually, and at Genappe ceased together. The infantry bivouacked for the night around the farm houses of Caillon and Bell Alliance, and the light cavalry, some miles further on, halted and abandoned the work of death to their fresher and more sanguinary allies. Nothing, indeed, could surpass the desperate and unrelenting animosity of the Prussians towards the French. Rapine and plunder were sacrificed to revenge. The memory of the former defeat, insult, and oppression, now produced a dreadful retaliation and overpowered every feeling of humanity. The war cry was pronounced, and thousands besides those 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 interrupt the progress of the conquerors. Blucher forced the passage with his cannon, entirely had the defeat of Waterloo extinguished the spirit and destroyed the discipline of the remnant of Napoleon's army, that the wild hurra of the pursuers, or the very blast of a Prussian trumpet, became the signal for flight and terror.

But although the French army had ceased to exist as such, 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 the proudest days of its glory, shown greater devotion to its leader, or displayed more desperate and unyielding bravery than during the long and sanguinary battle of the 18th. The plan of Buonaparte's attack was worthy of his martial renown. It was unsuccessful, but let this be ascribed to the true cause—the heroic 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 fallen beneath the splendid efforts of Napoleon.

While a mean attempt has been made to lower the military character of that great warrior who is now no more, those who would rebel Napoleon, rob Wellington of half his glory. It may be the proud boast of England's hero, that the conqueror of Europe fell before him, not in the arms of his genius, but in the full possession of those martial talents which placed him foremost in the list of command-

ers, leading that very army which had overthrown every power that had hitherto opposed it, now perfect in its discipline, flushed with recent success, and confident of approaching victory.

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

When the next sun rose the field of battle presented a tremendous spectacle 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 a multitude of maimed wretches were intermingled; mutilated by wounds and tortured by thirst and hunger. A few 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 to victory, who with exulting hearts had cheered their colder comrades when they quailed, 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 choked the causeway, and rendered the efforts of heroic humanity both slow and difficult. Up to the very gates of Brussels, war's very worse results were visible. The struggles of expiring 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 bodies. Pits rudely dug, and scarcely moulded over, received the corpses, which daily became more offensive from the heat of the same sod, at the verge of the forest, covered 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 yesterday's conflict must have presented! Fancy may conceive it; but description must 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 cannon wheels, was strewn with many a relic of the fight. Helmets 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 testimony to the misery of such a battle.

Could the melancholy appearance of a death be heightened, 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 recognizing individuals difficult, and in some cases impossible.

In many places the dead lay four deep upon each other, marking the spot some British square had occupied when exposed for hours to the murderous fire of a French battery. Out side, lancer and cuirassier were scattered thickly on the earth. Madly attempting to force the serried bayonets of the British, they had fallen in the Bootless essay, by the musketry of the inner files. Farther on you traced the spot where the cavalry of France and England had encountered. Chasseur and hussar were intermingled; and the heavy Norman horse of the Imperial Guard were interspersed with the grey charges which had carried Athyn's chivalry. Here the Highlander and Irishman lay side by side, together; and the heavy dragoon, with green Erin's badge upon his helmet, was grappled in death with the Polish lancer.

On the summit of this ridge, where the ground lay covered with dead, and trodden fetlock deep in mud and gore, by the frequent rush of cavalry; the thick strewn corpses of the Imperial Guard pointed out the spot where the last effort of Napoleon had

been defeated. Here in column, that favored corps 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 struggle of France 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 the first light of morning that a solitary party were employed in the place we have described, examining the dead, who there lay thickly. There were no plunderers; one, wrapped in a cloak, directed the researches of the rest, who seemed acting under the strangers' control and from their dress appeared to be Belgian 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 officer. 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 suffering seemed forgotten in his solicitude for the person he was watching. The noise occasioned by the hasty approach of the muffled stranger roused the wounded officer, he feebly raised his head. It is herself! he faintly muttered; and next 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.—*Hamlet.*
Let me have men about me that are fat.

Julius Caesar.

Of all the plagues with which Old Nick has attempted 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 croasses of life 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 butt 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 turned 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 Pharaoh's lean kine to be loved. I hate lean folks, they make me think of a famine, and short commons 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 magnificent 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 list 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 anticipation of the feast. Suffice it to say it was a meal fit for a gurnard, and I had raised an appetite fit to do justice to it. Oh ye delicious of disappointment! How could ye serve me such a trick as to balk me of that dinner!

For as my ill luck would have it, I happened to live just now about ten miles from Boston. 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 folks, 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 about the space which I occupied in the vehicle. The driver asserted that I had taken 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 rotundity of corporation, as he was pleased to call it, occupied at least space enough for four, he maintained that all the others should seat 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 got my place, now the others may take theirs; I paid for my seat. Is't it a bargain.'

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

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

'For heaven's sake no,' said another; 'don't put that great chunk 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 dinner,' said I. 'Here is Mrs. Pickleton and her seven children, who will all be disappointed of places 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.'

'Is enough to try the patience of Job,' said Mrs. Pickleton.

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

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

'But I must go with you,' said I. So saying, I threw 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 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 Mrs. Pickleton and her seven children.

I travelled at so easy and comfortable a rate, that I fell into a doze, an infirmity in which I am somewhat accustomed, though not in stage coaches. I dreamt of being at Alderman Gobble's dinner, where I kept eating 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 unconsciously long, till at last I awoke from pure hunger.

I was fairly started 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 jumped up and looked out of the carriage, 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.

MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

'There,' said my grandfather, are three words worth more than a volume of such trash as young people in general read nowadays. I assure you, Dunson, that they have been of more service to me than all your philosophy, chemistry and rhetoric, or star gazing 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 bladders 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 you. When I was thirteen years old, my father sent me to one of his brothers, to learn the blacksmith trade. I worked with him about 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 travelled as fast as I could for two days and nights, fearing I should be followed, and when within ten miles of Boston—at which place I intended to engage on board some vessel as cabin boy, I stopped to gather nuts to eat. I found among the fallen 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. In pursuance of my design, I journeyed to a grocery to procure a few articles for a repast. The things ordered were put up, and I took out my purse to pay for them. As the change slid out, the copper before mentioned seemed 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 hoghead. 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—have 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 as if in echo, although much louder, and with the addition of 'Once! twice! three—times!!! Who's the buyer?'—Peter Sledge Hammer, answered, throwing the one hundred 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 BUSINESS, and you Dunson, can see and appreciate the results.

American Manufacturer.

ABOUT THE MARKET.

A countryman, driving down towards Fulton Market the other day, with a load of turkeys, was accosted by a citizen with—'Holloo, Mister what do you ask for turkeys?' A dollar a piece! You're rather above the market. I know it, said Barleycorn, 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 cure the head ache.

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

4. A dead man's hand will dispel wens or swelled glands—if it be rubbed nine times, on the place afflicted. [Recollect 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 piece of beefy rub warts with it—then bury it or throw it over the left shoulder, and do not look behind you—when the beef warts, your warts 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 next to the skin, will prevent or cure the ague. [I have never tried this. Ma has, and although she travelled through 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 nightmare. [I have always hanging at my bed's head, and I have never yet had the nightmare.]

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

THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

By way of illustrating the progress of the age about which we hear so much, we quote 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 peeling 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 recently perfected another machine of Eve Cow power, calculated 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 east,' 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 feller stepped up to me and asked how I'd trade; and says, 'I for what? and says he, for your watch;—and says, '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 I give me your watch; and says he with a loud laugh I hant got none—and that kind atur'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 says he it don't go—no says I, not without its carried—then I began to laugh—he tried to open it and could'n't start it a hair, and broke his thumb nail in the bargain—'Won't she open says he? 'Not I knows on, says I; then the laugh seemed to take another turn. 'Don't you think I got off old Britania pretty well considering?'

PORK.

A lawyer charged a poor man three dollars for advice. 'There is the money,' said his client, it is all I have in the world, and my family 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 none to be gotten.'

The following curious superscription is copied from a letter that was deposited at the Post Office in this town:—*Cum, ada.*
'The Post Master will please send this to Union town.'

To the dutiful Miss Maria Brown,
And tell her from me, the precious dew,
That this is from me, her own true love,
And tell her that many a gale here
Desire that I shut not cum there,
But eye will cum in spite of hel,
And in her house will always dwell.

AN ADDRESS Delivered before the Temperance Society of Baltimore, by W. E. Smith, M. D.

[Concluded.]
Now by the anatomical excitement which is produced in the living system, the organs of the vital machine are in the same manner more and more excited. It is true they have a power of self-reproduction and repair, but even this faculty must of necessity decay, and the effort it is called upon, the sooner will be exhausted. There is much truth in the 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 intensifies the power of the muscles is capricious and ill-directed. In a person conflict the steady eye and the unsteady hand, 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 transient; and the energies of the system must at least sink in a degree precisely corresponding to that of the previous excitement.

Others there are who indulge in an evening glass, to relieve the sensation of exhaustion and fatigue, caused by the labors of the day. Nothing can be more palpably absurd. What! load the fatigued organs—the stomach—the heart—the nerves—into artificial excitement, to obviate the effects of exhaustion? As well might we scourge a jaded and drooping race-horse to make him exhibit less evidence of fatigue.

But if there are those who will be persuaded only by matter of fact, I appeal to the numerous experiments which abundantly show that more labor may be executed without the aid of alcoholic stimulus than with it. These experiments were long ago made by Franklin on his own person. They have been made in numerous instances in the manufacturing establishments of our country; they have frequently been made even on ship board, where the human frame is made the sport of contending elements.

Even in this, his extremity of suffering and exhaustion, 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 fatal to that useful class of men than the quicksand or the tornado.

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 indeed necessary to digestion, how unhappy must have been the lot of the wretched dyspeptics, who occupied the earth for the first five thousand years of its existence? What quailings, what acidities of stomach and temper, must have befallen the antediluvians, and how tediously must have passed off a life of nine hundred years of imperfect digestion, without one sip of brandy toddy, whiskey punch, or aquavit.

How should it happen too, if alcohol be a necessary aid to digestion, that the ancient communities of men were possessed, as we have ample reason to believe, of far firmer bodily stamina than those of this generation.

There is no truth more obvious than that the stomach of a man in health is not prepared to receive food and digest it, till he is conscious of an appetite. This sensation is the instinct which nature has bestowed upon the organ, causing it to demand materials as soon as it is in a condition to act upon them. If there occur 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 repose.

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

Another argument in favor of occasional drinking, is founded on its supposed effects in defending the system against the vicissitudes of temperature, against the diseases of sickly regions, and against the influence of contagion.

As to vicissitudes of heat and cold, they produce disease by the sudden transition from great to diminished action which they occasion, and vice versa. Now, it is notorious that this is also the legitimate effect of drug-drinking; and hence the extreme absurdity of employing it as a remedy. Besides, it weakens the stamina of the system; impairs digestion—every function, indeed—and predisposes to every form of disease.

Contagion and other subtle causes of fever assail the system most successfully when there has occurred 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 soon the period of sinking must arrive; then the vital powers are prostrate; the sentinels of life are slumbering on their posts, and the insidious contagion steals into the inner recesses of the system.

As a remedy to be employed in the treatment of certain forms of disease, 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 disease, has been chiefly owing to the influence of the Brunonian 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 arose from debility he regarded the various energetic stimuli as their appropriate remedies. Of these, alcohol and opium were the most important.

To the younger members of the profession this system was addressed with the most eloquent and plausible sophistry. As it was extremely simple and easy of acquisition, promising a sort 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 exposed, 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 cruel."

