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The difficulty, and consequent delay, attending the removal of a Printing Establishment, where there is an abundance of "Pi," and no scarcity of dust, has reduced us to a sheet this week.

THE POST OFFICE
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MESSAGE
The President of the United States to both Houses of Congress
and House of Representatives:

As your assembling to perform the high duty which the people of the United States have confided to you, of legislating for their common welfare, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you on the happy conjunction of our country. By the favour of Divine Providence, health is again restored to us; the reigns within our borders; abundance the labours of our fields; commerce domestic industry flourish and increase; mutual happiness rewards the private virtues and enterprise of our citizens.

Our condition abroad is no less honourable; it is prosperous at home. Seeking no that is not right, and determined to submit to nothing that is wrong, but desiring harmonious and liberal intercourse with nations, the United States have gained throughout the world the confidence and respect which are due to the character of the American people, and to a policy so just and congenial to the spirit of their institutions. In bringing to your notice the particular of our Foreign Affairs, it affords me high satisfaction to inform you, that they are in a position which promises the continuance of friendship with all nations.

With Great Britain the interesting question of our Northern Boundary remains undecided. A negotiation, however, upon that subject has been renewed since the last Congress, and a proposition has been submitted to the British Government the view of establishing, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, the line defined by the Treaty of 1783. Though no answer has been received, it may be looked for, and I entertain a hope that the matter may ultimately lead to a satisfactory adjustment of this important matter.

The satisfaction to inform you that a nation which, by desire of the House of Representatives, was opened, some years ago to the British Government, for the erection of a lighthouse on the Bahamas, has been successful. Those works, when completed, together with those which the United States have constructed on the western side of the Florida, will contribute essentially to the safety of navigation in that sea. This participation in establishments interesting to two enlightened nations, and in feelings which cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon their political relations.

Referring to the friends of both to permit the intercourse between the two becoming daily more extensive, and the sentiments of mutual good will have been strengthened by their common origin, justly, that by wise counsels on each side, any unsettled questions may be satisfactorily terminated, but new causes of misunderstanding prevented.

Understanding that I continue to receive the amicable assurances from the Government of France, and that in other respects the most friendly relations exist between the United States and that Government, it is to be regretted that the stipulations of the Convention concluded on the 4th of June, remain in some important parts, un-

der the second article of that Convention, stipulated that the sum payable to the States, should be paid at Paris, in six instalments, into the hands of such persons as should be authorised by the Government of the United States to receive the same.

By the act of Congress of July, 1832, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the instalments, with the interest thereon, to be paid to the United States in such manner as may be deemed best, and by the same Congress, the stipulations on the part of the United States in the Convention, were, in part, modified.

Not doubting that the States, would be promptly complied with, and desiring to avoid the expense of intermediate agency, the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it expedient to receive and transfer the first instalment of a draft upon the French Government. A draft for this purpose, accordingly drawn in favour of the Bank of the United States, for

the amount accruing to the United States out of the first instalment and the interest payable with it. This bill was not drawn at Washington until five days after the instalment was payable at Paris, and was accompanied by a special authority from the President, authorising the Cashier, or his assigns, to receive the amount. The note thus adopted of receiving the instalment, was officially made known to the French Government, by the American Charge d'Affaires at Paris, pursuant to instructions from the Department of State. The bill, however, though not presented for payment until the 23d day of March, was not paid, and for the reason assigned by the French Minister of Finance, that no appropriation had been made by the French Chambers. It is not known to me, that up to that period, any appropriation had been required of the Chambers; and although a communication was subsequently made to the Chambers by direction of the King, recommending that the necessary provision should be made for carrying the Convention into effect, it was at an advanced period of the session, and the subject was finally postponed until the next meeting of the Chambers.

Notwithstanding it has been supposed by the French Ministry that the financial stipulations of the treaty cannot be carried into effect without an appropriation by the Chambers, it appears to me to be not only consistent with the charter of France, but due to the character of both governments, as well as to the rights of our citizens, to treat the Convention made and ratified, in proper form as pledging the faith of the French Government for its execution, and as imposing upon each department an obligation to fulfil it; and I have received assurances through our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, and the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, and more recently through the Minister of the United States at Paris, that the delay has not proceeded from any indisposition on the part of the King and his Ministers, to fulfil the treaty, and that measures will be presented at the next meeting of the Chambers, and with a reasonable hope of success, to obtain the necessary appropriation.

It is necessary to state, however, that the documents, except certain lists of vessels captured, condemned, or burnt at sea, proper to facilitate the examination and liquidation of the reclamations comprised in the stipulations of the conventions, and which, by the 6th article, France engaged to communicate to the United States by the intermediary of the Legation, though repeatedly applied for by the American Charge d'Affaires, under instructions from this Government, have not yet been communicated; and this delay, it is apprehended, will necessarily prevent the completion of the duties assigned to the Commissioners within the time at present prescribed by law.

The reason for delaying to communicate these documents have not been explicitly stated, and this is the more to be regretted, as it is not understood that the interposition of the Chambers is in any manner required for the delivery of those papers.

Under these circumstances in a case so important to the interests of our citizens and to the character of our country, and under disappointments so unexpected, I deem it my duty, however I might respect the general assurances to which I have adverted, no longer to delay the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, but to despatch him in season to communicate the result of his application to the French Government at an early period of your session. I accordingly appointed a distinguished citizen for this purpose, who proceeded on his mission in August last, and was presented to the King, early in the month of October. He is particularly instructed as to all matters connected with the present posture of affairs, and I indulge the hope that, with the representations he is instructed to make, and from the dispositions manifested by the King and his Ministers in their recent assurances to our Ministers at Paris, the subject will be early considered and satisfactorily disposed of at the next meeting of the Chambers.

As this subject involves important interests and has attracted a considerable share of the public attention, I have deemed it proper to make this explicit statement of its actual condition; and should I be disappointed in the hope now entertained, the subject will be again brought to the notice of Congress in such manner as the occasion may require.

The friendly relations which have always been maintained between the United States and Russia have been further extended and strengthened by the treaty of navigation and commerce, concluded on the 6th of December last, and sanctioned by the Senate before the close of its last session. The ratifications having been since exchanged, the liberal provisions of the treaty are now in full force; and, under the encouragement which they have received a flourishing and increasing commerce, yielding its benefits to the enterprise of both nations, affords to each the just recompense of wise measures, and adds new motives for that mutual friendship which the two countries have hitherto cherished towards each other.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction to state, that the Government of Spain has at length yielded to the justice of the claims which have been so long urged in behalf of our citizens, and has expressed a willingness to provide an indemnification, as soon as the proper amount can be agreed upon. Upon this latter point, it is probable an understanding had taken place between the Minister of the United States and the Spanish Government before the death of the late King of Spain, and, unless that event may have delayed its completion, there is reason to hope that it may be in my power to announce to you, early in your present session, the conclusion of a convention upon terms not less favourable than those entered into for similar objects with other nations. That act of justice would well accord with the character of Spain, and is due to the United States from their ancient friend.

It could not fail to strengthen the sentiments of amity and good will between the two nations which it is so much the wish of the U. States to cherish, and so truly the interest of both to maintain.

By the first section of an act of Congress passed on the 13th July, 1832, the tonnage duty on Spanish ships arriving from the ports of Spain, was limited to the duty payable on American vessels in the ports of Spain, previous to the 20th October, 1817, being five cents per ton. The act was intended to give effect, on our side, to an arrangement made with the Spanish Government, by which the discriminating duties of tonnage were to be abolished in the ports of the United States and Spain, on the vessels of the two nations. Pursuant to that arrangement, which was carried into effect, on the part of Spain, on the 20th May, 1832, by a royal order dated the 29th April, 1832, American vessels in the ports of Spain have paid five cents per ton, which rate of duty is also paid in those ports by Spanish ships; but as American vessels pay no tonnage duty in the ports of the U. States, the duty of five cents payable in our ports by Spanish vessels, under the act above mentioned, is really a discriminating duty, operating to the disadvantage of Spain. Though no complaint has yet been made on the part of Spain, we are not the less bound by the obligations of good faith, to remove the discrimination; and I recommend that the act be amended accordingly. As the royal order, above alluded to, includes the ports of the Balearic and Canary Islands, as well as those of Spain, it would seem that the provisions of the Act of Congress should be equally extensive; and that for the repayment of such duties as may have been improperly received an addition should be made to the sum appropriated at the last session of Congress for refunding discriminating duties.

As the arrangement referred to, however, did not embrace the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, discriminating duties to the prejudice of American shipping, continue to be levied there. From the extent of commerce carried on between the United States and those Islands, particularly the former, this discrimination causes serious injury to one of those great national interests which it has been considered an essential part of our policy to cherish, and has given rise to complaints on the part of our merchants. Under instructions given to our Minister at Madrid, earnest representations have been made by him to the Spanish Government upon this subject, and there is reason to expect, from the friendly disposition which is entertained towards this country that a beneficial change will be produced. The disadvantage, however, to which our shipping is subjected by the operations of these discriminating duties, requires that they may be met by suitable countervailing duties during your present session—power being at the same time vested in the President to modify or discontinue them as the discriminating duties on American vessels or their cargoes may be modified or discontinued at those Islands. Intimations have been given to the Spanish Government, that the United States may be obliged to resort to such measures as are of necessary self-defence; and there is no reason to apprehend that it would be unfavourably received. The proposed proceeding, if adopted, would not be permitted, however, in any degree to induce a relaxation in the efforts of our Minister to effect a repeal of this irregularity, by friendly negotiations; as it might serve to give force to his representations, by showing the dangers to which that valuable trade is exposed by the obstructions and burthens which a system of discriminating and countervailing duties necessarily produces.

The selection and preparation of the Florida archives, for the purpose of being delivered over to the United States, in conformity with the Royal order as mentioned in my last annual message, though in progress, has not yet been completed.—This delay has been produced, partly by causes which were unavoidable, particularly the prevalence of cholera at Havana; but measures have been taken, which it is believed will expedite the delivery of those important records.

Congress were informed, at the opening of the last session, that owing, as was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances of Portugal, consequent upon the civil war in which that nation was engaged, payment had been made of only one instalment of the amount which the Portuguese Government had stipulated to pay for indemnifying our citizens for property illegally captured in the blockade of Terceira. Since that time, a postponement for two years, with interest of the two remaining instalments, was requested by the Portuguese Government; and as a consideration, it

offered to stipulate that rice of the United States should be admitted into Portugal at the same duties as Brazilian rice. Being satisfied that no better arrangement could be made, my consent was given; and a Royal order of the King of Portugal was accordingly issued on the 4th of February last for the reduction of the duty on rice of the United States. It would give me great pleasure if, in speaking of that country, in whose prosperity the United States are so much interested, and with whom a long subsisting, extensive and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse has strengthened the relations of friendship, I could announce to you the restoration of its internal tranquillity.

Subsequently to the commencement of the last session of Congress the final instalments payable by Denmark, under the Convention of the 28th day of March, 1830, was received. The Commissioners for examining the claims, have since terminated their labours, and their awards have been paid at the Treasury as they have been called for. The justice rendered to our citizens by that Government, is thus completed, and a pledge is thereby afforded for the maintenance of that friendly intercourse becoming the relations that the two nations mutually bear to each other.

It is satisfactory to inform you that the Danish Government have recently issued an ordinance by which the commerce with the Island of St. Croix is placed on a more liberal footing than heretofore. This change cannot fail to prove beneficial to the trade between the United States and that colony; and the advantages likely to flow from it may lead to greater relaxations in the colonial systems of other nations.

The ratifications of the Convention with the King of the two Sicilies, have been duly exchanged, and the Commissioners appointed for examining the claims under it, have entered upon the duties assigned to them by law. The friendship that the interests of the two nations require of them, being now established, it may be hoped that each will enjoy the benefits which a liberal commerce should yield to both.

A treaty of amity and Commerce between the United States and Belgium, was concluded during the last winter, and received the sanction of the Senate; but the exchange of the ratifications has been hitherto delayed, in consequence, in the first instance, of some delay in the reception of the treaty at Brussels, and, subsequently, of the absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the important conferences in which his Government is engaged at London.

That treaty does not embody those enlarged principles of friendly policy, which, it is sincerely hoped, will always regulate the conduct of the two nations, having such strong motives to maintain amicable relations towards each other and so sincerely desirous to cherish them.

With all the other European powers with whom the United States have formed diplomatic relations, and with the Sublime Porte, the best understanding prevails. From all, I continue to receive assurances of good will towards the United States; assurances which it gives me no less pleasure to reciprocate than to receive. With all, the engagements which have been entered into, are fulfilled with good faith on both sides. Measures have also been taken to enlarge our friendly relations and extend our commercial intercourse with other States. The system we have pursued of aiming at no exclusive advantages, and of dealing with all on terms of fair and equal reciprocity, and of adhering scrupulously to all our engagements, is well calculated to give success to efforts intended to be mutually beneficial.

The wars of which the southern part of this continent was, so long, the theatre, and which were carried on, either by the mother country against the states which had formerly been her colonies, or by the states against each other, having terminated, and their civil dissensions having so far subsided, as, with few exceptions, no longer to disturb the public tranquillity, it is earnestly hoped those states will be able to employ themselves without interruption in perfecting their institutions, cultivating the arts of peace, and promoting, by wise counsels and able exertions, the public and private prosperity which their patriotic struggles so well entitle them to enjoy.

With those States our relations have undergone but little change during the present year. No re-union having yet taken place between the States which composed the Republic of Colombia, our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota has been accredited to the Government of New Grenada, and we have therefore no diplomatic relations with Venezuela and Ecuador, except as they may be included in those heretofore formed with the Colombian Republic. It is understood that Representatives from the three States were about to assemble at Bogota to confer on the subject of their mutual interests, particularly that of their union; and if the result should render it necessary, measures will be taken on our part to preserve with each that friendship and those liberal commercial connections which it has been the constant desire of the United States to cultivate with their sister republics of this hemisphere.

Under the important question of re-union shall be settled, however, the different matters which have been under discussion between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, or either of the

States which composed it, are not likely to be brought to a satisfactory issue.

In consequence of the illness of the Charge d'Affaires appointed to Central America at the last Session of Congress, he was prevented from proceeding on his mission until the month of October. It is hoped, however, that he is by this time at his post, and that the official intercourse, unfortunately so long interrupted, has been thus renewed on the part of the two nations so amicably and advantageously connected by engagements founded on the most enlarged principles of commercial reciprocity.

It is gratifying to state that since my last annual message, some of the most important claims of our fellow-citizens upon the government of Brazil have been satisfactorily adjusted, and a reliance is placed on the friendly dispositions manifested by it that justice will also be done in others. No new causes of complaint have arisen; and the trade between the two countries flourishes under the encouragement secured to it by the liberal provisions of the treaty.

It is cause of regret, that, owing probably to the civil dissensions which have occupied the attention of the Mexican Government, the time fixed by the treaty of limits with the United States for the meeting of the commissioners to define the boundaries between the two nations, has been suffered to expire without the appointment of any commissioners on the part of that Government. While the true boundary remains in doubt by either party, it is difficult to give effect to those measures which are necessary to the protection and quiet of our numerous citizens residing near that frontier. The subject is one of great solicitude to the United States, and will not fail to receive my earnest attention.

The treaty concluded with Chili, approved by the Senate at its last session, was also ratified by the Chilean Government, but with certain additional and explanatory articles of a nature to have required it to be again submitted to the Senate.—The time limited for the exchange of the ratifications, however, having since expired, the action of both Governments on the treaty will again become necessary.

The negotiations commenced with the Argentine Republic, relative to the outrages committed on our vessels engaged in the fisheries at the Falkland Islands, by persons acting under the colour of its authority, as well as the other matters in controversy between the two governments, have been suspended by the departure of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States from Buenos Ayres. It is understood, however, that a Minister was subsequently appointed by that Government to renew the negotiation in the United States, but, though daily expected, he has not yet arrived in this country.

With Peru no treaty has yet been formed, and with Bolivia no diplomatic intercourse has yet been established. It will be my endeavour to encourage those sentiments of amity and that liberal commerce which belong to the relations in which all the independent States of this continent stand towards each other.

I deem it proper to recommend to your notice the revision of our consular system. This has become an important branch of the public service, inasmuch as it is intimately connected with the preservation of our national character abroad, with the interest of our citizens in foreign countries, with the regulation and care of our commerce, and with the protection of our seamen. At the close of the last session of Congress I communicated a report from the Secretary of State upon the subject, to which I now refer, as containing information which may be useful in any inquiries that Congress may see fit to institute with a view to a salutary reform of the system.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the finances of the country, as will appear from the report which the Secretary of the Treasury will, in due time lay before you. The receipts into the Treasury during the present year, will amount to more than thirty-two millions of dollars. The revenue derived from customs, will, it is believed, be more than twenty-eight millions, and the public lands will yield about three millions. The expenditures within the year for all objects, including \$2,572,240.99 on account of the public debt, will not amount to 25,000,000; and a large balance will remain in the Treasury after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable on the revenue for the present year.