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. The truth is, debility is not disease. Mere exhaustion (unless 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 ordinary nourishment and stimuli, may so prostrate the powers of life, that a prompt stimulus, like that of alcohol, may be necessary to give an impulse to the functions of the organs, which afterwards must be sustained by nourishment. But if alcohol is longer employed, it forces the organs to a degree of action

which they are not prepared to sustain, it converts debility into disease, by creating an unequal excitement, which is the very essence of the latter. There are, it is true, certain cases of disease, which seem to stand in need of the stimulant of alcohol, and which are relieved with a sudden and a happy result. But, here also, it may be proved, by simply the reasoning influence of an argument, that when once the powers of life are roused to the strife, its continuance would only aid the enemy.

Vast mischief has resulted to mankind from the employment of certain cordial medicines in the form of liquors. They are often prescribed by physicians when the system being exhausted by disease, both body and mind are puerile and capricious, and hence the easy victims of a vicious habit. This is apt to occur especially to delicate, nervous females, whose unpleasant sensations are always temporarily relieved by the excitement which is produced.

Thus have I endeavored to reply to the various arguments, which by different classes of individuals are urged in favor of the occasional employment of alcohol. But 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 loathsome deformity, or does it not rather approach us in the garb of temperance, cheering us at the festive board, proffering aid in the task of labor, and promising protection from the arrows of pestilence—never casting off its disguise, till the moral sense is perverted, and we can look upon it without loathing?

Drunkennes is a disease, a disease marked by strong and peculiar traits which are too familiar to need description. Whenever the physician seeks to cure, or to prevent disease, he always looks first to the cause. The causes of some diseases are obscure, others may result from one of many causes; but intemperance has but one parent—one prolific and sufficient source, and that is TEMPERATE DRINKING.

The water drinker is as safe from this most fatal and most frequent of diseases, as we at this moment are from the pestilence of yellow fever. But the habitual, temperate drinker frequently an infected district, his constitution may, perhaps, resist the effect, but the cause is every moment operating upon his system. Who then shall say that he is safe, and especially since the best and greatest have so often fallen before it?

And should the temperate drinker not become the victim of intemperance, yet, if the foregoing statements 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.

It tracks our rapid steps
Through the wild labyrinth of youthful phrensy,
Unheard, perchance, until old age hath tam'd us;
Then in our hour, when time hath chilled our joints,
And maimed our hope of combat, or of flight,
We hear its deep-mouthed lay, announcing all
Of wrath and woe and punishment that bedides.

That impaired state of the digestive organs which results from the continued practice of moderate drinking, is precisely that state of the system which, in young and growing individuals, whose bodies are not yet perfectly organized, would produce scrofula, a disease which is the basis of a hundred others. Scrofula 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 agree, that whatever corrupts the system of the parent may cause scrofula in that of the offspring. There is something more than suicidal in an indulgence which thus entails loathsome disease on future generations.

I think it is apparent, then, that habitual drinking is insidiously depraving the stock of the human species, abbreviating the ever green period of man's existence, and necessarily curtailing the reach of his intellect. What but the long operation of physical causes, has reduced some races of men to a state of mental imbecility? And what cause can be more effectual 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 entailments, 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 in any degree do this, what must be the result of the more inveterate whiskey drinking of the moderns.

Further—the fondness for drink, which is acquired 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 imbibe it with 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 infirmity, as well as the remote influence of temperance.

Some fifteen years ago, there sprung up, in the state of Connecticut, a novel quack, commonly known by the name of "Dr. Rainwater."

"Austere and lonely, cruel to himself
Did they report him. Water his drink,
His food stale bread and pottage."

In cunning quacks, who shroud their art in a veil of mystery, the vulgar always repose a superstitious confidence which gives the practitioner complete control over them. Dr. Rainwater used his power to noble purpose. Believing that most diseases spring from dram drinking, he gave his patients some inert nostrum, and solemnly charged them to touch no drink but rainwater; declaring that, should they use any other, the medicine would operate as a poison. All their food, too, was prepared in rain water. Of course his patients complied, and the success of his practice was astonishing. His fame spread far and near.—The sick were brought to him in such numbers as literally 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 I recollect, (being then a boy,) to have felt serious apprehensions that Dr. R. was about to ruin my destined vocation.

But poor Rainwater at length fell, like his own element, from a bursting cloud, but never like it, to rise again. His secret came out, and he was instantly deserted.

Dr. Coldwater, who now offers his gratuitous services to the public, is undoubtedly quite as skillful as Dr. Rainwater; 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 in 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 almshouses; there to be, for a time, 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 physical power to complete all the public works now projected 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 globe.

Republicans, the safety of whose beloved institutions is based upon the moral and physical soundness of an honest yeomanry, are especially concerned in arresting the demoralizing march of this corrupting vice. The phrase a "corrupt republic," is not a mere

imaginary consideration of terms.—The right of suffrage in the hands of a drunkard, is a weapon which he will wield against his country. He is even ready to sacrifice the rights of a democracy, to the only one who will listen to him.

There are now a hundred thousand drunkards in the United States, fifty thousand of them are voters. Fifty thousand of their voices are in the market, and whosoever is their price. The drunkards, then, have influence enough, at a critical moment, to ruin the nation.

America is at this time regarded by many an anxious eye from distant shores. She is hailed as the morning star of a bright and glorious era, the harbinger of universal freedom. Shall the fool mist be permitted to dim her rising splendor? and shall she be the victim of the earth at length triumph in her extinction? To forward 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 liberties, ignorance and vice are the firm allies, and of them intemperance is the most prolific parent. It has long been admitted to be the prime minister of death. With equal truth may we declare it the vicegerent of the devil.

DINNER TO MR. POINSETT.

A large number of the citizens of Baltimore having determined to manifest their respect 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 Invitation.

Baltimore, 16th April, 1830.
Sir—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 personal 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 a few days, have requested the undersigned to invite you to a public dinner, on such day as, consulting your own convenience, you may be pleased to name.

With great respect, we have the honour to be your obdt. serv'ts.

Robert Oliver, R. Gilmore,
Wm. Patterson, R. B. Taney,
Thos. Tennant, Geo. Hoffman,
Isaac M. Kim, G. H. Stewart,
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 Tennant, Isaac M. Kim, Wm. Wirt, Robert Gilmore, R. B. Taney, Geo. Hoffman, and G. H. Stewart, Esq's.

Philadelphia, 19th April, 1830.

GENTLEMEN—I have received the invitation to a public dinner, which you have been pleased to address to me, at the request of a number 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 sincere thanks for the very flattering terms in which it has been conveyed.

With great respect, I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obdt. serv't.

J. R. POINSETT.

In accordance with the above invitation a sumptuous dinner was prepared by Mr. Belzhuover 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, Commodore 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. Cox; the Chancellor of Maryland, Judge Glenn, the principal officers Naval 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, Robert Gilmore, Isaac M. Kim, and J. Meredith, as Vice Presidents. The table was plentifully and tastefully supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and an excellent band of music enlivened the intervals of conversation. When the cloth was removed, the following toasts, at the request of the President, were announced by Mr. Meredith, and received by the company with hearty approbation.

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 century—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 announcement 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 virtuous 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 intriguing and the malevolent, and the cry of disappointed malice has been faintly echoed at home. But the nation have already vindicated his fame—the nation will reward his merit. For himself, and for his own consolation, although

"Traded by ignorant tongues, which neither know
His faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of his doings—let him think
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake,
That virtue must go through."

You will join me gentlemen, I am sure, in the all sincerely and heartily join me, in the toast which I now propose—

Our Guest.—Who so ably represented the country, and so ably vindicated the character and dignity in the midst of prejudice and personal peril.

The sentiment was received with acclamation, and drew forth the following reply 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 malevolent, the testimony of your approbation which has just been expressed with so much eloquence, is to me, under the peculiar circumstances 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 country. Glorious by the achievement of her Independence, by her brilliant naval victories and 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 despotism, 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 wretchedness. 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 pageants 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 happiness.

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 our example become a free, tranquil and happy people.

I thank you very sincerely, gentlemen, for the very favourable opinion you have expressed of my conduct under circumstances of new and unexampled difficulty, as well as for the 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 I realized, must lead this city to high destinies: May the prosperity of Baltimore be commensurate with her industry and her enterprise.

5. Our Foreign Relations: May they be maintained in peace and harmony by able ministers at home and abroad!—
"The smile that wisdom knits not
Folly may easily untie."

6. Our sister republics of S. A. & Mexico.
"No more may trenching war channel their fields
Nor bruise their flowers 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! and firm and durable alliance between them and Mexico. May both, like luminous bodies in the firmament, shine without extinguishment, and without eclipsing each other.

7. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.—The American Grass: 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 other.

8. Pennsylvania.—Rich in the elements of human happiness, vigorous in constitution, fertile in resources, and ripe in wisdom. May her prosperity correspond with the affluence of her endowments!

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

Baltimore, the evening of the 19th.

B. Education.—The living fountain of the nation's wisdom.

14. The Union.—The great bond of our strength.

15. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—May it strengthen the relations of friendship between the neighbouring States, in proportion as it enlarges their commerce.

The following volunteer toasts were received during the evening and announced from the chair—

By Robert Gilmore—South Carolina, 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. Duponceau—of the Philadelphia Bar—the learned civilian, the accomplished scholar, the amiable gentleman.

This toast was noticed by some eloquent remarks from Mr. Duponceau, and responded to in the following toast proposed by him: Maryland and Pennsylvania—May their mutual affection be forever as strong, as cordial and as sincere as their love and respect for the distinguished citizen in honour of whom we are here assembled.

By General George H. Stuart, 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 Porter replied by the following: Baltimore, although not my birth place, the spot of my earliest recollections and associations. Distinguished for the enterprise, patriotism and bravery of her citizens—what I am she has made me by the examples of her sons.

By Dr. Chapman, after some very eloquent and impressive remarks: The moral ascendancy, and intellectual glory of our country.

By Mr. Colt. Philadelphia—Equally distinguished by her commerce, her legal, her medical, her literary and her scientific talents. This toast drew from Mr. Daniel W. Cox a cordial response which he concluded with the following: The internal commerce and domestic industry of the United States.—The strongest bond 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—The Patriot, the Soldier, the Statesman. He devoted his whole life to the welfare of his country—how has he been rewarded?

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

By Mr. Martin. That great discovery in 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 and illustrious patriot who now commands in our city, Gen. Fenwick.

By General Fenwick. Lafayette—The Patriot and Soldier of the two hemispheres.

By Mr. Arroyo, of the Mexican Legation.—The Institutions and Government of the United States of America.—The most perfect 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 reminiscences—Shakespeare there first appeared on this side the Atlantic; the treaty closing the war of Independence signed there; and there Washington returned his commission to the people.

By Commodore Porter. Maryland—May she always be what I have found her—Merryland.

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—its 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 liberality and kindness in all their relations.

By Gen. Fenwick. The Maryland Herald—Equally famed in Philanthropy and Arms.

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

By Mr. J. P. Kennedy. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The horn of Amalthea with its small and towards Baltimore.

By Mr. R. Gilmore. Woman.—Our joy and our pride.—The only power to which Americans own themselves slaves.

By Mr. Cox of Philadelphia. May the railing of Maryland be met by a corresponding railing from Pennsylvania.

After the President had retired, Mr. Duponceau gave the following:—

Your worthy and respected President—Whose friendly spirit to Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, has breathed through many of your toasts. We owe thanks and gratitude to him for these feelings which have so powerfully

Married, Rev. T. B. to Miss Mary. To the Voice of A ne-Ar support the Government, in their several legates to Waterloo. May next, four gentle next Legisla. ADMIN May 8th, 1830. A number of ly to the pral Governm the house of meeting was being called ken being ar of R. Ridou rick L. Gray ward Bourke gates, to stur terloo Tavern present wdr ht and pro country in the Orled t ing be signe and publishi P. Z. MEN TRE. At a meet the 14th of polis, the fo were adopte Whereas, have been fav of Annap a pernicious youth, as w tizens in effects of su successfully against it. Resolved, emnly pled date or can we are ent give, or wh rectly affe spirits, fer or any thin any election their votes. Resolved by this mee pectable fe vited to un as dependi Resolved more fully our votes to the business should requ Resolved, lined in th this city. S. Edward Lewis G Basil Sh Andrew Samuel William Vachel Daniel H Thomas Charles Thomas Thomas William The lon Senate, y of Mr. K casting v 23, and b rejected b ATT. The A parrier of Damfries five miles ed a serv his horse escaped o Damfries will reco The N authentic received New Ye and and From THE The p profess dollars west of be trace the exp ported, month.

HYMENEAL

Married, on Thursday evening last by the Rev. T. R. Dorey, Mr. ZACHARIAH DOVALL to Miss MARY POWELL, both of this city.

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 recommending four gentlemen to represent the county in the next Legislature of Maryland.

MANY VOTERS.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING

May 8th, 1830, 3d Election District Anne Arundel County.
Pursuant to public notice heretofore given, a number of the Voters of this district, friendly to the present Administration of the General Government of the United States, met at the house of Thomas C. Rockhold. The meeting was organized by Philip Pettibone being called to the Chair, and Dr. Z. Merriken being appointed Secretary. On motion of H. Ridout, William Seiders, Dr. Frederick L. Grammer, John M. Welch, and Edward Bourke, 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 five and proper candidates to represent the county in the next Legislature of this State. Ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Maryland Gazette.
PHILIP PETTIBONE, Chm.
Z. MERRIKEN, Sec'y.

TREATING AT ELECTIONS.

At a meeting of sundry individuals, held on the 14th of April 1830, in the city of Annapolis, 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 successfully but by taking a decided stand against it: Therefore,

Resolved by the undersigned, that we solemnly pledge ourselves to vote for no candidate or candidates for any office, for which we are entitled to vote, who shall have given, or who shall for him, directly or indirectly suffer to be given, any kind of ardent spirits, fermented liquors, money, clothing, or any thing else, to any voter or voters, at any election, for the purpose of obtaining their votes.

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

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
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Edward Williams | Samuel Goldsmith |
| Lewis Gasaway | Graffon Munroe |
| Basil Shephard | Thomas G. Waters |
| Andrew Slicer | M. W. Conner |
| Samuel Pease | Jacob Bassford |
| William Ross | Peter Bassac |
| Vachel Severn | Samuel Parrott |
| Daniel H. Wiggins | Samuel Parrott |
| Thomas Seida | W. J. Goldsborough |
| Charles Henshaw | N. J. Watkins |
| Thomas King Jr. | Philip Claxton |
| Thomas King | William M. Parlin |
| William Kirby | |

THE PRINTERS.

The long agony is over. We learn that the Senate, yesterday, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Kendall, the Vice President giving the casting vote. Mr. Noah was rejected, 23 to 25, and Messrs. Dawson and Gardiner were rejected by a large vote.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MAIL.

The Alexandria Gazette states that the carrier 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 animal being frightened, escaped 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 received by bonds at the Custom House in New York, in the month of April, is about two and a half millions of dollars.

THE INDIANS INTERESTING

The terms upon which the Indians have professed to sell their land are—one million of dollars, each man to have a section of land west of the Mississippi in fee simple, and to be transported to the country allotted them at the expense of the government, and to be supported, from the date of their arrival, twelve months.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser of the 27th ult. we learn that the last of a series of calamitous events, which have of late occurred in the Western States, has just occurred. The superior Steamboat Caldonia, Capt. Russell, on her way up from New Orleans, burst her boiler about three miles below New Madrid, which killed nine, badly wounded seven, and slightly wounded eight as follows, viz:—

Alfred—Philip Orms, John Sheridan, Jonas Chamberlain, deck passengers; Joseph Russell, engineer; John Greenwood, Thomas, crew; Adam Taylor, coloured fireman; Anthony Hawkins, steward.

Bodily Scalded.—Noel Dooney, Asa Levitt, William Oheesman, Samuel Murphy, Thomas Peel, James Hamilton, Frank.

Slightly Scalded.—J. D. Hughes, Henry Carlisle, Charles Moon, black man; John L. Dickson, Francis Worley, Fellestin Marshall, Monty Vickery, Esq.

The explosion took place while the boat was and had been under way for several hours. The damage, other than the loss of the boiler, done the boat, is but trifling.

The undersigned, passengers on board the Steam boat Caldonia, are actuated by a sense of justice in stating, that the distressing accident, which has just occurred, can in no way be imputed to negligence, or any lack of care, whatever, in the pilot or Capt. Russell, whose 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 boilers.

Francis P. Corbin, Richard H. Anderson, James Maga, John Scott Harrison, Allen Harrison, R. Potter, Daniel Carmichael, Charles Merriam, Roderick Perry, Joseph J. Dew, Zephaniah Osgood, J. Prescott, Jno. Caffery, Asaph Dunbar, James M. Harris, J. E. Gear, Saml. Payne, Peter Ogan, Asa Smith, Evan L. Hukill, J. Allincharp, John Poster, E. Hukill, Geo. H. Nevitt, J. D. Allen, Joseph Ford, J. W. Herndon; Logan Harper, Cabin Passengers.

C. B. Butler, William Price, Moses Crawford, Jno. H. Blackwell, James M. Baker, John Baldwin, John Hawthorn, Martin Gots, R. Cook, Daniel Kincel, J. L. McCoskey, L. Casey, J. Raper, John Florence, J. Wright, Riley Beatty, W. Mathews.—In behalf of 400 Deck Passengers.

Still Another Steamboat Explosion.

The last mail from the West brings us intelligence of another steamboat explosion on the waters of that region. The Nashville Banner of the 27th ult. furnishes the following account of it:—

On Friday last, as the steamboat Tally-Ho, Turner, master, was proceeding down the Cumberland, near Dover, one of her boilers burst 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 a supply of wood, was in the act of putting off, and the Engineer about to let the steam 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, burning him fatally.

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 injured, is a new boat, and the property of Messrs. Nichol & Hill of this place. Mr. Sturdevant, 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 killed.

This unfortunate occurrence is noticed in a postscript to the Cincinnati 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 burst 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 trips. We should very much like to know, if the boilers were not old ones, and wish our friends in Pittsburgh would investigate the affair.—Some remedy must be found, and that speedily. Let the Chamber of Commerce decide upon something immediately; one thing we recommend especially to their consideration. Condemn every boat which shall use old boilers instead of new, the latter having been examined and tried by a board of engineers, appointed for that purpose.

Mr. GREEN—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffalty of Anne Arundel county, by

MANY VOTERS.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, suddenly, in this city, on Saturday evening last, Mrs. MARY E. TAYLOR.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Hallam Theatre is requested at Williamson's Hotel on Saturday morning next at 11 o'clock A. M. as business of great importance is to be transacted and the presence of each Stockholder is much to be desired.

RICHARD JONES, Pres't.
Of the Board of Trustees.
May 15.

NOTICE.

THE Court of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will 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 Dollars and above, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date; under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r.

May 13.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, let ters testamentary on the estate of Mary Johnson, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

LLOYD JOHNSON, Ex'r.

May 13.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday the 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 Horatio J. Jones, late of said county, deceased, consisting of Three Horses, Household Furniture, &c. TERMS.—For all sums of five dollars, and upwards, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the date until that sum, Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH KIRBY, Adm'r.

May 13 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, 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 Bartholow, 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 possession of the said Peddicord or Bartholow.

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 23rd day of October 1827, conveyed by the said Jasper Peddicord to one Asbury Peddicord 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 purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

Ths. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

May 13th 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at Merrill's Tavern, on Tuesday the 18th day of June next, at 12 o'clock P. M. a part of a tract of Land called

MONTPELIER.

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 tract owned by Nicholas Snowden and John C. Herbert Esq's. On the east by the land of Thomas Worthington, (of Nicholas,) Esq. and on the south and west by the lands lately owned by Anna 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 sale.

Ths. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at Merrill's tavern in Anne Arundel county, on Tuesday the 8th day of June next, at 1 o'clock A. M. all that parcel of land lying in the vicinity of the said tavern, which was heretofore devised by one Joshua Dorsey of Benjamin, deceased, to a certain Richard G. Dorsey, 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.

TERMS OF SALE.

Credits 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.

Ths. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

May 13th 1830.

ABSTENTION FOR SALE.

For sale, on the 1st day of June next, 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 Dollars and above, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date; under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r.

May 13.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber 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, near Owings mill, a part of the Personal Estate of said deceased, 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 of.

AMEY HOWARD, Ex'r.

Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to present them properly authenticated.

AMEY HOWARD, Ex'r.

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 eyes out; his clothing not recollected; is in the habit of getting intoxicated. It is supposed that he has a forged pass. 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 jail so that I get him again.

RICHARD CRANDALL.

May 13.

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by Louis Gasaway Trustee for the sale of the mortgage property of Henry Childs, deceased be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown 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, before the 7th day of June next. The report states that a tract or parcel of land called Gowry Banks sold for \$1203.50.

True Copy, Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cor. Can.

May 13. 1830.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THREE HOUSES

NEAR the Town Gate, one of them is a large commodious BRICK DWELLING, the other two, convenient FRAME HOUSES 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 for Thomas Anderson.

May 6.

IN CHANCERY.

4th May, 1830.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Richard Peach, the trustee appointed to make sale of the lands and premises mentioned in the proceedings of the case wherein Beal Duvall, for the use of M. Donald and Ridgely, is plaintiff, and Arabella Snowden, and others, are defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 5th 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.

RAMSAY WATERS Reg. Cor. Can.

May 6

FOR SALE.

THE House in Cornhill Street, now occupied by Mr. George Werts, this property will be offered at Public Sale on the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock if not previously disposed of. For Terms apply to the Subscribers.

D. Ridgely, Agent. For Charles Ridgely.

April 29.

CHEAP GOODS & CLOTHING.

RICHARD A. GORDON

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at their hands, and avails himself of 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 prices, for CASH.

Best Boots, 25 Cents. Ladies, Misses, Boys, &c. Pumps and Shoes, 25 Cents, and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, equally low for the Cash.

April 29.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received a very superior assortment of CLOTHES, CAMBRICES, AND VESTINGS.

STOCKS AND COLLARS

Also a handsome assortment of GOODS, suitable 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.

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 of

PANTALOON STUFFS

Of various Qualities, and a variety of

VESTINGS,

Suitable to the Season.

All of which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual men on moderate terms.

April 22

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. Comm'r's A. A. C.

April 29.

NOTICE.

BY an order of the honourable, the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 19th May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted,) and continue until all is sold, 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 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 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.

ALLOYD JOHNSON, Ex'r.

April 29.

IN CHANCERY.

27th April, 1830.

Roderick Dorsey and Rachel, his wife, & others

vs.

Isaiah 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, and the defendant, Isaiah Hood, for the sale of part of a tract of land, called Warfield and 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 Hood, the said parcel of land, for the sum of five hundred 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 possession until the present time, and that no part of the purchase money has been paid, except the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, which was paid on the 30th day of April 1827. That the said Hobbs has lately died, leaving the complainant Dorsey, his executor, and the complainants and the defendants, Thomas and Laura, are his heirs at law, and that the defendant, Laura, resides in the State of Ohio. It is the prayer of the bill, that the court should order, that the same be adjudged and ordered, That the same be performed by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks, before the first day of June next, 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 show cause, if any she hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS Reg. Cor. Can.

April 29.

THE ANNAPOLIS GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1830.