The measures taken by the Secretary of the Treasury will probably enable him to pay off, in the course of the present year, the residue of the exchanged four and a half per cent. stock, redeemable on the first of January next. It has, therefore, been included in the estimated expenditure of this year, and forms a part of the sum above stated to have been paid on account of the public debt. The payment of this stock will reduce the whole debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, to the sum of \$4,760,082.08. And as provision has already been made for the four and a half per cent. above mentioned, and charged in expense of the present year, the sum last stated is all that now remains of the national debt; and the revenue of the coming year, together with the balance now in the Treasury, will be sufficient to discharge it, after meeting the current expenses of the Government. Under the power given to the

commissioners of the sinking Fund, it will I have no doubt, be purchased on favourable terms within the year.

From this view of the state of the finances, and the public engagements yet to be fulfilled, you will perceive that, if Providence permits me to meet you at another session, I shall have the high gratification of announcing to you that the national debt is extinguished. I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasures I feel at the near approach of that desirable event. The short period of time within which the public debt will have been discharged, is a strong evidence of the abundant resources of the country, and of the prudence and economy with which the Government has heretofore been administered. We have waged two wars since we became a nation, with one of the most powerful kingdoms in the world—both of them undertaken in defence of our dearest rights; both successfully prosecuted and honourably terminated; & many of those who partook in the first struggle, as well as the second, will have lived to see the last item of the debt incurred in this necessary but expensive conflict, faithfully and honestly discharged—and we shall have the proud satisfaction of bequeathing to the public servants who follow us in the administration of the Government, the rare blessing of a revenue sufficiently abundant—raised without injustice or oppression to our citizens—and unencumbered with any barthens but what they themselves shall think proper to impose upon it.

The flourishing state of the finances ought not however to encourage us to indulge in a lavish expenditure of the public treasure. The receipts of the present year do not furnish the test by which we are to estimate the income of the next. The changes made in our revenue system by the acts of Congress of 1832 and 1833, and more especially by the former, have swelled the receipts of the present year beyond the amount to be expected in future years upon the reduced tariff of duties. The shortened credits on revenue bonds and the cash duties on woolens which were introduced by the act of 1832, and took effect on the 4th of March last, have brought large sums into the Treasury in 1833, which according to the credits formerly given would not have been payable until 1834, and would have formed a part of the income of that year.

These causes would of themselves produce a great diminution of the receipts in the year 1834, as compared with the present one; and they will be still more diminished by the reduced rates of duties which take place on the first of January next, on some of the most important and productive articles. Upon the best estimates that can be made, the receipts of the next year with the aid of the unappropriated amount now in the Treasury, will not be much more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the year and pay the small remainder of the national debt which yet remains unsatisfied. I cannot, therefore, recommend to you any alteration in the present tariff of duties. The rate as now fixed by law on the various articles was adopted at the last session of Congress as a matter of compromise with unusual unanimity, and unless it is found to produce more than the necessities of the Government call for, there would seem to be no reason at this time to justify a change.

But while I hesitate to recommend any further reduction of the duties, beyond that already provided for by the existing laws, I must earnestly and respectfully press upon Congress the importance of sustaining from all appropriations which are not absolutely required for the public interests, and authorized by the powers clearly delegated to the United States. We are beginning a new era in our Government. The national debt, which has so long been a burthen on the Treasury, will be finally discharged in the course of the ensuing year. No more money will afterwards be needed than what may be necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now then is the proper moment to fix our system of expenditure on firm and durable principles; and I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of a rigid economy, and an inflexible determination not to enlarge the income beyond the real necessities of the Government, and not to increase the wants of the Government by unnecessary and profuse expenditures. If a contrary course should be pursued, it may happen that the revenue of 1834 will fall short of the demands upon it; and after reducing the tariff in order to lighten the burthens of the people, and providing for a still further reduction to take effect hereafter, it would be much to be deplored if, at the end of another year, we should find ourselves obliged to retrace our steps and impose additional taxes to meet unnecessary expenditures.

It is my duty on this occasion, to call your attention to the destruction of the public building, occupied by the Treasury department, which happened since the last adjournment of Congress. A thorough inquiry into the causes of this loss was directed and made at the time, the result of which will be duly communicated to you. I take pleasure, however, in stating here, that by the laudable exertions of the officers of the department, and many of the citizens of the District, but few papers were lost, and none that will materially affect the public interest.

The public convenience requires that another building should be erected as soon as practicable; and in providing for it, it will be advisable to enlarge, in some manner, the accommodations for the public officers of the several departments, and to authorize the erection of suitable depositories for the safe keeping of the public documents and records.

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the money of the United States to be deposited in certain State Banks, designated by him, and he will immediately lay before you his reasons for this direction. I concur with him entirely in the view he has taken of the subject, and some months before the removal, I

urged upon the department the propriety of taking that step. The near approach of the day on which the charter will expire, as well as the conduct of the Bank, appeared to me to call for this measure, upon the high considerations of public interest and public duty. The extent of its misconduct, however, although known to be great, was not at that time fully developed by proof. It was not until late in the month of August, that I received from the government directors an official report, establishing beyond question, that this great and powerful institution had been actively engaged in attempting to influence the elections of the public officers, by means of its money; and that, in violation of the express provisions of its charter, it had, by a formal resolution, placed its funds at the disposal of its President, to be employed in sustaining the political power of the Bank. A copy of this resolution is contained in the report of the Government Directors, before referred to; and however the object may be disguised by cautious language, no one can doubt that this money was in truth intended for electioneering purposes, and the particular uses to which it was proved to have been applied, abundantly show that it was so understood. Not only was the evidence complete, as to the past application of the money and power of the Bank, to electioneering purposes, but that the resolution of the board of Directors authorized the same course to be pursued in future.

It being thus established by unquestionable proof that the Bank of the United States was converted into a permanent electioneering engine, it appeared to me that the path of duty which the Executive Department of the Government ought to pursue, was not doubtful. As by the terms of the Bank charter, no officer but the Secretary of the Treasury could remove the deposits, it seemed to me that this authority ought to be at once exerted to deprive that great corporation of the support and countenance of the Government in such an use of its funds and such an exertion of its power. In this point of the case, the question is distinctly presented, whether the people of the United States are to govern through representatives chosen by their unbiased suffrages, or whether the power and money of a great corporation are to be secretly exerted to influence their judgment and control their decisions. It must now be determined whether the Bank is to have its candidates for all offices in the country, from the highest to the lowest, or whether candidates on both sides of political questions shall be brought forward as heretofore and supported by the usual means.

At this time the efforts of the Bank to control public opinion through the addresses of some and the fears of others, are equally apparent, and if possible more objectionable. By a curtailment of its accommodations more rapid than any emergency requires, and even while it retains specie in an almost unprecendented amount in its vaults, it is attempting to produce great embarrassment in one portion of the community, while through presses known to have been sustained by its money, it attempts, by unfounded alarms, to create a panic in all.

These are the means by which it seems to expect that it can force a restoration of the deposits, and as a necessary consequence, extort from Congress a renewal of its charter. I am happy to know that, through the good sense of our people, the effort to get up a panic has hitherto failed, and that, through the increased accommodations which the State Banks have been enabled to afford, no public distress has followed the exertions of the Bank; and it cannot be doubted that the exercise of its power and the expenditure of its money, as well as its efforts to spread groundless alarm, will be met and rebuked as they deserve. In my own sphere of duty, I should feel myself called on by the facts disclosed to order a *scire facias* against the Bank, with a view to put an end to the chartered rights it has so palpably violated, were it not that the charter itself will expire as soon as a decision would probably be obtained from the court of last resort.

I called the attention of Congress to this subject in my last annual message, and informed them that such measures as were within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury, had been taken to enable him to judge, whether the public deposits in the Bank of the United States were entirely safe; but that as his single powers might be inadequate to the object, I recommended the subject to Congress, as worthy of their serious investigation; declaring it as my opinion, that any inquiry into the transactions of that institution, embracing the Branches as well as the principal Bank, was called for by the credit which was given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching their character, and which, if true, might justly excite the apprehension that they were no longer a safe depository for the public money. The extent to which the examination, thus recommended, was gone into is spread upon your journals, and is too well known to require to be stated. Such as was made, resulted in a report from a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means touching certain specified points only, concluding with a resolution that the Government deposits might safely be continued in the Bank of the United States. This resolution was adopted at the close of the session, by the vote of a majority of the House of Representatives.

Although I may not always be able to concur in the views of the public interest, or the duties of its agents, which may be taken by the other departments of the Government, or either of its branches, I am, notwithstanding, wholly incapable of receiving otherwise than with the most sincere respect, all opinions or suggestions proceeding from such a source; and in respect to none am I more inclined to do so, than to the House of Representatives. But it will be seen from the brief views at this time taken of the subject by myself, as well as the more ample ones presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the change in

the deposits which has been ordered, has been deemed to be called for by considerations which are not affected by the proceedings referred to, and which, if correctly viewed by that Department, rendered its act a matter of impious duty.

Coming as you do for the most part, immediately from the people and the States, by election, and possessing the fullest opportunity to know their sentiments, the present Congress will be sincerely solicitous to carry into full and fair effect the will of their constituents in regard to this institution. It will be for those in whose behalf we all act, to decide whether the Executive Department of the Government, in the steps which it has taken on this subject, has been found in the line of its duty.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War, with the documents annexed to it, exhibit the operations of the War Department for the past year, and the condition of the various subjects entrusted to its administration.

It will be seen from them that the Army maintains the character it has heretofore acquired for efficiency and military knowledge. Nothing has occurred since your last session to require its services beyond the ordinary routine of duties, which upon the seaboard and the inland frontier devolve upon it in a time of peace. The system, so wisely adopted and so long pursued, of constructing fortifications at exposed points, and of preparing and collecting the supplies necessary for the military defence of the country, and thus providently furnishing in peace the means of defence in war, has been continued with the usual results. I recommend to your consideration the various subjects suggested in the report of the Secretary of War. Their adoption would promote the public service and meliorate the condition of the Army.

Our relations with the various Indian tribes have been undisturbed since the termination of the difficulties growing out of the hostile aggressions of the Sacs and Fox Indians. Several treaties have been formed for the relinquishment of territory to the United States, and for the migration of the occupants to the region assigned for their residence, west of the Mississippi. Should these treaties be ratified by the Senate, provision will have been made for the removal of almost all the tribes now remaining east of that river, and for the termination of many difficult and embarrassing questions arising out of their anomalous political condition. It is to be hoped that those portions of two of the southern tribes which in that event will present the only remaining difficulties, will realize the necessity of emigration, and will speedily resort to it. My original convictions upon this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That those tribes cannot exist, surrounded by our settlements and in continual contact with our citizens, is certain. They have neither the intelligence, the industry, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement, which are essential to any favourable change in their condition. Established in the midst of another and a superior race, and without appreciating the causes of their inferiority, or seeking to control them, they must necessarily yield to the force of circumstances, and ere long disappear.

Such has been their fate heretofore, and if it is to be averted, and if it is, it can only be done by a general removal beyond our boundary, and by the re-organization of their political system upon principles adapted to the new relations in which they will be placed. The experiment which has been recently made, has so far proved successful. The emigrants generally are represented to be prosperous and contented, the country suitable to their wants and habits, and the essential articles of subsistence easily procured. When the report of the commissioners now engaged in investigating the condition and prospects of these Indians, and in devising a plan for their intercourse and government is received, I trust ample means of information will be in possession of the Government for adjusting all the unsettled questions connected with this interesting subject.

The operations of the Navy during the year, and its present condition, are fully exhibited in the annual report from the Navy Department. Suggestions are made by the Secretary, of various improvements, which deserve careful consideration, and most of which, if adopted, bid fair to promote the efficiency of this important branch of the public service. Among these are the new organization of the Navy Board, the revision of the pay to officers, and a change in the period of time, or in the manner of making the annual appropriations, to which I beg leave to call your particular attention.

The views which are presented on almost every portion of our Naval concerns, and especially on the amount of force and the number of officers, and the general course of policy appropriate in the present state of our country, for securing the great and useful purposes of naval protection, in peace, and due preparation for the contingencies of war, meet with my entire approbation.

It will be perceived from the report referred to, that the fiscal concerns of the establishment are in an excellent condition; and it is hoped that Congress may feel disposed to make promptly every suitable provision desired either for preserving or improving the system.

The General Post Office Department has continued upon the strength of its own resources, to facilitate the means of communication between the various portions of the Union with increased activity. The method, however, in which the accounts of the transportation of the mail has always been kept, appears to have presented an imperfect view of its expenses. It has recently been discovered, that from the earliest records of the Department, the annual statements have been

calculated to exhibit an amount considerably short of the actual expense incurred for that service. These illusory statements, together with the expense of carrying into effect the law of the last session of Congress, establishing new mail routes, and a disposition on the part of the Head of the Department to gratify the wishes of the public in the extension of the mail facilities, have induced him to incur responsibilities for their improvement, beyond what the current resources of the Department would sustain. As soon as he had discovered the imperfection of the method, he caused an investigation to be made of its results, and applied the proper remedy to correct the evil. It became necessary for him to withdraw some of the improvements which he had made, to bring the expenses of the Department within its own resources. These expenses were incurred for the public good, and the public have enjoyed their benefit. They are now but partially suspended, and that, where they may be discontinued with the least inconvenience to the country.

The progressive increase in the income from postages, has equalled the highest expectations, and it affords demonstrative evidence of the growing importance & great utility of this Department. The details are exhibited in the accompanying report from the Postmaster General.

The many distressing accidents which have of late occurred in that portion of our navigation carried on by the use of steam power, deserve the immediate and unremitting attention of the constituted authorities of the country. The fact that the number of those fatal disasters is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the great improvements which are every where made in the machinery employed, and in the rapid advances which have been made in that branch of science, show very clearly that they are in a great degree the results of criminal negligence on the part of those by whom the vessels are navigated, and to whose care and attention the lives and property of our citizens are so extensively entrusted.

That these evils may be greatly lessened, if not substantially removed, by means of precautionary and penal legislation, seems to be highly probable; so far therefore as the subject can be regarded as within the constitutional purview of Congress, I earnestly recommend it to your prompt and serious consideration. I would also call your attention to the views I have heretofore expressed of the propriety of amending the Constitution in relation to the mode of electing the President and the Vice President of the United States. Regarding it as all important to the future quiet and harmony of the people that every intermediate agency in the election of these officers should be removed, and that their eligibility should be limited to one term of either four or six years, I cannot too earnestly invite your consideration of the subject.

Trusting that your deliberations on all the topics of general interest to which I have adverted, and such others as your more extensive knowledge of the wants of our beloved country may suggest, may be crowned with success, I tender you in conclusion, the co-operation which it may be in my power to afford them.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, 3d December, 1833.

COURT OF APPEALS, December Term, 1833.

Monday, December 3d.

This being the day fixed by law, for the meeting of the Court of Appeals for the western shore of Maryland, the following Judges attended:—

Hon. John Buchanan, Chief Judge.
Hon. Richard Tilghman Earle, Hon. William Bond Martin, Hon. John Stephen, Hon. Thos. Beale Dorsey, Judges.

No. 1. Revand Kearney vs. Peter Gough and wife.—This case was argued by A. C. Magruder for the appellant, and V. H. Dorsey for the appellees.

No. 11. Alexander H. Boteler and Edward W. Belt vs. State use Contee and Bowie. This case was argued by Johnson for the Appellants, and A. C. Magruder for the Appellees.

No. 16. Thomas Hawkins use of Mundell vs. Bowie, ad'rs. of Bowie. This case was argued by Stonestreet for the Appellant. No counsel argued for the Appellee.

Judgment reversed prior to its award.
No. 19. Nathaniel Duke Ad'rs. White vs. William Grey. The argument of this case was commenced by Brewer for the Appellant, and Gill for the Appellee.

Tuesday, Dec. 3d.—Present as yesterday, and the Hon. Stevenson Archer.
The argument of the above case was concluded by Gill for the Appellee, and Stonestreet for the Appellant.

No. 20. James and Daniel Kent Ad'rs. of Daniel Kent vs. Robert Wilkinson. This case was argued by Brewer and Stonestreet for the Appellant, and Boyle and Gill for the Appellees.

Wednesday, Dec. 4th.—Present the whole court.
No. 52. Rachel Cox et al vs. Solomon Wadlow et al. This case was argued by Learned for the Appellants, and T. P. Scott for the Appellees.

No. 53. Robert Ridgely vs. Michael Iglehart. This case was argued by Boyle for the Appellant, and Alexander for the Appellee.

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Mr. DANIEL DASHIELL to Miss SUSAN R. MACCURNIS, all of this city.

On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Gere, Mr. EDWARD A. DAVIS, to Miss R. BROWN HENSHAW, all of this city.

OBITUARY.
Departed this life, on Sunday last, in the 57th year of her age, Mrs. ANNE A. STEWART, Relict of the late Mr. Stewart, of A. A. county.
—DIED, on Sunday night last, South River, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH ATKINSON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT all Trespassers on the Lands and the occupation of Thos. Burley and Ward Boston, will be dealt with according to R. LOUCKERMAN.

Dec. 5.
Anne Arundel County.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the 1st day of December 1833, Charles A. Water, of said county, brought before me, the Justices of the peace for the county of Anne Arundel, a HORSE which he said had been taken up by him, and was a stray and trespassing on his land, and that the natural marks of which said horse are as follows: his colour Black, a small spot in his forehead one on his left side, hind foot white, and about fourteen and a half hands high. Given under my hand this day and date.

STEPHEN BRADLEY.
The owner of the said horse is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
CHARLES A. WATER.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 24, for 1833.
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward H. and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
To be drawn at Baltimore, On SATURDAY, the 7th of December, 1833.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawings.