NO. 30.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
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 open their lips to the dew—
Come with a smile, as bright 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 cheek, with its blood untam'd,
With a brow as white as the virgin snow,
And a lip that falsehood never depriv'd;
Come with a heart and a wild career,
And a thrilling heart and a flashing eye,
Come in your bud-like loveliness,
With a lip where a kiss might love to die.
Come to me when the moonlight falls,
With a silver stream on yonder and tree,
For a while the shirtheome 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 bow to the waters lean.
Come—for the spring-time's breath is out,
And the evening wind is like perfume,
The birds rejoice and the waters shout,
And the trees and shrubs are all in bloom,
I hear the sound of a thousand streams;
As I stand on the green hill side at night,
The stars flash 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 pining 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 have a way,
Come, ere the lints of day have fled,
And the last 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 spectator, and actor in, many a sanguinary fray, Capt. Kincaid, of the Rifles, has here exchanged the sword for the pen, and brought before us a great number of very curious incidents. Accustomed to scenes of bloodshed, his mode of telling these stories certainly appears to us to be sometimes rather too flippant and facetious; 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. Allowing 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 anecdotes.

"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 advanced posts. In the course of the night we experienced one of the most tremendous thunder storms which used to precede the Wellington 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.

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

"When ducks to dinner go,
And cats to sup."

It was our practice to dress for sleep; we saddled 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 reckless of every thing, but the honour of our

"That we do not carp without reason, however, we shall cite one short example to prove.

"I was taking advantage of this extra day's halt to communicate to my friends the important events of the past fortnight, when I found myself all 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 dancing a waltz over my body! Although this is a thing that one will sometimes submit to, when it comes by way of illusion, at its proper time and place, such as a midnight visit from a nightmare; yet as I seemed now to be visited by a horse as well as a mare, 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 lustily. I was not long in getting extricated and found that the whole scene had been arranged by two rascally donkeys, who, in a sportive humour, had been chasing each other through the neighbourhood, until they finally rolled into my tent, with a force which drove every one, and rolled the whole of it over on its back. It might have been good sport for them, but it was none to me!"

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 off (which is the military criterion by which daylight is acknowledged, and the hour of surprise past) when we proceeded to unharness, and to indulge 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 powder, 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 us during this tacit suspension of hostilities. 'The greyhounds of an officer followed a hare, on one occasion, into the lines, and they very politely returned them. I was one night on 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 severely wounded by a sentry; and Lord Wellington, knowing that they were at that time destitute of every thing in the shape of comfort, 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 was for there was scarcely a vestige of uniform among the men, some of whom were dressed in Frenchman's coats, some in white breeches and huge black jack boots, some with cocked hats and queues; most of their swords were fixed on their rifles, and stuck full of hams, tongues, and loaves of bread; and not a few were carrying bird cages. There was never a better masked corps."

"Several men of our division, who had deserted while we were blockading Ciudad Rodrigo, were taken when it fell, and were sentenced to be shot. Lord Wellington extended mercy to every one who could procure any thing like a good character from his officers; 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 touching a vital spot. On the occasion alluded to, two of the men remained standing after the first fire, and the provost-marshal was obliged to put an end to their sufferings, by placing the muzzle of a piece at each of their heads.

The following paragraph describes an extraordinary recovery from a wound.

"By the accidental discharge of a musket, one day last year the ramrod entered the belly, 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, unfortunately drowned, while bathing in the Tormes."

Another anecdote.

"October 31st.—Halted for the night in the park of the Escorial. 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 endeavour to capture poor puss, as he imagined, 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 bayonets 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 Nivelle.

"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 a heavy firing on the spot, while we were carrying him under the brow of the hill. The ball having passed through the lungs, he was spitting blood, 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 Bayona; and I need not add, that he was received with three hearty cheers. 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 (Lieut. Doyle.) 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 relish; & it was prophetic, as he soon afterwards fell at Tarbes."

In the attack on Toulous, we are told of one of the few 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 co-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 show of gallantry 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 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 themselves 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 stand after 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 love 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 merrily on both of them during my youth, never dreaming that I should one day be indebted for the same peripatetic faculty to a stick of wood.

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 mistaken, 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 hospital I was sent to Montreal, where I met with a very ingenious French mechanist who fitted me with a very new limb, so admirably constructed with springs and hinges, that after a short practice, I found myself able to manage it with so much dexterity that it passed with 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 as one risen 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 shoes, when he can have the credit of owing a pair of the real live stamper. 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.

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 fictitious limb, and to the astonishment of every body walked home after it, without so much inconvenience as a sprained ankle. I was bitten by a mad dog most furiously in the same place, and every one prophesied that I should die, but I got well of the bite 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 bore the pain. Walking home one cold day with the Doctor, I stepped with one foot midling deep in a puddle of water. The Doctor was positive that I should take cold in consequence of it, and I was a wagger of him by not coming off hoarse the next morning, to his utter astonishment.

But this unfeeling limb of mine has sometimes brought me into awkward scrapes. I never shall forget how supremely foolish I felt one evening, when I had been ridiculing most

unmercifully 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 sat next to me would let me run on in such a strain without apprizing me of the blunder I was committing. 'Why you incomprehensible fellow,' said he to me, as soon as we came away, 'what the vengeance 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 grating, 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 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 the difficulty was not over. I had lost my leg, & 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 stepped, 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 ardent busy-body. In short he was no man to entrust 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 plainly 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 bad 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 able.

The plan succeeded to admiration, and much better than I looked for. I had the luck to see a darky 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 found in the cellar. Mr. B. hopes to be excused for stepping through Mr. C's cellar door last evening."

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, it was delivered to Cuffey, 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, sir! what do you mean?"

"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 truly, 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 best of the wrong foot, for you need not think to mystify me. What have I out in this fashion, when you left it in your cellar last night, and I sent it to you this morning?"

"Really, Mr. Clackabout, you talk like a man who has lost his senses."

"Really, Mr. Babbleton, your adversary is too much to bear. You will make a lame piece of work of it, and get yourself into a terrible. I advise you to show a little more understanding, and with these punning allusions to Beau's fancied infirmity, Mr. Clackabout walked off."

Poor Babbleton was utterly confounded, at being snubbed and brow-beaten in this incomprehensible manner.—But this was taken and ginger bread to what happened afterwards, for the Misses Clackabouts kept the secret of Beau's wooden leg in the customary way; that is, they told it in confidence to all their acquaintances, and the consequence was, the greatest rout and stir among the beau monde that ever was known in Boston.

Miss Tiffanet, whom Beau 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 again. The match was therefore broken off for nobody could ever persuade her the story was incorrect, as she knew him to be guilty of false whiskers, and a buckram and whalebone waist; and a sham leg was a horse of the same colour. Beau was obliged to put up with his ill luck, but he could never 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 Relic Of Christopher Columbus.

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE.

This letter bears date only ten years after the great discovery of the Admiral.—It is wanting, as may be seen in his proper signature, 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.—Es.

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 Letter from Christopher Columbus; to that establishment viz:

To the Most Noble Gentlemen of the magnificent Bank of St. George, in Genoa.

Most noble gentlemen.—However my body may be on the go, or travelling, my heart is always near you. Our Saviour has done 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 the Indies, in the name of the Most Holy 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 ten is worthy of consideration, you will receive it; if not, you will give me the credit of having a good will.—I recommend my son to you very particularly.

Mr. Nicholas Oderigo, knows more about my discovery, than I do myself. I have sent him a copy of the maps, that they may be preserved with the greatest care. I am very desirous that you should see them. Their Majesties, the King & Queen, are daily heaping their honours upon me. I pray that the Most Holy Trinity may preserve you and prosper your most noble establishment.

Seville, April 2, 1502.
The Great Admiral of the Ocean—Sea, Viceroy and Governor of the Islands & Terra Firma of Asia, and of the Indies, my sovereigns the King and Queen, and Captain General of the Maripos and his Council.

"S. S. A. S. X. M. Y."

"Those initials signify Supremus Verus Altissimi, Salvatoris Christi, Maria, Josephi."

From the Boston Courier.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Capitol, President's House, and Public Offices, which were destroyed by the British in 1814, cost \$200,000. 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 nearly 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 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 66 an acre. These reservations are estimated at \$700,000, or \$1360 an acre.

PHENOMENON.

The Courier de Paris announces that a child has been lately born at Brumple, whose right shoulder bears the impression of the initials "T. F." This phenomenon is explained by the fact of the mother having witnessed the branding of an individual condemned to hard labour for life. *Transcendentalist.*

blain greater privileges than the rest of their fellow citizens have, and that they have no right to their political participation more than others in view of the fact that they are not being persecuted, and that they are not to be complained.

Maryland has too long been used to the system of removals, to be now agitated by the childish cry of Proscription. Maryland is deeply interested in sustaining the present administration, not because offices have been showered upon her citizens by the general government, for hitherto they have had but a scanty share of the "spoils and fishes." It is from higher and purer motives that they have rallied round the standard of the "Military Chieftain," 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 factious combinations oppose the acts, or misrepresent the views, of Jackson's administration. It is from principle that he has found, and will continue to find thousands of friends in

May 11, 1830.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Sir: By inserting the following extract from the New York Post in your paper, you will be contributing to the cause of humanity. Of the great benefit resulting from the practice of pressing the stomach and sides (particularly the right side below the ribs) in dyspeptic cases, the writer can speak with confidence, and this confidence does not spring from his own experience only, but from information derived from others of their experience. A gentleman of the Eastern Shore of this State, a few days since, stated in conversation, that he had been completely relieved of Dyspepsia by the daily use, (for a short time), of a very small quantity of Magnesia & Shubarb, and the constant practice of pressing his sides as above mentioned. When I saw him he was quite embonpoint—his colour was fresh, he had recovered his appetite, flesh and strength, and bore every mark indicative of restoration to perfect health.

A. A. county, May 14.

DYSPEPSIA.

The New Haven City Gazette states that the secret cure for the Dyspepsia, discovered by a gentleman of this city, (concerning the efficacy of which we made some remarks a short time ago,) has leaked out, and consists simply in kneading the stomach with the hands; thereby restoring the peristaltic motion in cases where the digestive organs have become relaxed and torpid. Whether this is the secret remedy or not there can be no doubt that it would be attended with very excellent effects in cases of indigestion; and instances are within our positive knowledge of persons who, by resorting to this mode of renewing the peristaltic action of the intestines, have derived very important assistance. We know of one individual, in particular, who was thus, in the space of less than three weeks, restored to comparative health, after having languished in a most miserable condition for many months in consequence of dyspepsia.

N. Y. Post.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

For the first time in our lives we were recently convinced of the utility of the rum-bottle. In passing by a cornfield, near the residence of the Shakers, in England, N. H. we saw large numbers of rum-bottles, like so many murderers, suspended with strings about their necks. The ingenious device had its desired effect. Not a crow dared approach within the limits of the domain. Wiser than any who boast of their intellectual endowments, they seemed to turn away from the sight, with instinctive dread, and to caw upon the wing, there's death in the bottle. This set speaks volumes in praise of the superior quality of the Vermont Crows.

Mr. P. W. On reading the above paragraph from an Eastern paper, one would at first suppose, that the crows of Vermont had formed themselves into one great "Temperance Society," and determined to set an example of sobriety and good morals to the human race. If such really be the design of the crow family of Vermont, they certainly deserve great credit for their intention, and no doubt the farmers of that State would be delighted if they would extend their benevolence a little farther, and add to the object of their society, by adopting a rule against picking and stealing—a vice to which crows generally are much addicted, to the no small loss and loss of the honest and industrious farmers of the soil. However, on reading the productions of the Eastern paragraphist a second time, a doubt started in my mind whether the crows turned away from the bottle because there was "death in it," or because of their certainty that there was nothing in it.—Suggesting this doubt to a friend, he declared, unhesitatingly, that they must have turned from it for the latter reason, "for," said he, "possessing the 'sagacity' even to those of Vermont, would never be such silly creatures as to be frightened at an empty bottle, but would on the discovery of emptiness, in disgust fly away in quest of full one. And, my life on it," continued he, "had the author of the paragraph in question, understood the tune they 'cawed' when they flew off, he would have found it to that of the old song which runs, 'O, take it away thyself all it again.'"

GREAT DIVIDEND.

The Mechanics & Farmers' Bank of Albany has declared a dividend of fifty per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of May inst.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Wednesday has the following paragraph: It is reported that information has been communicated to the British Minister at Washington, that Captain Thomas Bolton, the present commander of the U. S. S. Vincennes, is the legal heir to the title

and great estate of the Duke of Devon. The report is given in such a manner that we have reason to believe that the Duke was at Canton early in January, to sail on a few days for home, and that he was expected. We are informed that Captain Bolton came to this country when he was four years old, and has risen from a humble station to his present rank in our navy, by the regular gradation of merit.

POLICE COURT.

Yesterday an Innholder 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 discharged his service. N. Y. Herald.

Since the introduction of steamboats 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 a parliamentary enactment on the subject, and no disaster of the kind has since taken place.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The ship Thomas Dickinson, from Liverpool for New Orleans, was chased for three hours on the 2d of April, off Old Cape Francois, 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 water, without causing her to leak. Finding no chance of escape, she veered, when the schooner came up alongside and sent a boat on board, which proved to be His Majesty's sch. Monkey, Lieut. Shortland commander, on a cruise in search of pirates and slaves.

From the Harrodsburg (Ky.) Watchtower. A CURIOSITY.

A gentleman 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 knoll or elevation, a large hole, that would admit a man's body without much difficulty. Curiosity led them to make preparations 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 many feet), which appeared to be 16 or 18 feet square.

Our informant was the first person who entered the subterranean 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 its. 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. 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 a large snake which they found there, & which appeared entirely docile, passed around the room several times while they were in it. It is a subject for the speculation of wise men and philosophers, as those who visited it have 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 preponderance of the bitters over the sweets in married life, a forcible instance that some have the good luck to find it a state of bliss, occurred on Friday last in the parish of Walcott. A parishioner whose wife was buried at half past three in the afternoon of that day, sent in by four o'clock, a notice for the publication, on the following Sunday of banns between himself and another helpmate, whom he had selected instantly to replace the dear partner of his joys whom he had just consigned to her parent earth. 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 Bee. The Atlas of the 24th, a Mexican paper, asserts that persons who have been confined by order of Bustamante, have been left to perish of hunger in the prisons. The same Journal announces that two partisans of Guerrero, Montes de Oca and Alvarez had taken possession of Acapulco, from which Gen. Berdejo had scarcely time to make his escape, and that Guadalajara, San Blas and Oajaca had declared in favour of the hero of the South, as Guerrero is called. Arrests, it is said, are made daily by Bustamante. The deputy Zerecero has been shot, and Colonel Francisco Fernandez, brother of Gen. Victoria, is imprisoned. By the following it would appear that hostilities between the contending parties had commenced. An official communication from Gen. Nicholas Bravo, dated Ciudad de los Bravos, 28th March, announces that Col. Francisco Fernandez Victoria, brother to the ex-President, Captain Francisco Rondon and thirteen dragoons had fallen into his hands in an affair against the partisans of Guerrero, an officer and a corporal were killed.

It appears by a communication from the government of the Chamber of deputies, that Vives, Capt. General of Cuba, had sent a spy in Yucatan, to ascertain what dependence could be placed in the centralists. The two following paragraphs given by the Bee from the Correo of the 25d, show the return of good sense to the councils of the Mexi-

can nation, in regard to our important subject at least.

It appears that the official system of prohibition, begun to lose its influence among the people, and that the chambers have made a great step towards free trade, and unlimited commerce. A resolution of the general congress repeals the prohibition on cotton goods & others, and the senate 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 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 negotiations between the American and British governments 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 anarchy, & that a misunderstanding had arisen between the Russian and Turkish Governments, with regard 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. Green—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriffship of Anne-Arundel county, by

MANY VOTERS.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, in Anne-Arundel county, on Friday last, Mr. Caleb Sears.

NEW GOODS.

CLAUDE & HAMMOND, Have just 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

CROCKERY, IRONMONGERY & STONE WARE

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL draw DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS OF CONVEYANCES, LETTERS OF ATTORNEY, WILLS, &c. &c. and prepare INVOLUNTARY PAPERS, on short notice, and reasonable terms. GIDEON WHITE.

May 20. Sw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE creditors of the late Dr. Brail M. Worthington, are hereby notified to attend at the court house, in the city of Annapolis, on the eighth of June 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. Brail M. Worthington.

May 20. R

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Farm, known by the name of Muddy Creek Farm, and now owned by the representatives of Nicholas Watkins, 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, form spare, and colour dark; said negro had on when he absconded an over jacket, and a pair of trousers of home spun, and an old fur hat. It is likely that he is in the neighbourhood of the Harrell'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.

BENJAMIN WATKINS, one of the Adm'rs. of N. Watkins, of Thos.

May 20.

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by Louis Gasaway Trustee for the sale of the mortgage property of Henry Childs, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown 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, before the 7th day of June next. The report states that a tract or parcel of land called Gowry Banks sold for \$1203.30. True Copy, Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cor. Can.

May 13, 1830.

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 eyes out in clothing not recollected; is in the habit of getting intoxicated. It is supposed 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 jail so that I get him again.

RICHARD CRANDALL.

May 13.

THE Commissioners of the County School for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in this city on Thursday, the 13th inst. to receive applications for an allocation of the bounty money for the School districts.

JOHN HADDOCK, Sec'y.

Annapolis, May 13.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Johnson, late of said county, deceased; All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

LLOYD JOHNSON, Ex'r.

May 13.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will 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 Dollars and above, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS ALLEIN, Adm'r.

May 13.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday the 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 Horatio Tydings, late of said county, deceased, consisting of Three Horses, Household Furniture, &c. TERMS.—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 13 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, 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 possession 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 23d day of October 1827, conveyed by the said Jasper Peddicord to one Ashbur Peddicord 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 Ashbur.

TERMS OF SALE.

These lands will be sold on a credit of six months. The purchaser to give bonds with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

May 13th 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at Merrill's Tavern on Tuesday the 18th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M. a part of a tract of Land called

MONTPELIER.

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 tract owned by Nicholas Snowden and John C. Herbert Esqrs. On the east by the land of Thomas Worthington, (of Nicholas) Esq and on the south and west by the lands lately owned by Annas 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 sale.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

May 13th 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at Merrill's Tavern 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 Justus Hursey of Benjamin, deceased, to a certain Richard G. Dorney, deceased, and Alexander Dorney. 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 bonds with approved security, for the payment of the said instalments, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

May 13th 1830.

CHEAP BOOT & SHOES.

RICHARD E. GOODWIN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at their hands, and avails himself of 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 CASH. Best Boots, 25 CASH. Ladies, Misses, Boys, Jo. Pumps and Shoes, 25 75 CASH, and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, equally low for the Cash. April 29.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just received a very superior assortment of CLOTH, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

Also a handsome assortment of GOODS, suitable 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.

FINE 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 of

PANTALOOON STUFFS

Of various Qualities, and a variety of

VESTINGS,

Suitable to the Season.

All of which he will sell low for CASH, or to punctual men on moderate terms.

April 23

ABINGTON FOR SALE.

THE subscriber residing out of the state, and finding it inconvenient to attend to his property at the head of South River, offers for sale 900 acres of land, more or less, adjoining the farms of Messrs. Joseph Evans and John Hammond, 5 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 enriched by clover and plaster (there are two Dwelling Houses on the land, suitable for tenants) in tolerable repair, and the measures are extensive. It is unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as Mr. Richard Cattle 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, Esq. Annapolis; or to the Subscriber, residing at Alexandria, D. C.

W. K. McDONALD.

May 13, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber 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, near Owing's mill, a part of the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of

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 of.

AMEY HOWARD, Ex'r.

May 11, 1833.

Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to present them properly authenticated.

AMEY HOWARD, Ex'r.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THREE HOUSES

NEAR the Town (that is one of them is a large commodious BRICK DWELLING, the other two, convenient FRAME Houses 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 for Thomas Anderson.

May 6.

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 not previously disposed of. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

D. Ridgely, Agent for Charles Ridgely.

April 29.

IN CHANCERY.
4th May, 1830.
ORDERED. That the sale made and reported by Richard Patch, the trustee appointed to make sale of the lands and premises mentioned in the proceedings of the case wherein Dea. Duval, for the use of McDonald and Ridgely, is plaintiff, and Arabella Snowden, and others, are defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on 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.
RANSAY WATERS
Reg. Cur. Can.
May 6

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.
Comm'r's A. A. C.
April 29

NOTICE.
BY an order of the honourable, the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 19th May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted), and continuing until all is sold, at the late residence of Mary Johnson, late of said county, deceased, on Krehb'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 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 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.
FLOYD JOHNSON, Ex'r.
April 29.

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.
April 29.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
We wish to purchase
100 NEGROES.
Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. We can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.
April 15th
LEGG & 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 2 25
Lettered, 30
Black and Brown, bound in calf 1 75
Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, 2 00
in calf, gilt edges 2 50
Red, Blue & Green, morocco, gilt edges 2 75
Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50

NOTICE.
STATE LIBRARY
Annapolis March 11th, 1830.
THE subscriber having been authorized by sundry resolutions passed at the late session of the legislature, to dispose of, by sale or otherwise, 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.
300 copies of Kilty's Reports of the British Statutes, and 43 copies of the History of England by Hume, Smollett 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.
D. RIDGELY, Librarian,
State of Maryland.
The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above notice.

DANIEL HAET
Large and general assortment of
GOODS
IN THE LIKE CONSISTING OF
GROCERIES
Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Queensware,
BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY FLOUR
BACON & FISH
HERRINGS and MACKERELL,
which he is disposed to sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOOK BINDING.
In all its 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.
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 extensively 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 Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. 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 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 can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."
Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition of "Hopper'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 ruptures and those of children, may be permanently cured, and those of old people and of long standing, may, in many cases, also be remedied. 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: "I 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 respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty-nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general.
Baltimore, January, 1830.
Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles. 'The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use; which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening.' I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design & mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America."
Professor Mott also in lecturing upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.
Apply at the house of Dr. KNAPP, 37, Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Baltimore.
March 11 3M

TO RENT.
ONE of the new BRICK BUILDINGS near the court house. It has heretofore been occupied as a lawyer's office, but will conveniently accommodate a small family. Apply to the subscriber
JOHN RIDGELY.
Jan 24

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.
Anne 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 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, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of April 1830.
JOSHUA W. DORSEY, Ex'r.
April 22 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, April 20, 1830.
ON application, by petition, of Thomas Price, Ex'r. of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
THOMAS PRICE, Ex'r.
April 22 6w

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

THE STEAM BOAT, MARYLAND
HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, 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 for Cambridge.
She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corlica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corlica creek.
All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.
April 8.

GLADES BUTTER.
Superior Quality Butter,
Cream White, Family Flour,
Crack Roll Butter, daily expected,
Sugar, Syrup, in nice order,
Lard, Candles, Raisins,
White Currants,
Spiced Prunes, Turkey Fig,
Havens Oranges,
Lisbon Lemons,
Bordeaux Almonds,
Soft Shell Filberts,
Madeira Wine in Bottles, Vintage of 1824,
Do do in Wood do
India Madeira in Bottles, very old, do
Champaign do
Lisbon, Sicily, Certe and Claret Wines,
Choice Cognac Brandy, 12 years old, do
Do do do do do
Rye Whiskey 5 years old, highly approved,
Peach Brandy, pure and fine,
Jamaica Spirit,
300 Pd. extra flavour'd Richmond Chewing Tobacco,
Champagne Glasses, with a good assortment of Cut Glass, and other reasonable articles,
For Sale by,
JOHN WILMOT.
Jan. 7.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mrs. Sarah Stewart, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.
JOSEPH N. STOCKETT, Adm'r.
April 29.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.
Anne 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 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, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of April 1830.
JOSHUA W. DORSEY, Ex'r.
April 22 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, April 20, 1830.
ON application, by petition, of Thomas Price, Ex'r. of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
THOMAS PRICE, Ex'r.
April 22 6w

TO HIRE OR SELL.
A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good Cook. For further information enquire at this Office.
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She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at six o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corlica creek, and returning from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corlica creek.
All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.
LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.
April 8.