SCHEDULE	
1 prize of	\$20,000
1 prize of	5,000
2 prizes of	1,600
2 prizes of	1,500
2 prizes of	1,700
2 prizes of	1,250
20 prizes of	1,000
20 prizes of	500
20 prizes of	200
50 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	50
112 prizes of	20
112 prizes of	10
2240 prizes of	10
15400 prizes of	5

18,040 prizes, amounting to \$1,000,000.

Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.

Tickets and shares for sale at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Dec. 4.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Appeals, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday 7th day of December next, on the premises, all that certain LOT of GROUND lying on the corner of Gloucester street, opposite the Assembly Room, in the city of Annapolis, of which John Tydings seized.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third, cash, paid on the day of sale, or ratification by the Chancellor, one third in six months, the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond, with surety to pay the several instalments, with interest from the day of sale. On payment of the cash money the subscriber is authorized to convey the property to the purchaser in fee simple. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

The creditors of the said John Tydings notified to file their claims, with the return of in the Chancery office within thirty days from the day of sale.

Nov. 14. J. M. PINKNEY, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Appeals, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on MONDAY the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M. at the Court House in the city of Annapolis, all that parcel of land lying and being in Anne Arundel county, a part of

TRACT OF LAND,
called "Two Brothers," which was conveyed by Joseph Stewart and wife, to Richard Stewart, by deed, bearing date the 24th day of September 1831, containing 98 ACRES of LAND, more or less. This land lies on a road from the city of Annapolis to Queen Anne's county, and adjoins the farms of Gen. Richard Wood, Col. Robert W. Kent, and Mr. Knighton. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to visit and examine the premises.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the Chancellor, one third in six months, the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond with security, to be approved by the trustees, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

The subscriber is authorized to convey the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY, Trustee.
Nov. 31—18.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1833.

NO. 50.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
AT THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUB-
LIC CIRCLE.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription, at Bel-Air,
Harford county, Maryland,
A HUMOROUS PUBLICATION,
TO BE ENTITLED
THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

"Mirth that wrinkles care derides,
And laughter holding both its sides."

THE subscriber, fully aware himself, that innocent mirth tends more to blunt the arrows of adversity, and promote health and happiness among mankind, than almost any other means which can be used, is induced to try the experiment of starting a publication which will bear the above title. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to state, that he will expect, before commencing the publication, the names of a sufficient number of persons to pay all the expenses which will be incurred, and when he assures his friends that his calculations on the sale of the paper are not very extravagant, he hopes the public may be the more inclined to favor his contemplated publication.

For pages of the MIRROR OF MIRTH will be perfectly free from all party spirit, whether in religion or politics. And while the most scrupulous devotion will find nothing to condemn, those who make no profession of religion will find in every line something to please, to amuse, and delight.

The publication will contain witty Anecdotes, Epigrams, Bon Mots, Epigrams, Epigrams, Epigrams, Choice Sentiments from the best writers of the age, and a collection of the best Maxims on various subjects, which will be found in the most approved writers. The Editor of the MIRROR OF MIRTH will endeavor to make it worthy of the support of the community in all parts of this State, and indeed of the country.

TERMS

The MIRROR OF MIRTH will be printed on a good sheet of mean fine paper, and good type, and contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the very low price of \$1 per annum, payable on the 1st of the first No. \$1 25 if paid at the end of six months; and \$1 50 if payment is deferred until the end of the year. Fifty subscribers will comprise a year, or one volume of 46 pages.

*Should a sufficient degree of encouragement be given, the MIRROR will be embellished, occasionally, with humorous engravings.

*Gentlemen procuring five responsible subscribers will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. Those who procure ten or more subscribers, and forward the money, will receive an extra copy at ten per cent. on all money which they collect.

*If a sufficient number of names shall be obtained to justify the expense, the publication will be commenced as soon after the first of January as practicable; of which due notice will be given.

*Persons holding subscription papers will please return the same previous to the first day of January, 1834.

*As there is no work of the kind printed in Maryland, and as the price will suit the convenience of almost every one, the subscriber will calculate on a large number of persons.

LYNDE ELLIOTT.

Oct. 24.
*Editorial brethren who copy the above, will confer a favor on the publisher, and thereby contribute to the publication, by sending their papers. Please mark the advertisement when you insert.

TO LET,

A FARM on Magallow, containing two hundred and sixty acres of land, and belonging to the estate of the late Miss Ruth Davis. The property is partly situated on the Bay River, where Geese and Wild Fowl abound. The soil is good. For further particulars apply to

JAMES F. BRICE,

Trustee of Miss M. A. Davis.

Possession can be had immediately.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on THURSDAY the 19th day of December next, if not the next fair day thereafter, on the Farm formerly occupied by Benjamin Brown, Senr. near the Indian Landing.

Several Young Horses, Cattle, (among which is a pair of well broke Oxen,) Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder, &c.

THE TERMS OF SALE will be, for all sums of Ten Dollars and under, the cash to be paid; for all over that amount a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note, with security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM. BROWN, of Ben.

Nov. 28.

THE JOURNAL

OF
BELLES LETTRES.

A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO
WALDIE'S

CIRCULATING-LIBRARY.

THE Proprietor of this work, anxious to gratify his readers to as great an extent as his means will allow, respectfully announces to the public that the very liberal patronage he has received has enabled him to add a new feature to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, embracing three to four pages of additional new matter, will be given every week as an accompaniment to the Circulating Library, and will contain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices of new books, from the weekly and monthly periodicals of London, &c. These reviews will be carefully selected with reference both to imparting correct information respecting such new books as are reprinted in America, and to convey literary intelligence in regard to works which rarely find their way across the Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to make this department instructive and entertaining, the proprietor is confident that it will be considered an important addition, by means of which his numerous subscribers will frequently avoid the expense of purchasing such books as are printed on the calculation that their titles or the reputation of their authors will sell the edition. This part of the Journal will embrace a considerable amount of extracts from new books of travels, memoirs, biography, novels, and in fact present a bird's eye view of new publications, early diffused through the Union, by means of the facilities of mail transportation.

The London Literary Gazette will be culled for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices," of the London Metropolitan, the Monthly New Monthly, the Gentleman's Blackwood's, Fair's, Edinburgh F. & S.'s, and other Magazines, already regularly received by the editor, will be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes, new discoveries in science and the arts, sketches of society and manners abroad, literary and learned transactions, short notices of new books, and every species of information interesting to lovers of reading, with occasional specimens of the humorous departments of the London press, which are within the bounds of good taste, and are now published in no other Journal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published and in progress in London and America.

4. Occasional original notices of new American publications, with extracts embracing their prominent features of excellence or defect.

*No additional charge will be made for this great increase of reading matter. It will be contained on the pages of the cover of the Library, and therefore subject subscribers who receive their numbers by mail to no additional expense of postage.

A. WALDIE.

Several applications having been made to ascertain the manner in which the original department of notices of new books will be conducted, we take the present early opportunity of stating that, at least, they shall most unequivocally be UNBOUGHT. The presentation of a copy by the publisher shall not be a passport to praise, when the merits of the work do not warrant it; so that our readers may be assured of two things: First—books shall not be noticed the next day after they are received; and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed before they have been read. We have no royal road to puffing; and will be the less likely, therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky writer, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow the bellows of criticism, read the preface only of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his approbation of two chapters which, unfortunately for his critical acumen, had been omitted, while the preface reference to them had been, by mistake, retained! This predicament was worse than that of the London editor, who criticised some passages of Cook's acting, and found when he rose next morning, that the play had been postponed.

For the rest, time must develop our course and our capabilities; in cases where the usual courtesy of the trade is not extended to this journal, unlike most of our contemporaries, we shall buy what books we want, and give to such as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficulties always attending the first issue of a new journal, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.

GEORGE M'NEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where he has supplied himself direct from the importers, with a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS

In his assortment there is to be found all colours and quality. He invites his friends and the public, to whom he feels himself under many obligations, to call and examine for themselves, as to price and quality.

ALSO:

An assortment of GLOVES, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS AND SILK HOSE, &c. &c.

Oct. 17.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed upon him, and begs leave to inform them, that he has been compelled, from the heavy calamity which befel him on the 29th October, to remove his shop to the brick building owned by Washington G. Tuck, Esq. one door below the Store of Messrs. Hart & Franklin, and nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Dennis Claude, where he intends carrying on his business in his usual manner; and where he will be happy to accommodate his friends in the line of his profession. He was, by the aid of his fellow-citizens, enabled, on the morning of the above calamity, to save a portion of his Stock in hand, and hopes, in a short time, to be enabled to reinstate his whole stock. He therefore confidently solicits the former patronage of his friends, together with that of the public at large.

Nov. 7.

RICHARD THOMPSON, PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed from his former residence near the Ball Room to the House in the vicinity of the Bath, to the South west of the Court house, where he may be found at all times, and he will be happy to receive any orders in his line of business.

Oct. 31.



LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES, FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, announce to the public, that, from the immense extent of their establishment, they are enabled to furnish such trees of the various kinds as cannot fail to give satisfaction by their superior size, vigour, &c. and their Nurseries at present contain more than a million of Trees and Plants in the most thrifty state. Among these are above 50,000 Pear trees of 3 and 4 years growth, from the graft, comprising the most choice New Flemish and other varieties of modern origin. Their new Catalogues, with the reduced prices, will be forwarded to every applicant, and are as follows:

No. 1. Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p p 93.

2. Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants and Dahlias, &c. p p 24.

3. Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p p 50.

4. Catalogue of Vegetable, Field and Flower seeds.

To the Proprietors of Nurseries, and to those who may wish to establish new Nurseries, they will furnish all articles desired at a liberal discount and a convenient credit; and in all other cases where large quantities are wanted, a reasonable abatement will be made. They will also supply all vendors of Seed, and those who wish to engage in this business, with every variety of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds at very low rates. These seeds possess the advantage of being raised under their own observation, or when imported, of being tested to their satisfaction, and their accuracy and vitality are expressly guaranteed. Many new and choice varieties will be found in the Catalogue which have never before been offered to the public. The collection of Bulbous Flower roots and Dahlias is particularly rich and extensive, and of the latter they have a specimen box covering an acre of ground, and comprising 600 varieties now in full splendour. Bulbous roots and Dahlias can be easily transported, and may be vended in a dry state in seed stores &c. and an establishment for the Sale of these articles ought to exist in every town in the Union. It will be readily perceived that the great number of Trees, &c. always in the Nurseries, enables the Proprietors to make superior selections, and accords to all applicants this particular advantage.

It is desired that all orders be sent direct per mail to the Proprietors, and the utmost attention will be given to forwarding them by the speediest route, &c.

Catalogues may be seen at this office.

Oct. 10.

IN CHANCERY,

31 October, 1833

ORDERED. That the sale as made and reported by Benjamin Watkins, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nicholas Watkins, of Thos. deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first day of January next; provided that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once in each of three successive weeks before the last day of November next. The report states the amount of sales to be Eight Thousand Dollars.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Nov. 7—3w.

BASIL SHEPARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of Black Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, Brown, Diab, Olive, and Gray CLOTHS.

CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Zazzag, Velvet, Mixed and Painted.

Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.

Merino, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florence, Medley Silks and Cassimere.

VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS and COLLARS.

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

Oct. 17, 1833.

6t

TATE OF MARYLAND SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court.

November 19th 1833.

ON application by petition of Robert Welch of Ben. and Stephen L. Lee, Executors of the last will and testament of Stephen Lee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they 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 published in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.

Reg. Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Lee, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 19th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of November 1833.

R. WELCH, of Ben. } Executors.

STEPHEN L. LEE. } 6w

Nov. 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Anastasia Thompson, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 4th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of November 1833.

W. J. HERBERT, Adm'r. D. B. N.

Nov. 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of Jesse Thompson, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 9th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day of November 1833.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Adm'r. D. B. N.

Nov. 21.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's

Wharf, at 7 o'clock. A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22nd April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica Wharf, for the Centreville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50

Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50

Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2.00

Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2

CASH IN MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves of both sexes, for which he will pay in Cash a higher price than any other purchaser in the market. Persons having them to dispose of will communicate with him at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Annapolis Oct. 24—1f.

WALDIE'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the third volume correspond both in date and manner, the subscriber has concluded to print thirteen additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished gratuitously to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscription, or who shall have paid it before the 26th No. of Volume 2 is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of this No. will be struck off the list, and charged six DOLLARS, as lately announced.

To those who have really patronised the "Library," by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

Sept. 5

A TEACHER WANTED.

PAULMARTY School District, No. 11, is without a teacher. Application, accompanied with satisfactory testimonials of abilities, and a exemplary character, to be made to the subscribers.

LEO ARD CLEHART, } Trustees.

ISAC H. OKINS, }

SAMUEL E. DOWELL, }

Nov. 7—3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert L. Morgan, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 1st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 1st day of November 1833.

JAMES A. MORGAN, } Trustees.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, }

Nov. 7.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE to the subscribers of Saint Mary's county, who have obtained letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate of William G. Gwyn, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of April next, or they will otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 1st day of November 1833.

JAS. HERB. A. D. B. N.

Nov. 7.

WANTED,

A LAD, 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a fair hand, well versed in arithmetic, good morals and respectable connections, as an apprentice to the Mercantile business in a Country Store, where a few years experience has been done for a number of years. For further information application can be made to the Editor, or Thomas G. Waters Esq. Annapolis, by letter in the hand writing of the applicant.

Oct. 17.

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse.

THE Stockholders of the said Warehouse, Inspection Warehouse, are hereby notified to pay to Mr. J. M. Miller, secretary of said company, one dollar and sixty four cents on each share they may hold, agreeable to the decision of the president and directors of said company, this amount being necessary to discharge a judgment of Adam and John Miller, amounting to \$319 50, and other claims amounting in the whole, including said judgment, to \$439 24.

H. MAYNARD, President.

R. L. JONES, } Directors.

J. MILLER, }

Nov. 21.

FOR RENT

For the ensuing Year.

The lot of ground, situated between Baltimore and Annapolis. This place has a good necessary accommodations, such as good Stables, Garden, Ice House, and is also attached to a small Farm of good Land. Possession if desired, cannot once be obtained, as the present tenant is willing to give it up. For terms apply to Dan'l Murray Esq. near Elk Ridge Landing, or the subscriber living in Annapolis.

J. MURRAY.

Sept. 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, letters of administration De Bonis Non on the personal estate of John Leigh, of Lewis, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of November, 1833.

CLEMENT BROWN, Adm'r.

D. B. N.

Nov. 28.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, contemplate holding a FAIR, sometime in the month of January next ensuing, for the benefit of their Institution. They calculate on receiving, as heretofore, the patronage of a generous community. Any persons who are willing to aid the society by working up materials prepared for that purpose, can be supplied by application to either of the Managers. The Ladies of this city are particularly requested to continue their exertions in favour of this interesting charity, by contributing, in any way they may think proper, to render the Fair agreeable and profitable.

COMMUNICATED.

MR. GILES.—Since Mr. FRANCIS M. JARVIS, is about to open a Reading Room, in this city, upon an improved plan, I hope his meritorious efforts will be attended with success. A Literary Association for the dissemination of learning is desirable, provided a judicious choice of standard works, together with reviews, and news papers, form a branch of the contemplated arrangement.

At a Temperance Convention for Anne Arundel county, Md. held in the city of Annapolis in September 1833, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to the several Temperance Societies of this county to hold a meeting of their respective Societies on the fourth of July next, and that at those meetings the following declaration be read.

DECLARATION OF THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a people to organize new associations for the enjoyment of the blessings of life, and to alter and amend the forms of government, it is the right of the people to institute new associations, having their foundations on the principles of justice and equity, and to organize their powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any Association fails in these ends, it is the right of the people to institute new associations, having their foundations on the principles of justice and equity, and to organize their powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any Association fails in these ends, it is the right of the people to institute new associations, having their foundations on the principles of justice and equity, and to organize their powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

It has prevented the enactment of laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good, through the influence of those who believe themselves to be interested in its continuance.

It has suspended the operation of laws of immediate and pressing importance, or has caused them to be utterly neglected, by rendering inefficient of corrupt, those who should execute them.

It has refused to conjoin, as manly, and has professed to hold in contempt, all who are not its votaries, because they would not inquisit the right to the free exercise of their senses, a right inalienable to them, and formidable to the temperance cause.

It has called together large bodies of men at places devoted to idleness and vice, and distant from their homes, for the sole purpose of alluring them into its ruinous meshes.

It has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, by its passions on the time and health of its members, and by causing their deaths.

It has prevented the population of these States, by recommending as a Panacea, Ardent Spirits, the bane of human life, bringing new diseases and deaths amongst us, collecting the constitutions of the offspring of our people; diminishing the product of their labour; converting into poison their provision for subsistence; and starving their children to obtain the means of destroying their parents.

It has obstructed the administration of justice, by impairing the minds, diseasing the bodies and corrupting the hearts of those who exercise judiciary powers.

It has made Judges dependent, by consuming the amount of their salaries, and rendering precarious the tenure of their offices.

It has erected a multitude of new offices, jails, hospitals, almshouses and penitentiaries amongst us, at our expense, and sent thither its victims, swarms of debtors, diseased, ma-

nias, paupers and criminals, to harass our people and eat out their substance.

It has kept amongst us, at all times, armies of drunkards, without the consent of our people, recruiting their ever-rapidly falling ranks, by inveigling into them our brothers, friends and countrymen.