TO HIRE.
A 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. Enquire at this Office.
April 24.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
UNITED STATES;
N. Y. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PRESS
AND TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE
REV. WM. R. WITTINGHAM, A. M.
Pastor of the Trinity Church, and of the Child's Hospital, and 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, that a plan far more comprehensive than that first presented, is called for by our Church in this country. A more 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 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.
I. Translations from the primitive fragments, still in existence, of the writings of men who derived their knowledge of Christianity immediately from the Apostles, and from such other of the works of the Fathers as are of immediate interest to the Church in the present age; by giving the original text, and the most accurate and explanatory translations, and by accompanying them in such manner as to render their perusal easy, interesting, and useful, to the modern reader, and to apply them to the support of our primitive and apostolic doctrine, ministry, and worship. The Epistles of IONATIUS, POLYCARP, and CLEMENT; the Apologies of JUSTIN MARTYR, ATHENAGORAS, TERTULLIAN, MINUCIUS FELIX, and LACTANTIUS; many portions of the works of IRENEUS, TERTULLIAN, CYPRIAN, CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA, ORIGEN, EUSEBIUS, JEROME, AUGUSTIN, and CHRYSOSTOM; and smaller writings of minor note, but not less valuable; will be made accessible and useful to the English reader.

II. Tracts and Essays by English divines, often called forth by temporary exigencies, but containing matter of lasting interest and utility, are now collected in our large libraries, unknown and inaccessible, while they should be employed, as they might be, to the most advantage, in the most judicious manner, in the defence and advancement of the interests of our Church. The names of CROAN, of works such as the above, while they are the most desirable auxiliaries of which a clergyman can possess himself, no inquiring Episcopalian would, we think, willingly be destitute one or more copies are as indispensable 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 liberal terms:—

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 a year, at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, if paid within the year, and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS, if paid at 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 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 25 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 seventh copy gratis.
Others disposed to aid in the accomplishment of the undertaking, and becoming responsible for the payment of the subscriptions which they may obtain will be allowed a commission of 10 per cent. upon their amount.

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. 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 (Post Paid,) to "John V. Van Ingen, Agent New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, No. 45, Lumber-Street, New-York."

VOLUME I.
Treatise on the Evidence of Christianity.
General Preface.
Letter on Deism; with a biographical notice of the author.
Horae's Reply to Adam Smith, with a biographical notice of the author.
Lectures on the Conviction of St. Paul, with a biographical notice of the author.
The West on the Resurrection; with a biographical notice of the author.
Index.

VOLUME II.
Writings of the Apostolic Fathers.
General Preface.
Introduction to the Epistles of Ignatius, with notes.
Introduction to the Epistles of Clement of Rome.
Bosley's Treatise of St. Ignatius.
Introduction to the Epistles of Polycarp, with the Letter of the Church of Smyrna relating to his Martyrdom.
Epistle of Polycarp.
Index.

Subscriptions to the above, received at this Office.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
To the FAMILY VISITER, & to the CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, also received at this Office.
NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Brown Ben, 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 15th.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE WORK.
We approve of the plan on which the publication entitled the "Journal of Health" is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful, by circulating public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talents, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, which is conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, have no hesitation in recommending it to public notice.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.
N. Chapman, M. D.
Wm. F. Brown, M. D.
Thos. G. James, M. D.
Wm. E. Horner, M. D.
John G. Otis, M. D.
Thos. T. Hewson, M. D.
Franklin Bache, M. D.
Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. James's Church.
" Wm. H. De Laury, D. D. President of the University of Pennsylvania.
" B. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Bazaar, and of the Hecetor of Grace Church.
" G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.
" George Weller.
" Jackson Kemper, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.
" Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.
" Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.
" John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
" Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.
" Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the first Congregational Church.
" W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian.
" Jno. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.
" Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Ch.
" Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.
In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions 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 end of the Continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS.
The Journal of Health, will appear in numbers of 16 pages each, octavo, on the second and last Wednesday of every month. Price per annum, \$12, in advance. Subscriptions and communications (not paid) will be received by J. Dobbins, Agent, No. 108 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the facility in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending five dollars to the agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can receive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to the same person.
The Journal of Health including Index, will form the end of the year a volume of 400 pages octavo.
Agents:—J. Dobbins, 108 Chestnut St. Philadelphia; W. J. Neil, Baltimore; Wm. Burgess, 97 Nassau street, N. York; Carter & Hender, Boston; and most of the towns in the United States.

Specimen of the Work may be seen at this Office.
Nov. 19.
STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.
Anne Arundel County, Orphans' Court, April 14, 1830.
ON application, by petition, of Francis Shekell, Adm'r. will annexed of Francis Shekell, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, it is ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.
THOMAS T. SIMMONS,
Register 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 of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Francis Shekell, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at or before the fourteenth day of October next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of April 1830.
FRANCIS SHEKELL, Adm'r. W. A.
April 15th

TEACHER WANTED.
BY the Trustees of 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 Trustees of the Free School, near Annapolis.
April 15.

PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE
OFFICE

The Annapolis Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1830.

NO. 21.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MAGIC MIRROR.

"Come, if thy magic glass have power
To call up forth the dead to see;
Show me my love in that rosy flower,
Where last she pledged her truth to me.
"The wizard show'd his lady bright,
Where lone and pale in her tower 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's ear;
"Tis said the knight," the same bright boy,
"Who used to guide me to my dear."
The lady now, from her favourite tree,
Hath smiling, pluck'd a rosy flower;
"Such," he exclaimed, "was the gift that she
Each morning sent me from that tower."
She gives her page that blooming rose,
With looks that say, "like lightning fly!"
"Thus," thought the knight, "she soothes her woes
By flattery still her true love nigh."
But the page returns, and—oh! what a sight
For true love's eyes to see,
Leads to that tower another knight,
As gay, and as loved as he!
"Such," quoth the youth, "is woman's love!"
Then darting forth with furious bound,
Dash'd at the mirror his iron glove,
And strew'd it all in fragments round.
MORAL.
Such ill would never have come to pass,
If he ne'er sought that fatal view;
The wizard still would have kept his glass,
And the knight would thought his lady true."

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 uncommon share of prudence, but, on the contrary, acknowledging my own liability to error, 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 my object.

In the very infancy of our Society, and before we can reasonably expect many very decided 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 ambition in the breast of every man, who pursues, and attacks, and vanquishes the enemies of his country, and of his liberties; but that ambition becomes a holy desire, a godlike aspiration, when the armour of virtue is buckled on, and we go forth, armed in morality, against 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 citadel of his ill acquired power, to effect his utter destruction!

Such is the ambition of the temperate man, and one bright view of the future consequences which will result from an adherence to his principles, is worth all the feverish and frenzied 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 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 reeking and bloody altar of sacrifice, the conquered and deluded victims of his vile power. In a war so just, and so beneficent 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 must be subdued, 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, come forward, and join the standard under which tens of thousands of our countrymen are already arrayed, and with King Henry, exclaim,

"This bulling-in
The wild son of my conscience, I did steer
Towards this rocky, whereupon we are
Now present here together."

And let not a cowardly fear of the taunts and sneers of the intemperate, hold back your hands from subscribing to your own honour, when you solemnly declare that every principle of virtue demands the exercise of your moral independence. It is the voice of reason that invites you—the voice 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 secrecy 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 drunkard! And, as if ashamed of even their own presence, they strive, and successfully too, to destroy the little reason and pride that, amid the ruins of a once noble edifice, seeks to hide its own shame! Have 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 merciful, would thus protract 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 individual instances, either of depravity or of reform. We have the happiness to believe that every hour lessens the frightful number of the unfortunate victims of a vicious habit, whilst the ranks of the temperate are proportionally increasing. The spirit of reformation is abroad 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 irresistible power of this vile habit, had 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 this day, is too enlightened to believe in the 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 despicable 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 bread 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, 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 hopeless. Our example shall be constantly before their inflamed 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 virtue and rectitude, and, pointing to the haven to which such paths lead, we will urge them to persevere, and advance, and not look back upon the burning Sodom of their destruction! And having thus faraid in their escape from 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 rest, and from them our ranks must be mainly augmented and supported. Still we are not secure: vice has so many false and flattering allurements that the most steadfast in principle, are even in danger of her deceptions. The virtuous are her marked victims, and she approaches them so cautiously, and insidiously, 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 snare, from which we can escape only by an Herculean exercise of determined moral strength! It becomes, then, our first duty, to guard our own propensities against the danger that never ceases to threaten; to resist the very dawning of an unholy 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 acknowledge 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 enlightened, the virtuous and the pious, 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 confidently anticipate the day, when the present numerous political denominations even

will be resolved into the great rational one of Temperance; 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 carpenter square and closely joint whatever he undertakes? The occupation of the mechanic, requires as clear and as 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 faculties, unconfused and unobscured by artificial stimulants. My own experience, which most 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 per cent. 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, perfume de rose, huile de rose, papiottes, tweezers, 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 thro' of pride, and showed as much taste in the arrangement of her little garment of fig leaves, 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 be right, be all on the side of the men, while their own dress, in comparison with every thing that is simple or beautiful in nature, is so preposterous and elegant. Nothing but the force of habit, which reconciles us 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 subject for the contemplation of the sculptor.—A man is now formed upon the beau ideal possessed by a tailor, boot-maker, and hatter, with a little assistance from the taste of some such milk-sop as Brummel. Now, instead of stepping from his portals, proud of exhibiting a combination of thews and sinews that would enable 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 into a pair of the most tortuous and untasteful of all covering yelps! Wellington's boots which obscure, with a clumsy wrapper of blackened calfskin, the most symmetrical and beautiful part of the human body, namely, the ankle; his neck is swathed and bandaged round with muslin or silk in such a manner that, were one of his hardy forefathers (who feared no damage to their throats) but from the start of the foeman) to see him he would imagine that some ghastly wound or loathsome disease were concealed beneath the unnatural covering.

Rising proudly from beneath the neck-cloth are the two sides of the shirt-collar supporting the face, as it were, to prevent

the head from falling off on either side; then, to crown all, comes the hat. O ye fair ones! would ye have a subject for laughter? Observe the thing with which the 'lord of the creation' proudly surmounts his superb figure, that figure which we are told, the Creator formed after his own likeness.—Examine its qualities. It is formed for use?—It scarcely covers the top of his head; and, in most cases, the weather is more anxious about it than his person. Does its durability recommend it to him? Not for it is worn out ere it has fitted itself to the shape of his 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 clumsily 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 retained 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 toga? Compare the tunic of velvet frock of the feudal ages with the mathematical cutting 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 half beard, and the peaked beard; the high beaver, the low beaver, and the square beaver; and indistinguishable 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 really tasteful and elegant and that which only appears so because we are accustomed to it.