It has afflicted to render the abuse of intoxicating liquors, independent of, and superior to all moral, religious and civil restraints. It has combined with other vices, to subject us to evil practices foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our reason, concealing through its deceptions their pernicious acts.

For taking into our systems, large quantities of noxious substances:

For quarantining large bodies of poison-vendors amongst us:

For protecting them, by a mock defence, from condemnation for any acts of violence which those they have deprived of reason may commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off many of our most valuable citizens, in all parts of our country, and in the midst of their days and usefulness:

For imposing taxes upon us without our consent, to maintain the helpless families of those whom they have reduced to poverty or infamy:

For depriving our youth, in many cases, of the benefit of education and of moral and religious instruction, and causing them to lead lives of ignorance, dissipation and vice:

For transporting us beyond our control, and causing us to be guilty of unintentional offences:

For abolishing the free exercise of the elective franchise in some of our neighbours, depriving them of their judgment, and establishing by them a corrupt and perverted suffrage, and confirming it by fraudulent and vicious practices, so as to render them at once, examples and fit instruments for introducing the same corruption among others, thereby contaminating the only source of government in these States, and threatening its overthrow:

For taking away our health, reputation and property, under various false pretences; and abolishing our most valuable habits, by altering fundamentally, the forms and discipline which would have most happily governed us:

For suspending our reason, and declaring ourselves invested with power to regulate us in all cases whatsoever.

It has waged a continual war against us, more wasteful of the blood and treasures of our countrymen, than all the wars which they have waged, and more fatal to their liberties, than all the causes of these wars.

It is plundering our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

It is at this time transporting large quantities of foreign poisons, to carry on the work of death, desolation, and negation, from long since begun, with circumstances of miscreancy and deception, never endured by the most despotic people, and totally unworthy of a Free Republic and Nation.

It is constraining our fellow-citizens, in our midst, to bear arms against their countrymen and friends, to become the executioners of their wives and children, and to fall themselves by their own hands. It has excited domestic insurrections throughout our land, and brought up among the inhabitants of our country the merciless drunkards, whose known rule of action is, undistinguished disregard and destruction of all that is valuable, lovely, and sacred.

In every stage of these sufferings and evils, efforts have been made to procure relief, in the most suitable manner; these repeated efforts have elicited the proof, that the power to relieve our country from the evils of Intemperance, does not exist in any of its institutions. A vice, whose character is thus marked by acts which manifest its superiority to the existing associations of our country, is a fit subject to call forth the establishment of a new one.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our patriotic, philanthropic, and religious brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of the attempts of Intemperance to extend a disastrous influence over us;—We have reminded them of the circumstances of its early and unsuspected settlement here, and of its present ceaseless, insidious progress, and universal prevalence amongst us;—We have appealed to their love of country, to their love of their fellow-creatures, and to their love of their God; and we have conjured them by the ties of our common Fathers, whose dearly bought inheritance we yet enjoy, to arrest the progress of this vice, which must otherwise inevitably disinherit us of this inestimable birth-right, frustrate the glorious anticipations of our ancestors, and fulfil the degrading predictions of the enemies of the rights of Man—interrupt our connexion with happiness in this life, and in the life which is to come. They have not been deaf to this voice of reason, patriotism and religion; but, after repeated efforts, they have declared that Intemperance cannot be arrested by their exertions.

We must, therefore, avow the necessity which demands our total separation from Intemperance, and hold it pre-eminant among the rest of vices, an Enemy at war with the peace and happiness of our countrymen, whose destruction can be accomplished only by the concentrated energies of all who love their fellow-creatures, or fear their God.

We, therefore, citizens of these United States, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in our own names, and in virtue of that power, incapable of annihilation, which is vested in the people at large for its exercise, solemnly publish and declare, That we are and ever will be a free and independent people; and that, therefore, all connexion between us and Intemperance is, and shall be, totally dissolved; and, that as free citizens of these United States, we have full power to establish for ourselves a new association, and we do establish The American Temperance

Society, founded on the principle of total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits. And, for the support of this Society, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge ourselves to become its faithful members; and, as such, to do all acts and things, which may promote the objects of its organization.

Office New York State Temperance Society, Albany, Nov. 8, 1833.

Professional Testimony.—More than 360 physicians in New York and the adjoining states have already sent in their names to the New York State Temperance Society, as subscribers to the adjoining Declaration, or a similar one drawn up by the physicians of Albany.

The subscribers, physicians of Boston, having been requested by the Directors of the Boston Society for the promotion of Temperance, to express their opinion, do not hesitate to give it as their opinion, that men in health are never benefited by the use of ardent spirits—that on the contrary, the use of them is a frequent cause of disease and death, and often renders such diseases as arise from other causes more difficult to cure, and more fatal in their termination.

This declaration and that of the forty physicians of Albany, have been sent to each temperance society in the state of New York, and a copy to any clergyman or friend of temperance in each town in the Union. If returned in due time with the signatures of all such physicians as concur in the opinion, the public will be enabled to judge how far the efforts of the temperance society are in accordance with the sentiments of that enlightened profession. The names of such physicians, it is hoped, will be cheerfully given to the public, as there is probably no one class of men who can exert in behalf of temperance a more powerful influence than this.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Esq. Ex. Com. Editors, friendly to Temperance will advance the objects of the Society by calling the attention of their readers to this Declaration.

COURT OF APPEALS, December Term, 1833.

Thursday, Dec. 5th.—The argument of No. 57, *Elisha Joyce et al. vs. Elisha Taylor*, was continued by Leonard and Johnson for the Appellants, and T. P. Scott for the Appellees.

Friday, Dec. 6th.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Johnson for the Appellants.

No. 58, *Francis A. Ward and wife vs. Robert Thompson*. This case was argued by E. F. Boyce for the Appellant, and Alexander for the Appellee.

No. 60, *Thomas Boyd et al. vs. Dennis Boyd*. The argument of this case was commenced by Fessenden and Mayer for the Appellants, and Boyle for the Appellee.

Saturday, Dec. 7th.—*Dreyer, J.* delivered the opinion of the court in No. 59, *Evan T. and Andrew Elliott vs. Thomas Elliott*, reversing the decree of the Chancellor, with costs in this case.

Buchanan Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in No. 40, *Debris Dorsey vs. Nathan Dorsey et al.* affirming the decree of the Chancellor, with costs.

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 18, *Eleanor Dougherty et al. vs. Mouett's Lessee*.

Judgment affirmed. The same Judge delivered the court's opinion in No. 43, *Jacob Slemaker vs. B. W. Marriott*.

Judgt. reversed, and procedendo awarded. The argument of No. 60, *Thos. Boyd et al. vs. Dennis Boyd*, was concluded by Boyle for the Appellee, and Mayer for the Appellants.

Monday, Dec. 9th.—No. 61, *Boyd and Gillispie vs. the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company*. This case was argued by Speed for the Appellants.

On application *J. Nevett Steele, Esq.* was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 58, *John Gollison vs. Thos. Owens et al.* The argument of this case was commenced by Brewer for the Appellant.

Tuesday, Dec. 10th.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer for the Appellant, and Alexander for the Appellee.

Wednesday, Dec. 11th.—*Buchanan Ch. J.* delivered the opinion of the court in No. 1, *Revard Keapye vs. Gough and Wife*. *Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.*

The same Judge delivered the opinion of the court in No. 52, *Robert Cox et al. vs. Solomon Wallow et al.* affirming the decree of the Chancellor with costs.

The same Judge delivered the court's opinion in No. 17, *Robert Graham's Exrs. vs. Harris, Parcan & Co.* use of Harris.

Judgment reversed. *Martin, Judge*, delivered the opinion of the court in No. 20, *Daniel Kent's Admrs. vs. Robert Wilkinson*.

Judgment reversed and procedendo awarded. No. 60, *Edward Denton vs. Parker Lee and Wife*. This case was argued by Mayer, and Johnson for the Appellant, and Speed, and Heath for the Appellees.

We copy the following Summary of the Report from the Post Master General, from the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday.

The Report of the Postmaster General is published in the Globe of this morning. As we are not able to make room for it at large to-day, and its appearance has been looked for with some interest this year, we have prepared the following abstract, embracing the explanation of the "misary statements" mentioned in the President's Message, and containing all that is necessary to show the actual condition of the Department.

The annual amount of the transportation of the mail on the 1st July, 1833, was 26,854,485 miles—of which the amount of 18,822,576 was in steamboats and stages, and

8,531,909 on horseback and in sulkies. The whole amount, as may be supposed, is distributed among the different states and territories, very nearly or quite in proportion to their respective population.

The whole length of mail route in the United States amounts now to 119,916 miles, which is apportioned in like manner.

The number of Post Offices in the United States on the 1st July, 1832, was 10,127.

The increase of the annual transportation of the mail within the four years ending the 30th of June, 1833, is 13,154,495 miles, nearly equal to the whole amount of transportation in 1829.

The increase of the annual amount of postages within the same period, is \$909, 1,9 85, and the whole amount is more than the double of what it was in 1829.

The average expense of transporting the mail in 1829, was eight cents and four-tenths of a cent per mile. It is now 7 cents 57-100, making a difference for the whole service equal to \$222,892 22 per year less, in proportion to the service performed, than the expense of transportation in 1829, besides a great increase in expedition between the principal commercial cities, and a much greater promotion of the whole performed in stages.

The method in which the accounts of the expenses of transporting the mail have always been kept in this department, has led to a misapprehension of the means of extending improvements in mail facilities. It appears, from the earliest records of the department, to have been a rule not to enter to the credit of a contractor, nor to charge to the account of transportation, the expense of carrying the mail on his route, till after he had signed his contract and bond, and returned down to the department with proper security, though the service may have been regularly performed, and, in many instances, the money actually paid. It has sometimes happened that contracts of the greatest magnitude have, from various causes, remained for more than a year unreturned. In such cases, though the expenses have been incurred, they do not appear in the transportation account, and the contractors, they stand on the books as balances to that amount due from them to the department, constituting a part of its surplus funds; when, in fact, they constitute a part of the actual expense incurred for the transportation of the mail.

The consequence has been, that the expenses for transporting the mail within any given period of time, as shown in the accounts, and reported annually through the Executive, have been always calculated to exhibit an amount considerably less than what has actually been incurred. This is an imperfection not of recent origin, but one which appears to have been co-existent with the department. When the number of contracts was few, and the surplus revenue bore a large ratio to its whole annual amount, the effect was unimportant; but in the increased number of mail routes, and the diminution of its surplus revenue, it was calculated to produce serious inconvenience. From the statements growing out of this system, thus illusory in their results, together with the great expense of carrying into effect the law of the last Congress establishing new mail routes, and a disposition to gratify the wishes of the public in the improvement of mail facilities, I was led to carry those improvements to an extent which it was found the resources of the department would not well sustain. When the inconvenience was felt, the cause was carefully investigated, and the following result was disclosed. Proper directions were given for the correction of the error in future. It is not possible to determine, to an exact certainty, the whole expense incurred for transportation within any recent period; because it will often happen that improvements will become necessary, even for the fulfilment of existing laws, the expenses of which, for want of proper evidence, must be reserved for subsequent adjustment, and so come into the account for a later period than that in which the services were performed. But these variations are of an inconsiderable amount compared with the differences resulting from the system heretofore observed.

On the 30th of June, 1829, which was the close of the first quarter in which I had assumed the functions of the department, the expenses which had been incurred for transporting the mail were \$64,248 76 more than the amount stated in my report to that day.

On the 1st day of July, 1832, the day to which my last report reaches, there was stated to be a surplus of available funds, after defraying all the expenses of the department up to that day, of \$203,811 40.

It is however now ascertained, that the expenses incurred for transportation which had actually been performed prior to the 1st July, 1832, beyond the amount stated in that report, were 203,656 07.

So that, instead of a surplus on that day, the department was actually indebted on the 1st day of July, 1832, beyond the whole amount of its available funds, admitting that no losses of postages should be sustained, 2,844 67.

The Receipts and expenditures of the Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1833, are as follows:

Gross amount of postage for the year,	\$2,616,538 37
Expenditures	2,803,673 31
Leaving a deficit of	192,135 04

Add this sum paid into the Treasury by irregular deposits, having been placed by the receiving officer to the credit of that department instead of this, 228 09.

The balance due by the department on the 1st July, 1832, as above stated, 2,844 67.

And the department was indebted on the 1st July, 1832, beyond the amount of available balances due to it, in the sum of \$192,203 60.

The annual expense of transporting the mail under existing contracts, with all their improvements, is 82,123,239 42.

The net revenue for the current year is 2,037,410 81.

Leaving a deficit of 85,578 61.

The former method of keeping the accounts of the expenses of transportation would have left out of this report expenses for transportation, as if they had not been incurred, because not entered under their proper dates, the sum of \$91,558 82. This, had the method been continued, would have made the Department appear less indebted by that amount than it really is.

To meet the present state of things, a withdrawal of improvements has been made on such routes as would best bear it, to an amount making an annual retrenchment in the expenses of the Department of \$374,263 00.

After the reductions shall take effect, the annual transportation of the mail will still be 25,527,957 miles, or 1,992,936 miles more than it was on the 1st July, 1832.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

First Session.

IN SENATE—Monday, Dec. 2.

THE LATE SENATOR JOHNSON.

The resolution of respect to the memory of Alexander Buckner having been agreed to, Mr. Clay rose and said, that the adoption of this resolution reminded him of a severe loss which the public and himself had sustained since the last session, and concerning which he did not now deem himself qualified to speak. He felt regret that the gentleman had not been able yet to take his seat, on whom it would more properly have devolved, to submit the motion which he now proposed to offer. He desired to call the attention of the Senate to the melancholy death of a member of this body, who had been summoned away since they last met together, under circumstances of the most distressing nature. He was a man who possessed the rare quality of making a favourable impression on all persons who knew him, and who never failed, on acquaintance, to conciliate the esteem both of friends and opponents; for whenever he fought, he fought manfully, but always afterwards cherished the kindest feelings towards those who had been his adversaries. During the last summer, perhaps all the members of the Senate had had reason to regret some bereavements, and none more than himself. In the course of it, a pestilential disease had traversed his neighbourhood, and swept off many valuable citizens, among whom he numbered some of his oldest friends and acquaintances. So it had been in other parts of the country, but amidst all this desolation, there had occurred no instance of individual loss more afflicting to him, nor more to be lamented on the public account, than that of the Senator from Louisiana.

With feelings oppressed with pain, he rose to ask the Senate to adopt a resolution similar to that which had just been agreed to, in reference to the late Senator Johnson. A man in the country had attended more gently and more faithfully to his public duties, or had brought to their discharge a more clear, enlightened, and determined judgment. No man ever more happily united bluntness and affability with firmness and decision. None could be more true and faithful to friends, and more courteous and respectful towards opponents. This expression, he hoped, would be permitted from a heart which had bled profusely when the tidings of this great reached him, amidst the wrecks which the pestilence had scattered around him.

He had not expected to be called on to offer this resolution, but he trusted that it would be received, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. C. then submitted his resolution; which was unanimously agreed to.

Tuesday, December 3.

Mr. Forsyth appeared and took his seat to-day. Messrs. Grundy and Wilkins were announced the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and proceeded to execute that duty.

After some time had elapsed, Mr. Grundy reported from this committee, that they had waited on the President, and that he had informed them that he would make a communication to the two Houses this day at 1 o'clock.

The Message was then received by the hands of A. J. Donelson, Esq. and read (as published last week).

Mr. King moved that 5000 copies of the Message and 1500 of the accompanying documents be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 3.

A message having yesterday been received from the Senate, stating that they were ready for business, and had appointed on their part two members of a joint committee to wait on the President.

Mr. Ward, of New York, called up the resolution for consideration, and it was thereupon concurred in.

Messrs. Ward and Spaight were appointed members of the joint committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Adams moved that the Clerk inform the Senate that the House was organized, and ready to proceed to business.

Walter S. Franklin, Esq. the Clerk elect of the House, appeared, and was sworn into office.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, the House then proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Mason nominated Thomas Beverly Randolph, (Sergeant-at-Arms to the last Congress.)

Spaight nominated Virginia House proceeded Williams and to count the votes Mason then reported given; that 11 Beverly Randolph Robinson

Recently that Thomas majority of votes at-Arms. Clay, of Alabama, reported Carr be House, and Williams, which was Sergeant-at-Arms sworn into office of Savannah, of rules and orders should stand a present Congress. Hubbard wished as to except those number of Mr. Committees are opinion that, of number of the would consist of rules, as heretofore, to be exceeded by were read. Palk wished the made that the M have uncovered, of the Speaker, of some farther co ways for the pr was for the follow Ward, from the to wait upon the Committee had them and that communication to check. was then of the United States, his Private Secretary's table. Hubbard then offered that all the for use be adopted, and 75th rules statutes, going in of standing c the Militia, to a s heretofore con to ninety and such and also proposed, unless other ter.

Williams, consen important, wis moved to lay Hubbard explain Burgess thought should more consideration in relation of members, important, he said der them. Williams further at this time an were to be f that were they t provided in ly be put. He ing the size of all taught him while, the less eff It was often d immitte togethe he enlarged, it; Savannah sugg adopt such rul at once, and det for the present some further and the old interpretation of referred to. Woodwell offer pling the mem Grinnell offered the appointme rent denomi adopted. And, sed.

Monday, U IN SE President pro of the Hon W for from the St for the vacancy of the Hon. the credentials elected a Sen (Virginia, in the las, whose ter

also informed th credentials of elected a Sena boxetts. Prelinghuysen of the Hon. S for from New Mahlon Dis had expired. ereupon, Mess reaton, appear their seats. motion of Mr, to the electi zed that Wa elected, he Senate then Sergeant-at-A

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Spight nominated William D. Robinson, Virginia. House proceeded to ballot, and Messrs. Williams and Wardwell were appointed to count the votes. Mason then reported that 220 votes were given; that 111 were necessary for a majority. Beverly Randolph had received 54 votes, Robinson 4, and Wardwell 4.

Mr. Wardwell, of Alabama, offered a resolution, that the House should stand as the rules and orders of the House, as heretofore, except those which were modified by the resolution of the House, passed on the 15th inst. The resolution was adopted.

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Chambers, of Maryland, was appointed to take place to-morrow. Mr. Benton proposed a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the amount of public money deposited in the United States Bank. Mr. Clay moved that the resolution be laid on the table, not that he had any objection to the resolution itself, but he wished that the country should have an opportunity of ascertaining the condition of other Banks as well as that of the United States.

The resolution was laid on the table. Mr. Calloun, on leave given, presented a bill to repeal the act of last session, providing for the collection of duties on imports; which passed to a second reading. Mr. Webster gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, introduce a bill to provide for compensating certain citizens of the United States for French spoliation upon their commerce.

The Resolution altering the 34th rule of the Senate in relation to the appointment of Standing Committees, was taken up for consideration, but before coming to any decision thereon, the Senate adjourned.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.
A death under circumstances singularly impressive and calculated to arrest the attention of the thoughtful, the moralist and the divine, lately occurred at the house of a Mr. Sparks in this town. A few friends were spending that evening over what is termed a "friendly game at cards," amongst whom was the deceased, Mr. Abraham Moss. During the sitting, a stranger friend from Birmingham, arrived, who, on observing Moss, said, "Aye, Moss! are you alive? I thought you were dead," and was answered, "Yes I'm alive, but I shouldn't mind dying, only the people would say, poor Moss is dead!" The play proceeded for a short time, with much cheerfulness and humor; when Moss exclaimed, holding up the queen of hearts, "This is my last trick!" laid down his card—his head—and died! The consternation of the party may be imagined. A surgeon was instantly called in, who opened an artery, a few drops of blood effused, but the vital spark had fled. The following day an inquest was held at the Ballroom, and the verdict, "that the deceased was seized with apoplexy, and died," was returned. The deceased was fifty-five years of age, a Jew, a native of Poland, and had been a resident of Nottingham for the last five years, trading in small wares and jewelry; he was highly esteemed for his humor and general good character. —*Nottingham Eng. Paper*

DEATH FROM FRIGHT
A young lady in New York died a few days since in consequence of the terror excited by the late atmospheric phenomenon. During its continuance she swooned and was carried to her chamber, where she soon recovered. The falling stars, however, made so deep an impression on her mind, and caused so firm a belief that they were indicative of the speedy dissolution of the world as to cause death in a few days.

From Late London Papers.
A JURY OF PHILOSOPHERS.
Thursday, an inquest was held at the Friend-in-hand, Brunswick Square, on the body of Edward David, aged 25, a journeyman chimney sweep. The deceased, who was addicted to drinking spirits, and afterwards a quantity of cold water, which he said was to cool his stomach, died on Monday evening, after a brief illness, which followed an excess of the foregoing description. Coroner—Well, gentlemen, it appears that the death of the deceased was a natural one. Foreman—It has not been proved that he died by the visitation of God, therefore I cannot return a verdict to that effect. — Another Juror—Why, he died by the visitation of God, in consequence of drinking cold water a-top of spirits. Another Juror—Then if he died from drinking cold water certainly he could not die a natural death. (great laughter.) Coroner—Is there any reason to suppose he died by any violence? The same Juror—Oh dear, no, not in the least. (a laugh.) Coroner—Well, then, he died naturally. Juror—No; he died suddenly; therefore he died in an unnatural manner. (much laughter.) Foreman—I have heard no evidence how he died. (renewed merriment.) It was finally agreed to adjourn the inquest for a post mortem examination. The jury met again next day, and the following verdict was at length agreed to—"The deceased died from drinking ardent spirits to excess, and afterwards taking copious draughts of cold water."

SINGULAR CASE
Thomas Knight was indicted, charged with having returned to this country after being sentenced to transportation for life. The prisoner, it appeared, had been six years since convicted of stealing in a dwelling house, for which he was sentenced to be hanged, but that judgment was ultimately commuted to transportation for life. The prisoner, in his defence, put in a written paper, from which it appeared that he admitted having received the sentence of transportation six years since, but added, that he had, when in New South Wales, saved the house of his master, Mr. Bodman, from being robbed; and that act had produced a strong feeling of gratitude in his master's mind towards him, and had consequently allowed him much latitude of liberty, of which he had taken advantage by making several voyages New Zealand and to the South Sea Islands; on one of which he was cast away. Thence, after a residence amongst the savages in a perfect state of nudity for three months, he was taken on board by a missionary sloop, and, after a variety of adventures, found himself in China. From that country he found his way to Formosa, and thence, through Holland, to England. In the latter place he had obtained a diversity of employments, and was acting in the capacity of as-

stant ostler, in the Albany-mews, at the time he was taken into custody. The jury found the prisoner guilty.

WILLIAM HARWOOD, Attorney at Law, offers his professional services to the public. His Office is on Church street, a few doors below the Church. Dec. 12.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL.
JAMES MILLS.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has taken that SPACIOUS HOUSE on the Church Circle where he has opened a HOTEL. The location is central as regards the business of the place, and the House is conveniently arranged for the accommodation of Families or Single persons, either as regular or transient Boarders. His Beds and Furniture throughout are new, and he flatters himself, superior. His Table and Bar will always be furnished with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to render comfortable and agreeable all who may favour him with their custom. Convenient stabling is provided for the accommodation of such as may favour him with their custom. He has provided an attentive Ostler and Waiters. He has attached to his House an Ordinary where Terrapins, Oysters, Wild Fowl, &c. can be had at the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He likewise keeps Saddle Horses for hire for either Ladies or Gentlemen. Dec. 12.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr. John W. Hammond to the subscriber, and to pursuance of an agreement between John G. Esp. trustee of the said Hammond, and the subscriber, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 13th day of December, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

A CARD.
CHARLES S. W. DORSEY & SAMUEL W. DORSEY, Attorneys at Law, have associated themselves in the practice of their profession in Montgomery and Anne Arundel county courts, and in the various courts held in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis. Charles S. W. Dorsey may be seen at his farm near Ellicott's Mills. Samuel W. Dorsey at his Office in Courtland Street Baltimore. Dec. 12—3w

CLERK'S OFFICE.
City of Annapolis, Dec. 9th. 1833.
WHEREAS Richard Ridgely Collector of the Tax for the city of Annapolis, for the year 1833, hath returned to the Corporation of said city, the following List of Real Property in said city, on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same, viz:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT unless the City charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said property, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of Act of Assembly, entitled, An act to amend the charter of the City of Annapolis, &c. passed Jan. 10, 1832, chapter 20.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
CLASS, No. 24, for 1833.
To be drawn at Philadelphia, On SATURDAY, Dec. 14th 1833.
Sixty-six Number Lottery Ten Drawn Ballots.

A FARM,
Situated on the Anne Arundel county side of Patuxent river, opposite Fort Mifflin, and adjoining the Farm of Rd. Cromwell, Esq. containing about 486 ACRES.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE.
One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one third in six months, and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, or at the option of the purchaser, one third of the purchase money in twelve months, one third in two years, and the balance in three years from the day of sale. Bonds or notes with good security, to be given for the several instalments, securing the payment of the interest semi-annually.

IN CHANCERY,
9 Dec 1833.
William Glenn

WANTED,
THREE OR FOUR LIKELY NEGROES
For further information apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT all Freeholders on the Lands now in the occupation of James Burley and Richard Boston, will be dealt with according to law
R LOUGHERMAN.
Dec. 5.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers have entered into a Co partnership, which will be conducted under the firm of HART & FRANKLIN, who will carry on the general business of Merchant dealing, at their stores, the one on Church st. formerly occupied by Shaw & Claude, the other on West st. just above Hunter's Tavern, heretofore kept by Daniel Hart; where they have a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
and other Articles of Merchandize, which will be sold low.
DANIEL HART.
G. E. FRANKLIN.

NEW YORK HATS.
Received yesterday, 5 Cases NEW YORK HATS of the latest fashions, suitable for persons of all ages.
HART & FRANKLIN.
Nov. 28.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose at public sale, on MONDAY the 16th day of December, at the late residence of Mathew Haddist, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, a variety of personal property, consisting of
Stock of various kinds, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Plantation Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

NOTICE.
The commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Tuesday the 17th day of December next, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court, and receiving the returns of the assessors.
By order,
JAMES S. OWENS, Esq.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HAS removed his Office to West street, between the Office of Alex. Randall and J. H. Nicholson Esquires, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland.
Nov. 14.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis. Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:
1st. Insurance on Lives.
2d. Purchase and Sale of Annuities.
3d. Receiving Endowments.
4th. Receiving Money in Trust.
5th. The Management of Trust Estates.

BOARDING HOUSE.
Mrs. ANN HOLLAND, beggars respectfully to notify her former friends and the public, that she has removed from her late residence at the corner of West and Second streets, to a new and more comfortable situation, at the corner of West and Second streets, where she has opened a Boarding House, and offers at moderate prices, all the conveniences which her situation and her own management can afford. She is especially anxious to receive a few of the ladies of the city, and offers them a comfortable and healthy residence, at a moderate price. She has also a few rooms for the accommodation of gentlemen, and offers them a comfortable and healthy residence, at a moderate price. She has also a few rooms for the accommodation of gentlemen, and offers them a comfortable and healthy residence, at a moderate price.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on THURSDAY the 19th day of December, at 12 o'clock, M. at Cissell's Tavern, in Anne Arundel county, all the real estate of Zephaniah Cissell, deceased, consisting of
1. Part of a tract or parcel of land in said county, called Trusty Friend, containing 363 1/2 ACRES OF LAND,
more or less. About one hundred and sixty acres part of this tract, is cleared and well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rye, and Tobacco. The residue is in wood, consisting chiefly of Pine of large growth and excellent quality. The improvements consist of a common LOG DWELLING HOUSE, a good new Kitchen, Corn House, Stable, Barn and Tobacco Houses. The land is well supplied with water. It lies within one mile from Donaldson's mill, and within two miles from Cissell's Tavern, and on the public road leading from the central part of Prince-George's county by Donaldson's mill to the city of Baltimore.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
2. Parts of four tracts of Land in Prince-George's county, called Batchelor's Choice, the Reserve on Batchelor's Choice, Hugues' Discovery, and Little of Nothing, containing together TWENTY FIVE ACRES OF LAND, more or less.
3. A parcel of Land, consisting also of parts of the said Tract of Land, or some of them, and containing 40 ACRES OF LAND,
more or less. Lots Nos. 2 and 3, lie contiguous to the Powder Mills on the Great Point Branch, formerly owned by Daniel Bussard, deceased. A part of Lot No 3 is handsomely wooded.
Those Lands will be sold on credits of six, twelve and eighteen months, the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the trustee,
THO. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
Nov. 28.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
4. A parcel of Land, consisting also of parts of the said Tract of Land, or some of them, and containing 40 ACRES OF LAND,
more or less. Lots Nos. 2 and 3, lie contiguous to the Powder Mills on the Great Point Branch, formerly owned by Daniel Bussard, deceased. A part of Lot No 3 is handsomely wooded.
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THO. S. ALEXANDER, Trustee.
Nov. 28.

POETRY

NIGHT.

Night is the time to rest,
How sweet, when labours close,
To gather round an aching breast
The curtain of repose,
Stretch the tired limbs and lay the head
Upon our own delightful bed!
Night is the time for dreams!
The gay romance of life,
When truth that is and truth that seems
Blend in fantastic strife,
Ah! visions less beguiling far
Than waking dreams by daylight are!
Night is the time for toil,
To plough the classic field,
To hunt the buried spoil
Of ails and furrows yield;
Till all is ours that aches and toils,
This poets' song, or heroes' toils,
Night is the time to weep
To set with unceasing tears
Those graves of memory, where sleep
The joys of other years,
Homes that were angels in their birth,
But to which young, like things on earth!
Night is the time to watch
On ocean's dark expanse,
To hail the Pleiades, or catch
The full moon's earliest glance,
The breeze upon the home-sick mind
All we have loved and left behind.
Night is the time for care,
Brooding on hours momentary,
To see the spectre of despair
Come to our lonely tent,
Like Hecate's midnight ghost,
Stroked by Ceres' stately goat.
Night is the time to muse
Then from the eye the soul
Takes flight, and with expanding views
Beyond the starry pole,
Descends above the abyss of night
The dawn of uncreated light.
Night is the time to pray
Our Saviour off we bid
To desert mountain and low way,
So will our followers do,
Stead fast from hence in haunts untrod,
And hold communion on their way with God.
Night is the time for love,
When all our senses are
Gently to yield the weary brain,
From sin and suffering free,
Think of heaven's bliss, and give the sign
To parting friends—such words as these.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

The morning the Arctic ship *Roscoe*, Captain D. Ross, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of October. By the arrival of the *Roscoe* the Committee of the Arctic Expedition have their usual supply of London papers to the 24th of October, and Liverpool to the 24th, at their disposal.

RETURN OF CAPTAIN ROSS.

Arctic Discovery—The most interesting item of intelligence furnished by this arrival, relates to the unexpected return of Captain Ross, from the Arctic Regions. It is interesting, because, after a absence of three years and a half, he is returned to England in safety, which is a reasonable hope had it even this existence. The expedition of Captain Ross, sent both for his possible rescue and relief, and which in every sense of the phrase might be termed the bottom hope, has been superseded in its purpose by this gratifying intelligence—and our concern and sympathies may now be directed to him who has been sent to us to be rescued.

Capt. Ross, with the whole of his party except three, two of whom died on the passage out, and one at a later period, arrived at Hull on the morning of Friday, the 18th of October.

The largely veteran, (says the Hull Advertiser) was dressed in a self-made, coarse, and a hair shirt, over which he wore a faded naval uniform, and the weather-beaten countenance of himself and his companions bore evident marks of the hardships they had undergone, although they appeared in excellent health. On landing, at half past 9 yesterday (Friday) morning, from the *Gazette*, the Captain and his comrades, Commander J. Ross, Surgeon McBean, and Mr. Thomas, the second officer of the expedition, with Captain Humphreys, proceeded to the Victoria Hotel. Within a few minutes after his arrival, the news spread rapidly through the town, and a crowd proceeded to congratulate the adventurers. The Mayor and Aldermen waited on Captain Ross, in procession, and conducted him to the Mansion House, where he partook of some refreshment. The Wardens, and several of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, a deputation from the Commissioners of Pilots, and several other public bodies, also waited on him to present their congratulations. The bells rang merrily peals, the colours were hoisted on all the shipping in the port, and a public dinner was to be given at 2 o'clock to Captain Ross, by the principal inhabitants. He was to start for London at 4 in the evening. The freedom of the Corporation was presented to him in a silver box.

It was in 1829 that Capt. Ross fitted out his expedition to determine the practicability of a new passage, which had been confidently stated to exist, particularly by Prince Regent's Inlet, but in consequence of the loss of the foremast of his vessel, the *Victory*, he was obliged to retreat at Whiteford, in Greenland. The accounts of his departure from thence on the 27th July, 1829, formed the last authentic intelligence received of the expedition. By the subsequent details it will be perceived that he was picked up by the *Isabella* of Hull, the very ship by a singular coincidence, in which he made his first voyage to the Arctic regions.

By Captain Ross's account it appears, that the first reason—that of 1829—was the mild weather had ever been recorded and the sea was more clear of ice, than had been experienced during any preceding voyages. On the 14th of August Capt. Ross reached the spot where the stores of the *Fury* were landed without experiencing any difficulty, and there

he found the provisions, &c. but not the wreck, which had totally disappeared. Having supplied all his wants at this depot, he advanced to the southward round Cape Cary, from whence the west coast led him, in a S. W. direction, to the lat. of 73 deg. N.—Here he was for the first time seriously impeded by ice, but after examining an inlet he proceeded to urge his way to the southward, as near the west shore as the shallowness of the water permitted, and occasionally landed to take possession of the newly discovered region for the British Crown, with the usual ceremony. Owing to the rapidity of the tides and currents, the stubborn quality of the ice, and the rocky character of the coast, the voyage was extremely perilous. Having experienced several almost miraculous escapes from shipwreck, they ultimately succeeded in reaching the 70 deg. of lat. in a direction nearly due south of Fury Point, where their course was arrested by an impenetrable barrier of ponderous ice. In a harbour which they found at this extreme point they wintered.

In January, 1830, they opened a communication with a tribe of natives, who had never before held intercourse with strangers. Friendship was soon formed between them and the tars, and the first winter, which was not very severe, was spent very pleasantly. Having learned from the natives, that the coast was divided from the west by a neck of land, the point was examined, and all hope of effecting a passage in that direction completely extinguished. Commander Ross (nephew of Capt. Ross) who was sent to survey the coast of the west sea, leading to Cape Turnagain, succeeded in getting within 130 miles of it, and left off where Capt. Back expected. Fish River to join the sea. They also determined that the land was contiguous to that which forms Re-pulse Bay.