From the Journal of Health. 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 animated pleasure, as the signal for greater freedom of movements, pure air and more varied 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 enjoyed abroad, while listening to the coral strains of the feathered tenants of the grove. If the vegetable kingdom now 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 proper 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 exercise is sought for this time in the open air, whether on foot or horseback or in the carriage; the wan consumptive, or the bent rheumatic invalid, ought to select those days in 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 chillness. They must not mislead by their old habits in the times of their vigor and prime, court too soon the morning air, nor above all, be caught in that of evening. To the dyspeptic, on the other hand, the sunny walk will be oppressive while that state of the air

which is just enough to communicate a slight sensation of coolness, will be most appropriate for his excursion. In all these cases the clothing should be warm, but little if at all different from that of winter. If it be so thick as 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 dainty a texture. Better by far to suffer from a little too much warmth than to be chilled! The evenings 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 the mind with much that 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 dozing, 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 interest without fatiguing. Should their tastes not lead them to this literary indulgence, and their bodily strength allow it, the use of the dumb bells or some slight gymnastic exercise will be advantageous. But 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 mere 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 duties, 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 occasions, biscuit, they will be able to make a meal, 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 manufacture 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 rancid butter, flavoured with a moderate portion of the pure cocoa. 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 injurious. In the absence of feverish heat and thirst, of a sensation of fullness and oppression of the head or chest, or 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 shunned. Of this the invalid or complainer may be well assured, that the lighter or simpler his meals 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 often complain at the opening of spring, are best obviated by the course indicated above. We 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 invigoration, as pure water. This is the sparkling fount of Helicon, infinitely more productive of elevated poetical fervour, and a far preferable offering at the shrine of Apollo, than the cup of Ananias, though it be with the choicest wines of France.

Annapolis Strawberries in Philadelphia.

The following notice of strawberries carried from this city to Philadelphia via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, is extracted from the United States Gazette, of Friday last. The same individual who carried the eighty gallons 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 mentioning the fruits, which throughout the summer season bear good prices in their market, we would copy them with pleasure, as it would be informing the fruiters 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 delicious Raspberries, fine melting Pears, richly flavoured Peaches, and Canteloupes not to be surpassed.

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 last week, of several expresses having passed through that city for Washington, bearing intelligence of the death of the King of France, &c., has proved to be a hoax.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To the Jackson Party in Anne-Arundel.
Sensible as you still must be of the difficulties encountered in conferring the electoral vote of this district upon our distinguished president, you cannot be unmindful of the necessity of preserving entire unity which has cost us so much toil and effort to achieve.

It was for principle we contended. We saw that although our country was increasing in greatness and wealth, yet luxury was making rapid encroachment upon republican simplicity, that there was an evident tendency on the part of the many to submit to the few. But a redeeming spirit still existed in the land—the slumbering energies of the people were awakened—and rising in the majesty of their power, placed the man of their choice at the head of the government.

Are we not then bound by every principle of honour to persevere in the course we commenced, and to support and strengthen the illustrious 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 patriotism of their chief magistrate to be thus assailed, and calmly look at the approaching election, and without an effort to the contrary, permit these traitors of their president to regain their power, 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 acquire a spirit of pusillanimity unworthy of the Jackson party.

The effect of a change of administration is already perceptible; the work of reform has commenced 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 to our opponents, let us undertake the approaching contest with the determination to do our duty, and to sustain, by every honourable means in our power, those candidates for the legislature, of our party, that may offer themselves to the consideration of the people; thus acting, and relying upon the integrity of our cause, success will attend us.

A VOTER OF THE 3d DISTRICT.

For the Maryland Gazette.

EARLY MOVEMENTS OF THE DISCONTENTS.

In Prince-George's and Dorchester counties, the little factions hostile to the present administration of the general government, have named their candidates for seats in the next legislature. At a time like the present when there is no great political question in agitation to create division among the people, many of the thinking part of those who were originally opposed to General Jackson's election, feel at a loss to know why unrelenting warfare should be waged against his administration. 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 vindictive and puny attempts to distract the constituted authorities of the country, and tempt the unwary to their aid, are to be made without rhyme 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 men—Men who have determined, right or wrong, to make themselves ridiculous, and so far as they can, keep alive the angry feelings of party. The tremendous majority by which Gen. Jackson was elected to the presidency, proved beyond all doubt that he was the choice of the people. The maxim 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 Republican; 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 republicans; or are they not men who advocated the promotion of that rank and file John Quincy Adams to

the presidency and now, finding themselves rejected on that account by the real republican party, which against the national administration, wish to throw the state into confusion, under the calculation, that by chance, they may catch the reins of her government? This is the secret motive which influences them! What a glorious and powerful 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 against the administration of the general government. A similar attempt 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 scraps and fragments of the Adams faction which were brought together, were only collected to endure the mortification of defeat. The success of the friends of the national administration was complete; the intelligence of that state prevailed, and the turbulent and dissatisfied were told through the ballot-box, that the republicans of Rhode Island would 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 like 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 bad cause.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

JACKSON MEETING.

At a meeting held in Centerville 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 elections—SOLOMON SCOTT, Esq. was called to the Chair and ROBERT LARIMORE appointed Secretary.

On motion a committee of seven was appointed to prepare and submit Resolutions to the consideration of the meeting.

The following report was submitted and unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the voters of Queen-Anne's county, who are friendly to the administration of Gen. Jackson, 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 Centerville 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 Sheriff's office.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting pledge themselves to support the election of the candidates thus to be nominated.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Eastern Shore Whig, and Centerville Times.

SOLOMON SCOTT, Chairman.

ROBERT LARIMORE, Sec'y.

CONNECTICUT COMING OVER.

A Postscript to the New-York Journal of Commerce, contains intelligence of the election of Gideon Tomlinson, Esq. the present Governor of Connecticut, to the Senate of the United States in the place of Calvin Willy, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Tomlinson is understood to be favourably 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 anxiety for the re-election of Mr. Willy. In this they have been disappointed. The vote for Mr. Tomlinson is said to have been very large.

DARK DAY IN NEW ENGLAND.

MAY 19, 1780.—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 witnessed by the oldest persons 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 their way, and were obliged to remain out till morning.

RATS.

The Baltimore American Farmer gives the following plan to destroy rats infesting granaries. A copper kettle is placed in the barn, filled with water to a certain height—the surface of the water is sprinkled over with white chalk—and the rats mistaking it for a bed to play in or food to eat, walk up on the plank which are prepared for the purpose, and throw themselves into the water, where they are drowned. A gentleman near Richmond Virginia tried this trap. In a few nights he caught more than 400. In one night fifty. But such was

the multitude of the vermin that they had not missed them. I suppose however, that therefore, he supposed to be made by them in a season.

A curious discussion is now being carried on in the South Carolina papers. Governor Miller of that state, has recently paid a visit to Savannah, and on his return, he is gravely telling the papers that he is no longer governor of the State—because the constitution provides for the discharge of executive duties in case of the death of the governor, his resignation, or absence from the state. Such a construction would be limited and limiting indeed.

The lower part of Virginia was visited with a hail-storm on Thursday last. The hail lay upon the ground to the depth of six inches, two hours after the storm.



We learn from the National Intelligencer that on Monday the President transmitted to the Senate a Message nominating JOHN RAMON of Virginia, to be Minister to Russia, and HEMAN ALLEN of Vermont (late 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 Monday reported by the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, for appropriating \$2,500 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 visitors were received with a salute of 13 guns, which was returned with a like number of guns from H. M. ship Mercury.

Mr. GREEN—You are requested to say, that BENJAMIN T. PINDLE will be supported for the next Sheriff's office of Anne-Arundel 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 Prayer, containing 108 pages.	Price 12 cents
Candidate for Confirmation, 36 pages.	8 cents
Little Jane, 43 pages.	6 cents
Manual of Family Prayers, 26 pages.	6 cents
Dairyman's Daughter, 36 pages.	6 cents
Churchman's Profession, 32 pages.	5 cents
Treatise on the Nature, &c. 32 pages.	3 cents
Design of the Lord's Supper, 20 pages.	3 cents
Familiar Instructions, 16 pages.	3 cents
Morning and Evening Devotion, 8 pages.	2 cents
Churchman's Arguments for Infant Baptism, 8 pages.	2 cents
Or one hundred pages for 124 cents.	
May 27.	

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 thereafter, all

THE REAL ESTATE

Of which the said James Anderson died, seized, to wit, The said dwelling plantation, lying in the Park of Patuxent, in Anne Arundel county, part of a tract called Duval's Range, containing 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 meadows, and is excellent Tobacco land.

ALSO:

Another plantation, part of a tract called "Providence," 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 HUNDRED ACRES.

ALSO:

A tract lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the Patuxent, near the bridge, part of "Duval's Range," containing about TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY acres, the improvements on which are a DWELLING HOUSE, Tobacco house, out houses, and apple orchard.

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. 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 administration on the personal estate of John Cartwright, late of the county, aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of May next; they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1830.

CORNELIUS BARBER, Admr.

May 27.

NEW GOODS!

CLAUDE & HAMMOND,

Have just 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, and embrace an extensive assortment of

Figured Oriental Muslins

(For Ladies Dresses.)

AND

Calico Prints.

ALL OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.

They keep, as usual, a general supply of

GROCERIES,

IRONMONGERY & STONE WARE

They have also received a supply 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 PAPERS, on short notice and reasonable terms.

GIDEON WHITE.

May 20.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE creditors of the late Dr. Beale M. Worthington, are hereby notified to attend at the court house, in the city of Annapolis, on the eighth of June next, to receive their proportion of assets in the hands of the administrator, which will then and there be distributed.

GEORGE WELLS, Jr. Admr.

of Dr. Beale M. Worthington.

May 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 be shown 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, before the 7th day of June next. The report states that a tract or parcel of land called Gowry Banks sold for \$1205.30. True Copy. Test.

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 13.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Farm, known by the name of Muddy Creek Farm, and now owned by the representatives of Nicholas Watkins, 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; turn spare, and colour dark; said negro had on when he absconded an over jacket, and a pair of trousers of home spun, and an old furred hat. It is likely that he is in the neighbourhood 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.

BENJAMIN WATKINS, one of the

Admr's. of N. Watkins, of Thos.

May 13.

40 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on West River, Anne Arundel county, on the 31 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 eyes out; his clothing not recollected; is in the habit of getting intoxicated. It is supposed 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 jail so that I get him again.

RICHARD CRANDALL.

May 13.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne Arundel county, will meet at the Court House in this city, on Thursday, the 20th inst, to decide on applications for an alteration of the boundaries of some of the School districts.

JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.

Annapolis May 13.

PUBLIC SALE

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will 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 Dollars and above, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date under twenty dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS ALLEN, Admr.

May 13.

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES

RICHARD H. GORDON

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has experienced at their hands, and avails himself of 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 prices more prices, for CASH. Best Boots, \$3 Cash. Ladies, Misses, Boys, do. Pumps and Shoes, \$1 75 Cash, and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds, equally low for the Cash. April 29.

WILLIAM BRYAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Has just received a very superior assortment

of

CLOTHES, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

Also a handsome assortment of GOODS, suitable 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

FRESH 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 handiest

Patent Finished Cloth

Of various qualities and colours, with an assortment of

PANTALOOON STUFFS

Of various Qualities, and a variety of

VESTINGS,

Suitable to the Season.

All of which he will sell low for cash, 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 River, offers for sale 900 acres of land, more or less, adjoining the farms of Messrs. 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 enriched by clover and plaster; there are two Dwelling Houses on the land, (suitable for tenants) in tolerable repair, and the meadows are extensive. It is unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as Mr. Richard Cattle 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, Esq. Annapolis; or to the Subscriber, residing at Alexandria, D. C.

W. K. McDONALD.

May 13, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber 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, near Owings' mill, a part of the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of

NEGROES

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP.

Tools, Farming Utensils; &c.

TERMS OF SALE

For all sums of Ten Dollars, a credit of six months will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond, with security, with interest from the date under \$10 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 of.

AMEY HOWARD, Esq.

May 11, 1830.

Persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make payment, and those who have claims are desired to present them properly authenticated.