During the autumn of 1830, the voyagers waited in vain for the ice to dissolve, as it had done the preceding year. They had not, with great exertion, proceeded more than four miles (retracing their course), when they were arrested, in a very dreary position, by the approach of a winter unparalleled in severity—the lowest temperature being 92 degrees below freezing point. The summer proving no less rigorous for the season, little hope was entertained of a release, and a further progress of fourteen miles was all they could accomplish.

In October, 1831, the ship was laid up in the harbour in which she at present lies motionless, and where the party endured the rigors of another winter, not less severe than that of the preceding year. Their provisions being consumed, they had now no alternative but to abandon the vessel, and proceed to the spot where the *Fury's* provisions still remained—a direct distance of 200 miles, which was increased by one half, in consequence of the circuitous route which the ice obliged them to take. They accordingly left the *Victory* in May, 1832, and, after a journey of uncommon labour and hardship, reached Fury Beach in the month of July. During this journey, they had not only to carry their provisions and sick, but also a supply of fuel, but without melting snow they could not procure even a drink of water.

They repaired the *Fury's* boats, and attempted to escape, but it was September before they reached Leopold's Island, which they have fully established to be the N. E. point of America. Here they vainly waited for the ice to break. It presented an impenetrable mass, extending across Lancaster Sound, and intercepting the progress of the fishing ships, so they could advance no further than Admiralty Inlet, where some remained as late as the 19th of September the same year. Winter set in, and they had no choice left but to retrace their steps, and spend another inclement season in canvas beds covered with snow. They had no beds, clothing, or animal food. Captain Ross says that their sufferings cannot be copiously submitted to the public, for it could not be believed what they had undergone. The carpenter perished, and several others of the crew were so much reduced that they had to be carried to Battery B. V. where the boats had been left.

The spring and summer of the present year afforded the desolate party more cheering hopes. The ice opened on the 14th of August, and on the same day that Capt. Humphreys, in the *Isabella*, tried to reach Leopold's Island they arrived there. The former could not cross the ice, and was driven by a N. W. gale to the southward, up Prince Regent's Inlet. The party remained until the gale had departed, and having crossed when the *Isabella* was to the southward, they passed to the northward of her; having gained the shore of Lancaster Sound, they reached its entrance before the *Isabella* overtook them.—It is impossible for any description to do justice to the feelings on either side at meeting. None but those who have been in a similar situation can form any idea of what passed in the minds of men rescued from such misery by the hand of Divine Providence; nor can the feelings of him who was selected as the instrument of mercy be fully appreciated.

The party were not more reduced by their sufferings than might have been expected. They have now recovered from the effects of those sufferings. The circumstance that Captain Ross was rescued by the ship he commanded in 1818, is a curious and happy conclusion of the voyage, the result of which has been to establish that there is no new N. W. passage south of 74 degrees.

The country discovered, which is larger than Great Britain, has been named Boothia, after Felix Booth, Esq. Sheriff of London, in 1829, who much assisted Captain Ross, in fitting out the expedition. The true position of the magnetic pole has been discovered, and much valuable information obtained for the improvement of geographical and philosophical knowledge. Captain Ross had a good opportunity of verifying his former survey of the west coast of Baffin's Bay, which every

master of a Greenland ship can testify to be most correct.

Only three men died during the voyage, two of whom were men whose constitutions were unfit for the climate.

On the whole, it may be truly said, that this expedition has done more than any that preceded it; and let it be remembered that Captain Ross and his nephew were volunteers, serving without pay for the attainment of a great national object, in prosecuting which they have lost their all.

From Hull, Captain Ross proceeded to London, and received the most gratifying testimonials of public approbation of his services. The following correspondence took place soon after his arrival—

At a meeting of the committee for managing the Arctic Expedition, held yesterday (October 22.) Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart. in the chair, the following letter from Captain Ross was read:—

LONDON, October 20.

To the Committee for Managing and Subscribing to the Arctic Land Expedition.

Gentlemen,—Of the many circumstances of high gratification, which have welcomed the delivery of myself and my companions from four years of severe suffering, there is nothing (next after the deep sense of the merciful Providence wherewith we have been surrounded in such great perils) which has excited so strong a feeling of gratitude as the humane and generous sympathy of a number of persons who, at the chance of being instrumental in our preservation, contributed, with the assistance of His Majesty's Government, a sum ample for the purpose of paying the expense of an expedition which was so promptly and with so much judgment put in motion by your committee, and so wisely confided to the guidance of Captain Back, whose known intelligence and intrepidity gave to the committee a certainty that all would be done which a sagacious mind and unflinching perseverance could accomplish. It is my wish and duty to make the earliest acknowledgments of this instance of wide extended compassion towards us, and I venture to rely on the favours of the committee to receive with all wanton this imperfect expression of my feelings towards them, in His Majesty's Government, to the contributors to the undertaking, and to the Hudson's Bay Company, for the efforts which might have proved, as designed, the means of snatching myself and my faithful companions from the further sufferings which, almost to the last moment, we seemed doomed to encounter.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your very humble and grateful servant,

JOHN ROSS, Captain Royal Navy.

To which the following answer was directed to be sent:

Arctic Land Expedition, 21 Regent-street, October 22.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant addressed to the committee for managing the Arctic Land Expedition, and returning your thanks to its members, to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all the subscribers towards the equipment of that expedition, for the exertions made by them in hopes of rescuing you and your brave companions from your perilous situation.

"In reply, I beg in the name of the committee, and of all the subscribers, to offer you our warmest congratulations on your safe return. And although the main object of Capt. Back's expedition is thus attained without his assistance, yet we feel much gratified that it should have gone, inasmuch that it proves to all future adventurers in a like career that their country will not be unkindful of them; while, on the other hand, your return also shows that no situation should be considered too desperate to be beyond the reach of a similar exertion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES OGLE, Chairman.

To Captain John Ross, Royal Navy."

And at the same time a despatch was agreed to be forwarded by a winter express to Captain Back, acquainting him of Captain Ross's return, and directing him to turn his attention now entirely to the second object of his mission, namely—completing the coast line of the north eastern part of America, of which little more than 150 miles remain to be traced.

The latest intelligence received in England from Captain Back, was conveyed in letters dated Norway House, Jack River, 19th June, the tenor of which was favourable.

From London Captain Ross proceeded to Windsor Castle, where he had the honour of dining with His Majesty.

It appears that Captain James C. Ross, the nephew of the Commander, penetrated 200 miles into the interior of the country, guided by the Esquimaux, and discovered the Magnetic Pole about 70 deg. 30 min. N. lat. 96 deg. W. lon., on which he planted the British flag, taking possession of the spot in the name of the King. In about lat. 69, a small thimble of about 15 miles, divides the sea, for it was ascertained that there is no passage south of North Somerset; but that from Cape Garry the land is connected with what is termed Melville peninsula. In the 15 miles above mentioned, they found a lake about 9 miles broad, so that there is, in fact, not more than six miles of land to divide the seas at that spot, from whence again it diverges to Point Turnagain, without their having found any such river as the supposed Great Fish River.

With what intense anxiety says the Literary Gazette, will the public look for the narrative of their adventures! And how satisfactory must it be to the subscribers to that fund which has despatched Capt. Back's expedition in search of them, that this manifestation of good feeling took place; that the country's name was rescued from the disgrace of leaving them to their fate; and that regardless of the bodings of croakers, a course was adopted alike honourable to the parties, and now, so

grateful to the hearts of their restored countrymen.

The London papers announce the intended marriage of Miss Fanny Kemble to Pierce Butler, Esq. of Philadelphia. They also announce that the journal kept by Miss K. during her residence in this country, is to be transmitted thither for publication.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

The death of King Ferdinand, and the accession of his daughter to the throne, to open the door for which the Salique Law had been abolished, has been followed, as was predicted would be the case, by an insurrection in behalf of Don Carlos, the late King's brother, who would have been his regular successor but for the act just referred to. As to the extent or efficiency of the revolt, however, we are not yet very well informed. We have no precise information as to the commencement of the insurrection, further than that it broke out in Bilbao; although the apostolic will do all in their power every where to foment dissatisfaction, yet, as far as we can perceive by the imperfect and disjointed accounts before us, they have commenced without system, and have as yet little concert of action. According to the latest intelligence, moreover, Don Carlos himself appears to shrink personally from the contest.

The following is an extract of a letter from Bilbao, dated Oct. 9th.

"At length we are enabled to give precise details on the late disastrous events at Bilbao. The Marquis de Valdespina made his entry into the town, where the influx of peasants devoted to Carlos was so great that he can now reckon several thousand men in arms.—This great accession of strength has increased the audacity of the fanatics. This may be judged by the fact, that the Liberals confined in the prisons already exceed 300. The murder of M. Arcebaque is confirmed; but we can announce with pleasure that M. Vagion was enabled to escape a similar fate, by concealing himself so closely, that all the searches made for him have hitherto been ineffectual. His brother, however, has been less fortunate, and having fallen into the hands of the Apostolics, is threatened with the scaffold unless, by a given time, he pays a sum of 80,000 piastres. These details are furnished by some Liberals, who, deceiving the vigilance of the monks, have amidst the most imminent dangers, made their escape from Bilbao. They also confirm the news that the revolution has been effected at Vittoria.

One hundred and fifty men of the garrison have by their courage been enabled to get through the revolted villages, and join Gen. Castagnos at Tolosa. This General has not been defeated before Bilbao, as formerly stated; but he no sooner arrived at the theatre of events than he found it prudent to retreat, in consequence of the progress of the revolution in Biscay, and the insufficiency of his means of combating it. The diligence, which ought to have arrived, has been stopped near Salinas, and the passengers taken up into the mountain. We may, therefore, expect from this time a complete interruption of all communications. In the most conspicuous situation in Bilbao, an immense writing is posted up, bearing the following words:—Viva Don Carlos! Viva la Inquisicion! Mueran los Liberales! And at certain hours of the day the Apostolics utter these cries, and compel every body else to do the same. The number of persons imprisoned augments as fast as the retreats of the Liberals are discovered, who are assessed to make contributions upon a scale graduating from 100 piastres, which they are ordered to pay immediately, on pain of death.

The annexed items are from the *Paris Evening Bulletin*, of Oct. 17th.

1. Private letters from Catalonia announce that opinion is generally favourable to the Queen in Catalonia. The Captain-General has spoken out with determination—he is organizing city militia.
2. They write from Pampeluna on the 12th, that a column of troops which left to attack Santos Ladron, near Logrono, made this chief prisoner, with thirty-two insurgents. He was to be judged on the 13th, at Pampeluna. The engagement took place near Los Arios, against 800 armed peasants, of whom 100 were killed on the field of battle.
3. It is Valdespina who command the insurgents of Vittoria, Bilbao, and Berastegui, who form in the whole four weak battalions. The envoy of Valdespina, who proclaimed on the 11th Don Carlos at Irun, at the head of 1400 or 1500 hussars, left on the 12th in the morning. The partisans of the Queen were to occupy Irun on the 13th.
4. The *Constitutionnel* of a still later date, contains the annexed syllables of its latest Spanish advices:—

1. That no good news has arrived for the Queen.
2. That all communications between Bayonne and Madrid are intercepted.
3. That Saarsfield has not pronounced for the Queen.
4. That he has 10,000 men in his power, who may declare for Don Carlos.
5. That Biscay is in a complete state of revolt.
6. That the troops of Castagnos hesitated to attack the Carlist forces, and had withdrawn to Tolosa.
7. That Irun was in possession of the priests and monks.
8. That Arragon and Catalonia had arisen.
9. That Old Castile was the hotbed of Carlistism.
10. That the partisans of Don Carlos would not recognise the Spanish debt of 1832.
11. That El Partor, the celebrated Spanish Liberal, residing at Bayonne, had been applied to by the Queen to enter Spain in her cause.

The *Constitutionnel* thinks he has agreed to do so, but he has not. (The same journal) says that at Puenta the monks intercept the communication between Madrid and the frontiers.

The latest news is from the Paris paper Oct. 21st.

The Postscript of the London Times of Oct. 23d, announces intelligence by express from Spain via Paris, the completion of which altogether favourable. The rebels had where gained any ground, and it is quite evident that the spirit of insurrection had no progress of any importance. The troops marching upon Vittoria and Bilbao are the orders of the Count Armiñes de Tolosa. No doubt was entertained of their efficiency in putting down the usurpation, and the Queen's authority to be acknowledged and respected. It is evident from the accounts received in France from various parts of Spain, that no disposition has been any where evinced by the regular troops to declare in favour of Don Carlos. Great importance attached to this manifest fidelity of the troops to the Government of Donna Isabella, the monks and royalist volunteers can no longer hope to make a serious impression on the troops they are likely to be opposed by regular troops.

The *Gazette* of Madrid of the 10th of Oct. announces that the Count de Rayner, French Ambassador, had a private audience of the Queen Regent, to make to her a communication on the part of his government, substance of which was, that the King of France, in quality of the ally and relation of the Queen Regent, offers to supply her with all the assistance she may require, in circumstances, to support the throne of her daughter. If this statement be true, it is most important item of the whole, since the power of France to back the Queen Regent, however formidable the rebellion become in its early stages, there can be no doubt as to the final result.

PORTUGAL.

The London papers contain nothing more than the last of October from Lisbon. No direct advices, from that place, it will be collected, have already come down to the 10th of October. The correspondents of the London papers, however, give various details of the current history of the war, which is not before reached us—but they are of great importance. The City of Warsaw, which has been plying between Poland and Lisbon during the whole war, was wrecked on the 22d of September. Lives were lost, but all the baggage and either went to the bottom, or was carried by the people of St. Martinus, near the place the disaster occurred. The Queenward-robe, a quantity of plate, books, were on board—altogether, it was valued at £35,000 or £40,000. Pedro certainly be popular. The Queen had reviewed troops in company with her father and a liant suite; on which occasion all the officers had the honour of kissing her hand. All safe and tranquil at Oporto. The Agents the Queen in England have received instructions to raise immediately two thousand for her service.

GERMANY.

Arrest of the students at Weimar noted. They are sent to Eisenach, to be there to prison their uncertain fate. To the joy of the inhabitants at the liberation of the Emperor of Austria from his recent fall from his horse, by sending an asylum for the blind, and by other charitable institutions.

By a convention between Russia and German powers it has been determined that all the Poles still in Germany shall be out of the country, to embark for England the United States of America. According the few Poles who were still at Dresden, lately arrested and conveyed with passports to Halle, thence to proceed to land.

The *Presburg Gazette* gives an account continued torrents of rain having fallen the 21st and 22d of Sept. which caused extensive inundations in Lower Hungary, the destruction of innumerable bridges and mills.—The *Clagenfurt Gazette* contains similar statements from Carinthia and Styria.

ALGIERS.

By the official reports of the captain Bujiah it appears that six vessels of squadron arrived in that coastward night of the 28th ult., but from adverse winds were prevented from landing the troops for the inhabitants of the place were of their arrival, the consequence of was, that on their nearing the coast five played warmly on them, and the forces landed, were welcomed with a brisk fusillade which wounded several. The French, however, soon succeeded in taking the forts, but their troops were so depressed and the Kabiles came down from the mountains in such masses, that they were obliged to have recourse to the marines to a rear guard. From seven o'clock in the morning of the 29th, to the evening of 3d Oct. the battle was almost incessant, even not allowing of any repose the moon was at its full, and shone so that vigorous fighting continued throughout the whole night of the 29th, and the country even to the water's edge, being so thick planted with olive and other trees, that Kabiles were every where concealed, kept up a most harassing fire upon the French.

On the 2d of Aug. the French were in session of all the forts and strong holds the engineers having erected a line of batteries. Bujiah may now be looked upon as a commercial community of that country affording to the navy the finest anchorage the coast of Africa. The loss on both sides was considerable the exact number was never, not known, but the Kabiles are supposed to have lost about 3000. The French had about 110 wounded on board the *vanne*, which had been formed into a hospital. On the evening of the first day the French had 30 killed and 50 wounded. Gen. T. the Commander in Chief of the Army, slightly wounded in the thigh with a ball.

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Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, December 19, 1833.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Annapolis, Dec. 13, 1833.
The Executive Council will meet on Thursday next, the 26th instant.

THO. CULBRETH, Clk.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, contemplate holding a FAIR, sometime in the month of January next ensuing, for the benefit of their Institution. They calculate on receiving, as heretofore, the patronage of a generous community. Any persons who are willing to aid the society by working up materials prepared for that purpose, can be supplied by application to either of the Managers. The Ladies of this city are particularly requested to continue their exertions in favour of this interesting charity, by contributing, in any way they may think proper, to render the Fair agreeable and profitable.

The meeting of St. John's College Temperance Society has been on account of the inclemency of the weather, adjourned till Friday Evening next.

Communicated for the Maryland Gazette.
MEMORIAL OF THE LATE HONORABLE CHARLES CARROLL, OF CARROLLTON.

Amid the galaxy of American worthies, the subject of the present memoir was conspicuous. This remark applies with equal force, whether we regard his mental attainments, the urbanity of his deportment, his disinterested patriotism, or the philanthropy of his disposition. In unfolding the biography of the late surviving signer of that instrument, which will remain to endless ages a proud monument of our country's glory, we shall be guided by the lights of philosophy—the example of history—the fidelity of tradition. In the delineation of character much depends on the faithfulness with which it is portrayed; and the minutiae should be consulted in preference to the more prominent incidents; since the latter are exhibited in bolder relief for the canvass. This position may be exemplified in a variety of instances; but we conceive, that the naming of the one, which will be developed as this work progresses, will be sufficient for our object.

It is conceded, that the publishing the lives of distinguished individuals will be advantageous to the rising progeny. Even a school among the most barbarous nations, the adulations of their chiefs have been emblemized on their shields, and other warlike implements. And in respect to the more civilized part of the globe, the pen of the historian—the song of the bard—the chisel of the sculptor—the device of the engraver—the brush of the painter—and the mystic symbols of the rabble, have each contributed to commemorate their deeds of noble daring, as evoked by the prowess of their heroes. The exploits of men, renowned for piety, patriotism, valor, benevolence, and other similar virtues, should ever be imperishably preserved in their nation's archives. Of Mr. Carroll, the gentleman to whom we have alluded, history has recorded unending honours, and secured to him an enviable niche in the column of fame.

In contemplating the diversified scenes of Mr. Carroll's career, comprising a period of upwards of ninety-five years, an epoch not ordinarily attained by mortals, we are led to consider, in addition to other matters, the methods he resorted to to prolong his existence to an era but little short of a century. The longevity of Mr. Carroll was doubtless, in a principal degree owing to great regularity in his habits, of which temperance in eating and drinking constituted the main ingredient. He also used regular exercise, and retired and rose early. He was, moreover, remarkable for equanimity of disposition.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was born in Annapolis, Maryland, on the twentieth of September, anno domini seventeen hundred and thirty seven, but at a tender age was sent abroad to receive his education. And although thus in his infancy withdrawn from his native city, yet he ever cherished a fondness for the place of his birth, which no circumstance could obliterate; for even to the closing scene of his life, or at least within a few months of his dissolution, Annapolis was a theme on which his memory delighted to linger; since, in for a time he conversed on other subjects, he reverted with animation to the spot where the incipient disports of childhood were partaken of without alloy. Sad must have been to him the hour when about to leave until now, his unchequered enjoyments, for pursuits of a dissimilar nature, and in a foreign clime. The reminiscences of childhood, as in the case of Mr. Carroll, are frequently a consolation in advanced age. It was truly a treat to hear a person thus advanced in years, recurring with delight to the events of gone by days. Mr. Carroll's manner of conversation was generally enriched with classic elegance, and his style of writing was lucid though concise.

TACITUS.

To be continued.

COURT OF APPEALS, December Term, 1833.

Thursday, Dec. 12th.—No. 64. Charles Salmon vs. Charles Fenimore. This case was argued by Boyle, for the Appellant, and A. C. Magruder, for the Appellee.

No. 70. Andrew Hall et al. Ex'rs of Thomas vs. R. W. Bruce et al. Ex'rs of Vonkapff. This case was argued by Johnson, for the Appellants, and Mr. Mahon, for the Appellees. Friday, Dec. 13th.—No. 80. Edward Hagthorpe and Wife vs. James Neale. The argu-

ment of this case was commenced by Moale, for the Appellants.

Saturday, Dec. 14th.—The argument of the above case was continued by Martin, for the Appellants, and Williams, for the Appellee. Monday, Dec. 16th.—The above case was further argued by Williams, and Learned, for the Appellee.

Tuesday, 17th.—The argument of the above case was continued by Learned, for the Appellee, and Mayer, for the Appellants. Wednesday, Dec. 18th.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Mayer, for the Appellants.

No. 150. Caton and McTavish vs. Harriet Carroll. The argument of this case was commenced by Heath, for the Appellants.

The Boston Post mentions as a coincidence, that the 4th of July was the day on which Cromwell convened the first Parliament under the English Commonwealth in 1535, and asks whether the same day was not selected by the American Congress for the Declaration of Independence from the political coincidence it presented. Certainly not. There was no selection in the case, and if there had been, the American Congress would hardly have forgotten the change of style, by which the 4th of July before 1753, in England, corresponds to the 23d of June subsequently.

It, however, a coincidence had been looked for, one would have been found much nearer our own times, and more likely to attract attention. The Albany Plan of Union, which was the first attempt at union among the Anglo-American Colonies, was signed at Albany by delegates in Convention, on the 4th of July 1754. Just previous to the last French war that took place before the American Revolution, the British Board of Trade, anticipating the opening of hostilities, and anxious to put as much of the burden of the battle as possible upon the Colonies, recommended a confederation among the Colonies for the purpose of mutual defence, and to make treaties with the Indians. This convention met at Albany, and drew up that celebrated Plan of Union, of which the author was Dr. Franklin, which had the singular fortune of being rejected by the King of Great Britain, on the ground that it claimed almost independence for the Colonies, and by some of the Colonies, particularly the General Assembly of Connecticut, because it conceded too much supremacy to Great Britain. The taxing power which afterwards hastened the revolution, was detected by the vigilant New Englanders, in some of the provisions of the plan. This Convention was signed, as we have remarked, on the 4th of July, and is, therefore, the first proposition for Union, a better evidence to cite than the proceedings of Cromwell some hundreds of years before.

Bell, Amer.

In the Legislature of South Carolina, a bill has been introduced, renewing the charter of the State Bank for twenty years, containing a strong clause for the safety of the public. It enacts that in case of the failure of the bank, every stockholder, co-partnership, or body politic, having a share or shares of stock at the time of failure, or who shall have been interested therein at any time within six months previous to such failure, shall be held individually liable to twice the amount of such shares.

A bill has also passed the Senate, to prohibit the teaching of slaves or free persons of colour to read or write. Its provisions are very strong. "A white person teaching a slave or free person of colour to read or write is subject to a fine of \$100, and six months imprisonment, and a free person teaching is subjected to fifty lashes and a fine of \$50, and a slave teaching will receive fifty lashes. No slave or free person of colour is hereafter to be allowed to preach or lecture. No white person is to preach or lecture to slaves or free coloured, except in the presence of not less than three white slave holders."—*Id.*

TRIAL FOR ARSON.

In Baltimore City Court, holding a special session for the purpose, was commenced yesterday the trial of negroes, eight in number, charged with the late attempt to rob and burn the dwelling of Mrs. Schley, in Franklin street. They are to be tried separately. The woman Nancy, the cook of Mrs. S. was placed at the bar, and the examination of the testimony in her case engaged the patient attention of the Court nearly the whole of the day. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon W. J. Cole, Esq. commenced his address to the Jury on the part of the State. He was followed, on the part of the prisoner, by Thos. I. Walsh and Thos. Yates Walsh, Esqs. The case was closed by R. W. Gill, Esq. Deputy Attorney-General, and given to the Jury about half past seven. After a short consultation in their room they returned into Court with a verdict of guilty. We purposely avoid any notice of the testimony adduced on the trial until all the other cases are disposed of.—*Balt. Amer. of Tuesday.*

Mrs. Electa Whitmore, wife of Mr. Joseph Whitmore, merchant, of East Haddam, Conn., is the mother of fourteen children, all daughters, all born singly, all living, and six of them married. The mother is in her 45th year.

A NOVELTY.

Two dead whales lately came ashore on Assateague beach in this county. One 117 feet in length, and the other 87. The cause of their death is not ascertained. They were perfectly whole and it is expected that 300 barrels of oil will be obtained from the large one.—*Snow-hill (Md.) Messenger.*

INGENIOUS COUNTERFEIT.

We were shown this morning, a bill of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, altered so ingeniously from the denomination of one to five dollars, that it was received yesterday as for the latter sum at one of our

keen-sighted Banking Institutions. The deception was practised by cutting the figure 5 from some other bills—adapting them to this, and nicely pasting them upon the foreground. The word one was nearly obliterated by an instrument, and some black sealing was placed next after the word dollar, as a sort of apology for its wanting the plural. It required nice scrutiny to detect it—and as other deceptions of the like kind are probably a broad, it is proper to put the public on their guard against them.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

STEAMBOAT MUTINY.

On the passage of the steamboat Freedom, Capt. Philip Richardson, from New Orleans to Louisville, on the 21st Nov. a dispute arising between two of the hands, blows ensued, when a passenger having made some remarks, was pursued by one of them who attempted to stab him with a Spanish knife, but was mortally wounded by the passenger. A number of the hands, together with the mate, appear to have taken part with the wounded man, and shot the passenger whilst asleep in his berth. On the 22d a plot was discovered to set fire to the vessel, and for the mutineers to make their escape in the small boat, whilst the captain, the passengers, and a part of the crew were left to perish in the flames. The mate and five sailors were arrested and confined, until they were delivered over to the civil authority.

The particulars of the mutiny are given in the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

The Coroner was yesterday called to examine the body of an infant whose death was accidental. It was ascertained at the time that the age of the child, that of its mother and of its grandmother, amount to seven days less than twenty-nine years.

Within a few days the Coroner has visited two children the age of whose mothers was less than thirteen years each. *U. S. Gaz.*

MEXICO.

A letter dated the 2d October, from Mazatlan on the west coast of the Mexican Republic, says—The Cholera is among us, and is literally mowing down the people. In Tepic, where it had just begun, nearly 1000 persons have died. In Rosario, some days there have been 19 deaths, and the population not over 5000.

SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock, a man was discovered by some market people, suspended by the neck from an awning post in front of an Upholstery store in Greenwich street, between North Moore and Harrison. He was yet warm when cut down, and probably had not been in that situation more than a few minutes, but life was extinct, and all efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing. The deceased was a foreigner, about thirty years of age, and being a stranger to all who have yet seen him, his body was deposited in the Alms House, where it will remain till this afternoon, to afford an opportunity of its being identified by his friends, if any he has in this city. He was dressed in a blue cloth coat with yellow buttons, blue cloth pantaloons, and a black vest. He had in his pocket fifteen dollars in money, but no papers of any description were found that could lead to the discovery of who he was, or where he was from. *[N. Y. Stand.]*

Among the forthcoming literary works announced for immediate publication in England, is a novel by Bulwer, entitled "The Pilgrim of the Rhine," and a new production from the pen of Mrs. Jamieson.

The remains of a vessel have been recently discovered on some land that has been reclaimed by draining the Loch of Spynie, in Scotland. It was about thirty feet in length, and the stern round, on Sir Robert Seppings' plan. The ribs were of oak, and entire. It is supposed that this vessel has been lost six hundred years, as one of its dimensions could not have navigated the Loch of Spynie, more particularly the part where it has been found, after the twelfth or thirteenth century.

A female infant was born, some months ago at Verdun, with the germs of the disease called hydrocephalus, or water in the brain, which has gradually increased till the head has become so enlarged that it measures three feet in circumference. The bones forming the vault of the head have yielded thus far to the expansion of the brain. The space between the two bones is sensible to the touch, and the whole head is so soft that it changes its form according to the position in which the child is laid.

The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have been favoured with the following letter from an officer of the Navy, dated.

U. S. FRIGATE UNITED STATES.

HARBOUR OF SALAMAS, Sept. 14, 1833.

On the morning of Sept. 5th we weighed anchor from Napoli di Romania, and stood out of the harbour under all sail. At night we came to off the Town of Spetzia, where we remained that night. After we had left Spetzia about 5 hours, we saw a large ship to windward; it proved to be the U. S. ship of War John Adams.

My last letter, I think, was dated at Leghorn. From Leghorn we went to the Port of Ferrogio, on the Island of Elba. From Elba we visited Naples, being the 2d time. From Naples we sailed for Palermo, having touched at Castle le Mardo a place distant from Naples 20 miles. Palermo, one of the most regular built cities in Europe, has a splendid Quay called the Mariner, furnished with marble seats and a small Theatre, where during summer a select band of musicians perform music, generally of their own composing, to amuse the Nobility, who drive daily, and some twice a day, to the Mariner, for the benefit of the sea breeze. In company with the Frigate Constellation, we sailed from Palermo

on the 28th June,—touched at Messina July 1st, and arrived at Trieste on the 16th. I would hardly attempt to give you an idea of the way in which I enjoyed myself in Trieste. While we were in Trieste, our ship was visited by Prince Nugent, and several other people of distinction. She was crowded with visitors while we were there, which was four weeks. July 13th I went on board the Steam Boat, in company with several officers, for the purpose of going to Venice. After a long, tedious passage of eleven hours in the Steamer, we arrived at Venice.—There are so many things of importance there, that it would occupy three sheets of paper if I should attempt to speak of all. The Church of St. Marks, the Tower of St. Marks 360 feet high, the Boat that took Napoleon to Venice the first time, and the arsenal, besides many other things, are well worthy of notice. I can tell you something that will give you a slight idea of the City.—Take New York, and make the streets all Canals, and the carriages all Gondolas. The domes and mosques are too numerous to mention. The Gondolas are very long, and steered by one or two men. They are very much like a coffin on a hearse.

In company with the Constellation, we sailed from Trieste August 11th, and arrived at Pola on the 13th. There is nothing worthy of notice there, with the exception of a large Amphitheatre, which is said to be the largest in the world. It was built many centuries ago by Augustus Caesar. The upper story is said to contain 566 windows, and it will hold 17,000 persons.—There are no remains of ancient greatness there would give you reason to suppose that it ever was a large place. It has one of the best harbours we have ever visited; it is very large, and contains several Islands. The Town is very small and dirty, and the inhabitants are mostly Austrian soldiers.

August 21st we anchored in Corfu, after a passage of 9 days from Pola. The English have a garrison stationed there, which consists of about one thousand eight hundred men, including officers. While we were in Corfu, I visited the shore but once. Our ship was visited by the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and several other people of honour.—August 24th, we weighed anchor from Corfu, leaving in the harbour His Britannic Majesty's Sloop of War Raleigh. On the evening of August 26th, we arrived and lay to off the harbour of Navarino. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, after laying to all night, we filled away and stood in to the harbour. At the entrance on the left is a small island, and on the right the Morea. As you enter, the Fort opens ahead, and inside there are about thirty houses or huts, where the Greeks live. Above the Fort is a small town which contains one or two hundred houses, which put me more in mind of the barns and outhouses which we see on a large farm in one of our country towns, than any thing I could imagine. At the battle of Navarino in 1827, the Turks and their fleet ranged around a little island, forming a crescent in the upper part of the harbour. The harbour would hold all the Naval force in the world. We lay to in the harbour about an hour, and then filled away for Napoli di Romania, where we arrived August 30th, 1833.

After leaving Napoli and touching at Spetzia, as I before mentioned, we arrived at Egina Sept. 7th. In company with the U. S. ship John Adams, we sailed from Egina Sept. 10th, and arrived at Salamas Sept. 11th, where we are to part company with the J. A. when she will return home by the way of the coast of Africa, and the West Indies,—touching at Gibraltar, to leave the letters.

LONGEVITY.

Anecdotes of the Aged.

The oldest person deceased in the United States was a negro, aged 150, in Pennsylvania. The oldest known on the continent was also a negro, of Tucuman, S. America, deceased in 1780, at 175. Humboldt mentions a Peruvian Indian who died at Lima, while he was there, aged 147, after living in marriage 90 years with one woman, who attained the age of 147. As old as 130, he is said by the authority just named to have walked pretty regularly 3 or 4 leagues a day.

The oldest Englishman known was Jenkins, who died at 169, in 1670. He was originally a hard-working fisherman, and swam in rivers after 100, and threshed grain at 130. At the age of 137 he gave testimony in a court of justice of matters which had occurred 140 years before.—Parce, who died in 1635, at 152, was a farmer. He was married at 80, and again at 120; and we find it stated by Worcester, in the Memoirs of the Am. Academy of Arts and Sciences, that he had children by both wives.

Perhaps the most remarkable case of sectional longevity in modern times is stated by Lord Bacon, who says that a census of the territory between the river Po in Italy and the Apennine mountains, taken in the year '76, authenticated the existence at that time, in that region, 124 men over the age of 100, namely—54 of 100, 57 of 110, 2 of 125, 4 of 130, 4 of 135, and 3 of 140.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship St. George, Capt. Taubman, we have received London dates to Oct. 29th, and Liverpool to the 30th, both inclusive.

The recognition of Donna Maria by the Queen of Spain is confirmed.

The insurrection in Spain drags heavily.

There is little prospect of its success. Nothing later from Portugal than the 20th of Oct. Our dates direct are to the 1st of Nov. The London Courier of the 28th mentions a report (doubtless incorrect) that Don Miguel was dead; or at any rate badly wounded.

London, Oct. 27.—Seizure for Goods for Assessed Taxes, and subsequent Riot.—Thurs-

day morning about half past nine o'clock, a van was seen to drive up to the door of the Mechanics' Institution, Circus at New road, of which Mr. Savage is the well known proprietor. It soon became known to the inhabitants that the persons who came with the vehicle was a Sheriff's officer named Hamph, and his men, who in execution of the Exchequer writ, were about to make a seizure on the premises for assessed taxes amounting to \$52, 2s. 9d. The officer and his party having entered the house without opposition, they conveyed away a sofa, table and chairs, and other household furniture, to a considerable amount, which they deposited safely in the van which they had brought with them for that purpose. A great concourse of people soon assembled, who gave vent to their feelings of indignation at the proceeding adopted. The van however, drove away with the goods, amidst the deafening hissing and shouting of the assembled multitude, who, however, did not attempt to arrest its progress. On arriving at the corner of Baker street, the crowd being considerably augmented, a woman, who appeared to possess masculine courage, boldly stepped out from among the throng, and seizing the horse's head, turned the van towards the Institution. The crowd, animated by her example, now took courage and surrounded the vehicle, took the horse out, and drew it in triumph back to Mr. Savage's counting house, where they went along to Assessed Taxes. The Sheriff and his men having made their escape, the mob proceeded without hesitation to unpack the goods.