AMEY HOWARD, Esq.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THREE HOUSES

NEAR the Town Gates one of them is a large commodious BRICK DWELLING, the other two, convenient FRAME Houses 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

for Thomas Anderson.

May 6.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Johnson, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

LLOYD JOHNSON, Esq.

May 13.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, 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 Clumberland, 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 Bartholomew, all of said county. This parcel of land contains one hundred and fifty one and a half acres of land more or less, and is now in possession of the said Peddicord or Bartholomew.

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 23d day of October 1827, conveyed by the said Jasper Peddicord to one Abner Peddicord 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 Abner.

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 purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

Thos. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
May 13th 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at Merrill's Tavern, on Tuesday the 18th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M. a part of a tract of Land called

MONTPELIER.
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 tract owned by Nicholas Snowden and John C. Herbert Esq's. On the east by the land of Thomas Worthington, (of Nicholas) Esq. and on the south and west by the lands lately owned by Anne 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 sale.

TH S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at Merrill's tavern 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 Joshua Dorsey of Benjamin, deceased, to a certain Richard G. Dorsey, 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.

TERMS OF SALE.
Credits 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.

Thos. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale on Friday the 4th day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter at Mr. Killy's on West River.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE.
of Hiram Fyding, late of said county, deceased, consisting of Three Horses, Household Furniture &c. **TERMS.** For all sums of five dollars and upwards, a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with security, with interest from the day of sale under that sum, Cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH KIRBY, Adm'r
May 13 1830.

IN CHANCERY.

4th May, 1830.
ORDERED. That the sale made and reported by Richard Pease, the trustee appointed to make sale of the lands and premises mentioned in the proceedings of the case wherein Beal Duval, for the use of McDonald and Ridgely, is plaintiff, and Arpella Snowden, and others, are defendants, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on 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
RAMSAY WATERS
Reg. Cur. Can.
May 6 3w.

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. L. Cowman, Clk.
Comm'r's A. & C.
April 29, 3m.

TO HIRE.

A 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. Enquire at this Office.

April 22.

DANIEL HART
Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, a
Large and general assortment of GOODS
IN HIS LINE—CONSISTING OF

GROCERIES

Hardware, China, Cut and Plain Glass, Queensware,

DRUGS,

BUTTER, LARD, and FAMILY

FLOUR

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

BOOK-BINDING.

In all its varieties 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.

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 extensively 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 Modern Practice, in his second edition, under the subject of Hernia, remarks "Dr. 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 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 can never recover their natural tone, whatever may be the degree of pressure applied."

Samuel Ackerly, M. D. in his excellent edition 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 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 remedied. 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: "I 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 them were cases of long standing, where all other trusses had failed. I send you a note of thanks from Mr. P. a citizen of great respectability, who was cured of a bad scrotal rupture, of thirty-five years standing, by wearing one of your trusses for two years. He had worn other trusses twenty nine years. His son, also, aged 16 years, ruptured from his infancy, was cured under my care in less than two years. A case of scrotal rupture, of twenty years standing, in a labouring man forty years old, was cured under my notice by one of your trusses in six months. A case of groin rupture, from lifting, in a labouring man, thirty years old, on whom I applied one of your trusses, the day after the injury, was cured in three months. Experience alone, can make known to the Surgeon the full powers and excellence of these instruments. Your trusses are exclusively preferred by the Professors in both of the Medical Schools in this city, and the Faculty in general."

Baltimore, January, 1830.
Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, says, "The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with Scientific and Surgical principles. The operation and effect of this Truss is directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which being convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening. I am of opinion that the union of Surgical design and mechanical structure in this instrument render it what has long been the desideratum of Practical Surgeons in Europe and America."

Professor Mott also is testifying upon Hernia, recommends Dr. Hull's Truss to the exclusion of all others.

Apply at the office of Dr. KNAPP, 37, Fayette street, east of Monument Square, Baltimore.

March 11 3M

TO RENT.

ONE of the new BRICK BUILDINGS near the court house. It has been recently occupied as a lawyer's office, and will conveniently accommodate a small family. Apply to the subscriber.

JOHN BIDOUT.

Jan 21.

PROSPECTUS
GLADES BUTTER.
No. 1. Superior Egg Butter.
Best White Wheat Family Flour.
Fresh Soft Butter, daily expected.
Malaga Grapes, in nice order.
Malaga Black Raisins.
Sante Currants.
Fresh Prunes, Turkey Figs,
Havana 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, Sicily, Cetto and Claret Wines,
Choice Cognac Brandy, 12 years old,
Do do do six,
Hyte Whiskey 5 years old, highly approved,
Peach Brandy, pure and fine,
Jamaica Spirit,
300 P. extra flavour'd Richmond Chewing Tobacco,
Champaign Glasses, with a good assortment of Cut Glass, and other desirable articles.
For Sale by,
JOHN WILMOT.
Jan. 7.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SCT.
Anne 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 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, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sarah Warfield, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1830.

JOSHUA W. DORSEY, Ex'r.

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

ON application, by petition, of Thomas Price, Ex'r. of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

THOMAS PRICE, Ex'r.

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 personal estate of Mary Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of October next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April 1830.

THOMAS PRICE, Ex'r.

TO HIRE OR SELL

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

April 15.

NOTICE.

STATE LIBRARY
Annapolis March 11th, 1830.

THE subscriber having been authorised by sundry resolutions passed at the late session of the legislature, to dispose of, by sale or otherwise, 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 Killy, Harris and Watkins' compilation of the Laws of Maryland, from the year 1800 to 1818 inclusive.
800 copies of Killy's Reports of the British Statutes, and 43 copies of the History of England by Hume, Smollett 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.

The Baltimore Gazette will publish the above notice.

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 25
Lettered, 30
Black and Brown, bound in calf 1 75
Brown & Blue, in calf, gilt, 2 00
do do in calf, gilt edges 2 50
Red, Blue & Green, morocco gilt edges 2 75
Blue & Brown, in calf, with gilt edges 3 50

PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS
Series of Standard Works
FOR THE USE OF THE
Protestant Episcopal Church
IN THE
UNITED STATES;
TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE
N. Y. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PRESS
AND TO BE EDITED BY THE
REV. WM. R. WITTINGHAM, A. M.
Present Editor of the Family Visitor, and of the Child's Magazine 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, 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 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 embrace the works of the primitive Christian writers, and if occasion present itself, of foreign divines.

PLAN OF THE WORK.
I. Translations from the principal fragments, still in existence, of the writings of men who derived their knowledge of Christianity immediately from the Apostles, and from such other of the works of the Fathers as are of immediate interest to the Church in the present age, will be given. Profound knowledge of Christian history, and of the various heresies which they witnessed in the progress of Christ's Church, as founded by Himself and his Apostles, are well known to Episcopalians. Their efforts in behalf of Christian truth and order, and the various heresies which they witnessed in the progress of Christ's Church, as founded by Himself and his Apostles, are well known to Episcopalians. Their efforts in behalf of Christian truth and order, and the various heresies which they witnessed in the progress of Christ's Church, as founded by Himself and his Apostles, are well known to Episcopalians.

II. Entire works of the master spirits who have been the ornaments, and, under God, the support of Protestant Christianity, will be re-published in a cheap and convenient form. Thus the influence which BULLEDOYNE, BIDGE, BARROW, TAYLOR, HALL, HICKES, LESLIE, LAW, HALE, WATERLAND, and their fellows and in more recent times, HORNE, SECKLER, JONES, PORTER, BURGES, JERHAM, FADER, GHAY, the SUNNERS, ROSE, &c. have so successfully exerted, in the old world, in behalf of the principles of "Protestantism and primitive Christianity," will be extended in the support of those principles in their trans-Atlantic contest. Biographical sketches of the writers, notices of their peculiar circumstances and opinions, and some observations on their merits, will be given, with full indexes, will be given, to complete the measure of their usefulness to the American Episcopalians.

III. Translations from the principal fragments, still in existence, of the writings of men who derived their knowledge of Christianity immediately from the Apostles, and from such other of the works of the Fathers as are of immediate interest to the Church in the present age, will be given. Profound knowledge of Christian history, and of the various heresies which they witnessed in the progress of Christ's Church, as founded by Himself and his Apostles, are well known to Episcopalians. Their efforts in behalf of Christian truth and order, and the various heresies which they witnessed in the progress of Christ's Church, as founded by Himself and his Apostles, are well known to Episcopalians.

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Of works such as the above, while they are the most desirable auxiliaries of which a clergyman can possess himself, no inquiring Episcopalian would, we think, willingly be destitute: one or more copies are almost indispensable 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 liberal terms:

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 a year, at FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, if paid within the year, and TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS, if paid at 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 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 seventh copy gratis.

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

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. 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 (Post Paid,) to "John V. Van Togen, Agent New-York Protestant Episcopal Press, No. 46, Lumber-Street, New-York."

VOLUME I.
Treatises on the Evidences of Christianity.
General Preface.
Introduction to the Epistles of Ignatius.
Epistles of Ignatius, with notes.
Introduction to the Epistles of Clement of Rome.
Epistles of Clement of Rome, with notes.
Epistles of Clement of Rome, with notes.
Epistles of Clement of Rome, with notes.

VOLUME II.
Writings of the Apostolic Fathers.
General Preface.
Introduction to the Epistles of Ignatius.
Epistles of Ignatius, with notes.
Introduction to the Epistles of Clement of Rome.
Epistles of Clement of Rome, with notes.
Epistles of Clement of Rome, with notes.
Epistles of Clement of Rome, with notes.

Subscriptions to the above, received at this Office.

SUBSCRIPTIONS
To the FAMILY VISITOR, & to the CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, also received at this Office.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel County, letters testamentary on the personal estate of the said John Brown, 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, (or Ben.) Adm'r.
April 18th,

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

The primary object with the publishers of the Journal of Health, is to present the results of the latest scientific discoveries, in a plain, familiar, and friendly manner, to the people of all classes, and both sexes, and to be addressed to a style, and in a manner, which will be acceptable to the professional terms and allusions as would be any other obscure the subject or about the most of the fruits of much reading, study, and research, and which shall be placed before them, so arranged and so explained as to conduce most efficaciously to the health, comfort and mental tranquillity. To the student or calling they may belong, the Journal of Health will find precepts susceptible of the most judicious application. Air, food, exercise, the regulated regimen of mind and body, climate and localities, the physical education of children, are topics of the most important and pervading interest, with the general and elucidation of which the pages of the Journal will be mainly filled.

Recommendation of the work.
We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the "Journal of Health," is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful, by explaining public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, as conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D.
Thos. G. James, M. D.
Wm. E. Horner, M. D.
John G. Otto, M. D.
Thos. T. Hewson, M. D.
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Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.

Wm. H. De Lancey, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.
B. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.
G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church.
James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.

George Waller.
Jackson Cooper, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, and St. Peter's.
Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the 7th Presbyterian Church.
Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.

John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.
Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the first Congregational Church.
W. T. Branly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star.

Jno. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.
Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Ch.
Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, 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 end of the continent to the other, has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

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, \$12 in advance. Subscriptions and communications (not paid) will be received by J. D. Dobson, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the facility in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be obviated by any four of them sending of five dollars to the agent. Those to whom the work is not convenient, can receive sixteen 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 octavo.

Agents: J. D. Dobson, 108 Chesnut St. Philadelphia
W & J. N. Bell, Baltimore; Wm. Burgess, 97 Wall street, N. York; Carter & Hendee, Boston; and most of the towns in the United States.

A Specimen of the Work may be seen at this Office
Nov. 19.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner:—Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 10 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 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 for Cambridge.

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

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Com.

April 8.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

We wish to purchase 100 NEGROES.

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, well hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give a call, as we are determined to give HIGHER PRICES FOR SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication to writing will be promptly attended to. We cannot at all times be found at Williams' Hotel, Annapolis.

LEGG & WILLIAM.

April, 18th.