At this period the populace, whose feelings were excited to the highest pitch, next turned their attention to the empty van, and very instantly set up, "Break it to pieces." The work of demolition then commenced, and in a short space of time the vehicle was broken to pieces with hammers and sticks, in spite of the efforts of the police to prevent it. About the same time a seizure was made at the house of Mr. Brain, picture-dealer, &c. 118, Crawford street (who is a member of the Institution) for Assessed Taxes, amounting to 12l. 12s. 8d., when goods to double that amount were carried away by the sheriff's officer and his subordinates, who refused to give an inventory of what they had taken, or state where they intended to deposit them. At this place the broker, Mr. Atkins, of 113, St. John st. was saluted with execrations from some hundred of persons, who had assembled on the object of the visit being made known. The property seized was thrust with all possible expedition into the van, without regard whatever being paid to the safe conveyance of paintings, some of which were very cheap and valuable, and which no doubt must have sustained considerable injury in the removal. Mr. Brain was subsequently informed that his property had been conveyed to Crooke's Auction Rooms, 43, Skinner st.

THE FREE TRADE TO CHINA.

A number of fine ships are now fitting out and altering for the China trade, at the various docks and shipbuilding yards along the river. The City of Edinburgh, a ship of 900 tons burthen, has been lately altered and adapted for the trade of China, Weston's dock in Wapping. The Chinese Chinaman is about to be laid down at the yards in the port of London. She will be ready in four months.

Berlin, Oct. 16th.—It is certain that the King's ministers fear lest his Majesty will expire suddenly from apoplexy, and the doctors agree with them. As such an event might bring the heaviest evils upon this country, as several provinces have an antipathy to the Prince Royal, whose ideas are too democratic; the Ministers have advised the Emperor to visit the provinces, especially those of the Rhine and Westphalia, in order to remove unfavourable prejudices which exist against him. The Prince has been coolly received in many places, whatever the Journals say to the contrary.—The provincial States of the Rhine and Westphalia are about to assemble; the latter will again demand a constitution, but not with more success than before. Many persons say that the Prince Royal has advantageously changed, and that he now has liberal ideas.

HOLLAND.

On the 21st Oct. the session of the States General was opened by His Majesty the King, with the following speech:—

High and Mighty Lords.—Whilst I endeavour myself with satisfaction in the midst of the representatives of this noble people, I do not cease to support me under the canopy of Government by proofs of their love and fidelity, the presence of your High Mightinesses in the difficult circumstances which we are for the fourth time, open your ordinary session is still more especially welcome to me, as it will again afford the opportunity of consulting the most important concerns of the country with a mutual consent, founded upon total confidence, and of testifying the loyalty of our views.

With gratitude I call to recollection the commencement of this session, the which fell to the lot of my house, and after the close of the former session, I will again afford the opportunity of consulting the most important concerns of the country with a mutual consent, founded upon total confidence, and of testifying the loyalty of our views.

Our present relations with the Powers inspire tranquility; from some of them I have received, even very recently, proofs of real friendship.

During the course of your former session, coercive measures against the Netherlands, such of which history does not record as ample in a time of perfect peace, were temporarily substituted for the negotiations regulating the consequence of the Belgian insurrection; the subsequent resumption of these negotiations, in which the spirit of concession and desire of terminating our present, led to a final settlement. By communications which I will cause to be before your Assembly upon this subject in a few days, your High Mightinesses

that the honour, dignity, and real
of the nation have been exclusively
in these negotiations. I contin-
entertain hopes of their being brought
reasonable termination, and should even
policy of Europe partially disappoint
of a just support of our un-
rights, still old Netherlands will not
regret her perseverance during the three
years; but, with the gratifying retrospect
given of self-standing and at-
tempt to law and order in the midst of
the spirit of the age, will confidently
conduct to the judgment of contem-
porary and posterity.

The painful feelings which were oc-
casioned by the measures of the English and
Governments in the preceding year,
affection found a consolation in
the military and naval forces,
continued meritoriously to maintain in
of all Europe, the honour of the
name.

have been deeply affected by the manner
with which the nation have testified their grati-
tude to the brave combatants of the slain.
The state of our war forces continues fa-
vourable; they incessantly maintain the glory
of enthusiasm, discipline and exercise;
of the army is restored to their rela-
and accustomed occupations by extend-

the abstraction which the Netherlands na-
tion and commerce have experienced has
gone with patience; on the cessation of
armament, our countrymen have shown
not prize worthy activity to remedy the
defect.

agriculture has generally been blessed to
the extent, and in several branches of the
of the people a new life has been
of which I may anticipate the
results, likewise with regard to our col-

According to the latest reports, a desirable
equilibrium in the East India posses-
sions, the improvement of the state of the
goes there hand in hand with the im-
provement of the culture of import-
ant products, and the beneficial influence
of the West India possessions have endured
calmness the hindrance of communica-
tion, however, has not entirely ob-
tained the reciprocal intercourse.

All our colonies the spirit of the inhabi-
tants has been most favourably manifested
under these circumstances, and all classes
evidenced in proofs of attachment to the
mother country.

The interior concerns continue to be sedu-
lously attended to; the Government experi-
ence in this respect the most laudable sup-
port of the local and provincial Administra-
tion; they proceed cautiously with the intro-
duction of appropriate simplifications.

All the branches of public instruction con-
tinue to prosper, and the sciences are still cultivated with the
results.

Through the arts must necessarily be af-
fected by the pressure of the times, even in
very moment several gratifying objects
have been pointed out as giving the proof that
artists do not allow themselves to be dis-
heartened.

The last winter has passed happily for our
cooled sea and river dams; but the late
floods have greatly damaged them, the re-
pair of which has been commenced without
delay.

Our finances are in a good state; the ample
disposition of the inhabitants in the last
year, insured by appropriate laws, enable
to provide for all the present emergencies;
the disclosures which I shall cause to be
made in our High Mightinesses in this re-
spect will afford the proof, as I flatter my-
self that the public credit, which has never
been shaken, rests upon solid grounds.

The bills relating to the budget, which I
trust are long to be laid before your As-
sembly, will give evidence to your High
Mightinesses of my desire on one side to bring
before your means to a proper col-
lection, and on the other side to promote, by
indulgence, the accelerated introduction of
all charges upon all real property.

The chapter of the code of civil law that
remained uncompleted shall likewise be sub-
mitted to the deliberations of your High
Mightinesses. I trust, moreover, that I shall be
able to call the attention of your Assem-
bly upon several other (not less important)
parts of the national legislation.

High and Mighty Lords, I rely again, as
I say, upon your zealous co-operation in the
promotion of the interests of the realm dur-
ing your present meeting. I wish that it did
not pass without showing us the final term of
the uncertain state in which the country con-
tinues to be, since the defection of the south-
ern provinces.

Let us pursue, in the meanwhile, calmly
and steadily, the path of reason and truth,
which we have hitherto followed with con-
cord under the most difficult circumstances; so we
may constantly, under all eventual occur-
rences, with a peaceful conscience, and an un-
shaken confidence in the Almighty, await the
day allotted to the Netherlands.

The Hague, Oct. 24.

After the public sitting to-day, the Cham-
ber sat in secret committee, to receive a po-
litical communication from the Minister for
Foreign Affairs.

The communications consisted of all the
documents which have been exchanged dur-
ing the negotiations since the last communi-
cation, and which relate chiefly to the differ-
ences respecting the navigation of the Meuse,
and the changing of the garrison of Maa-
richt. It appears that those two points have
been the chief causes of the late discussions.
The Belgians have constantly opposed the
proposals made on the subject on our part,
and were discontented with the negotiations
proposed.

In conclusion his Excellency said:—
I have now reasons to announce to your
High Mightinesses that within these few days
a prospect has opened, not only of the settle-
ment of the points in question (the garrison
of Maastricht and the navigation of the Meuse)
but also of the successful result of the endeav-
ours to come to a general arrangement.

A mission from their Majesties the Empe-
ror of Austria and Russia, and the King of
Prussia, to the King, bears decidedly the
stamp of their sincere friendship and real in-
terest that his majesty has not hesitated im-
mediately to reply to it with unlimited confi-
dence on his part and if the happy presages
do not fail this time, we may expect to see at
length a satisfactory conclusion of the efforts
and deliberations with which the Government
has conducted this difficult negotiation.

Were I permitted to follow my inclination
I might perhaps, conclude my address with
observations calculated to throw a light on
the political embarrassments of one part of the
world, and their influence on the foreign re-
lations of our country.—But there are cir-
cumstances which are rendered worse by be-
ing made the subject of remark. Who then
will be so presumptuous as to attempt to draw
aside a veil which will not bear to be touched,
and which it may be salutary to respect; and
how can I forget that this is not one of those
specks of rare good fortune extolled by the
most profound Roman historians, when peo-
ple are at liberty to feel what they will and
to say what they feel.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain are very satisfac-
tory. The insurrection does not gain strength.
The Carlists have been defeated in an encoun-
ter with the Government troops near Tolosa.

The provinces of the South continued tran-
quil.—Attempts, made by Monks, to raise
the towns of Estella and Ebalia, had proved
unsuccessful. The towns of Calatayud and
Cocac, with several others have been compelled
to deliver up their arms to the Government
forces. The provinces of Alava and Biscay,
as well as Navarre, have been declared in a
state of siege. A letter from Bayonne of
Oct. 20th says, "I have this moment learnt
that an express arrived in the night from El
Pastor, at Irun, announcing that the Royal
troops sent from Madrid and Saragossa had
entered Victoria sword in hand, sweeping be-
fore them the bands of undisciplined insur-
gents, who made no stand, but fled in all di-
rections."

A second attempt had been made to revolu-
tionize St. Sebastian, but without success.

PROCLAMATION OF DON CARLOS.

A Paris correspondent of one of the London
papers, under date of Oct. 23d, transmits
the following document as authentic. We
perceive, however, that by many of the Lon-
don editors it is suspected to be a apocryphal.

"How painful to my heart was the death of
my beloved brother. In the midst of my af-
fliction and grief, I had at least the consolation
to know that he existed, for I set the
highest value on his preservation. Let us
pray the Almighty to make him participate in
his holiness and glory, if he has not already
been admitted into that eternal and happy abode."

"I am not ambitious of the throne, and
would refrain from prosecuting with ardour
any of the goods of this perishable world; but
religion and the accomplishment of fundamen-
tal law of the succession, and the special ob-
ligation I am under to defend the imprescrip-
tible rights of my sons, and my other beloved
relatives, compel me to support and defend
the crown of Spain, of which an attempt has
been made to deprive me, by an illegal pro-
cess, destructive of the law, which ought to
remain secret and unaltered."

"After the fatal moment of the demise of
my beloved brother, I conceived that the ne-
cessary measures to have proclaimed and re-
cognized would be instantly taken; and if un-
til that moment any one should have dared
to attempt it might deservedly be consid-
ered as a traitor, I will now hold as such all
who shall not join my standard, and in par-
ticular the Generals, Governors, and all the
other civil and military authorities, who should
not rally around me, when the Almighty shall
think proper to lead me back to my beloved
country, to preside over those who shall be
faithful to my cause. I recommend, union,
peace, and charity. I abhor the very thought
that Spanish Catholics, who love me, should
kill, injure, plunder, or commit the least ex-
cess. Order is the first end of justice; it is
the recompense of the good and of their
sacrifices, and the punishment of the wicked
and their impious sectarians, before God and
the laws. Thus may be accomplished the ob-
ject I have so long desired."

(Signed),
CARLOS ISIDRO DE BOURBON.

Abrantes, Oct. 1, 1833.

GREECE.

London, Oct. 26.—His Majesty's Steamer
Hermes from Patras, Oct. 4th, brings infor-
mation of some importance from Greece, stat-
ing that a conspiracy had been discovered
against the Government, at which Colocotroni
was at the head. He has been arrested and
made prisoner. Marshal law was to be pro-
claimed throughout Greece. Colocotroni was
to be tried. King Otho was by no means
popular.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by
the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Mr. HENRY HAM-
MOND to Miss RUTH H. MACCUBBIN, all of
this city.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Woburn, N. H., Mr. Samuel
Morrell, aged 87 years; he was one of the
intrepid band who destroyed the tea in Bos-
ton harbour in 1773. He then resided in
Charleston, and escaped the British vengeance
by secreting himself on board a vessel having
a large number of beds, bound to Nantasket.
His escape so inflamed the enemy that they

set on fire his wharf and stored. He was
subsequently captured in the Independence,
and suffered imprisonment sixteen months in
Halifax.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.
AN EXAMINATION of the several classes in
this Institution, will be held at the Col-
lege, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,
the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst. which the friends
of science and of the College, generally, are re-
spectfully invited to attend.
HECTOR HUMPHREYS, Pres't.
Hours of Examination, Morning 9 to 12,
Evening 3 till 6.
Dec. 19.

DIVIDEND.
THE President and Directors of the South
River Bridge Company have declared a
Dividend of Thirty five Cents per share, for
the last six months, on the capital stock of said
company. The same will be paid on or after
the first day of January next to the stockhold-
ers in person, or to their order.
By order of the President and Directors.
TH. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.
December 19—Sw.

IN CHANCERY.
December 18, 1833.
James Iglehart
vs.
Richard Stewart and Louisa his Wife, Joseph
Stewart, Elizabeth Ann Harwood, Lucretia
Harwood, Eleanor Stewart and Maria Ste-
wart.
ORDERED that the sale of the mortgaged
estate mentioned in this case made and
reported by Somerville Pinkney the Trustee, be
ratified and confirmed unless cause to the con-
trary be shown on or before the 19th day of
February next, provided a copy of this order
be published once in each of three successive
weeks before the 18th day of January next.
The report states the amount of sales to be
\$2000.00.
True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

**MARYLAND
STATE LOTTERY.**
CLASS No. 23, for 1833.
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes
and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
To be drawn at Baltimore,
On SATURDAY, the 21st of Decem-
ber, 1833.
Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000
1 prize of 5,000
1 prize of 2,000
1 prize of 1,500
1 prize of 1,372
5 prizes of 1,000
10 prizes of 500
10 prizes of 300
10 prizes of 200
24 prizes of 150
56 prizes of 100
56 prizes of 50
56 prizes of 40
56 prizes of 30
56 prizes of 25
112 prizes of 20
2184 prizes of 12
15400 prizes of 6
18,040 prizes, amounting to \$183,010
Tickets \$5—Halves \$2.50—Quarters \$1.25.
"Christmas Presents to be distributed
at E. Dubois' Lottery Office."
Will be drawn on Christmas Eve the following
Brilliant scheme,
\$20,000 and 100 of \$1,000
TICKETS ONLY \$6;
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOT-
TERY,
CLASS, No. 51.
To be drawn on THURSDAY, Dec. 24th 1833.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$20,000
1 prize of 5,000
1 prize of 4,000
1 prize of 3,000
1 prize of 2,257
100 prizes of 1,000
30 prizes of 500
30 prizes of 200
128 prizes of 150
128 prizes of 70
128 prizes of 50
3036 prizes of 20
22,176 prizes of 6
25,861 Prizes, amounting to \$337,625.
Tickets \$6—Halves \$3—Quarters \$1.50 cts.
Tickets and shares for sale at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)
Dec. 19.

A CARD.
CHARLES S. W. DORSEY & SAMUEL
W. DORSEY, Attorneys at Law, have as-
sociated themselves in the practice of their pro-
fession in Montgomery and Anne Arundel
county courts, and in the various courts held
in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis.—
Charles S. W. Dorsey may be seen at his
farm near Ellicott's Mills. Samuel W. Dor-
sey at his Office in Courtland Street Baltimore.
Dec. 12—3w*

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of two deeds of trust from Dr.
John W. Hammond to the subscriber, and
in pursuance of an agreement between John
Glenn, Esq. trustee of the said Hammond, and
the subscriber, will be offered at public sale,
on the premises, on Monday the 13th day of
January next, at 12 o'clock, M.

A FARM,
Situated on the Anne Arundel county side of
Patapsco river, opposite Fort M-Henry, and
adjoining the Farm of Rl. Cromwell, Esq.,
containing about

480 ACRES.
This Farm is well wooded, and from its situ-
ation, being distant about two and a half miles
from Baltimore, and convenient to the water,
offers a desirable and advantageous mode of
investment for capitalists.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE.
One third of the purchase money to be paid in
cash, one third in six months, and the balance
in twelve months from the day of sale, or, at
the option of the purchaser, one third of the
purchase money in twelve months, one third in
two years, and the balance in three years from
the day of sale. Bonds or notes with good
security, to be given for the several instal-
ments, securing the payment of the interest
semi annually.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.
Dec. 12—ts.
The Baltimore Gazette and Republican
will please publish the above 2wts.

CLERK'S OFFICE.
City of Annapolis, Dec. 9th, 1833.
WHEREAS Richard Ridgely Collector of
the Tax for the City of Annapolis, for
the year 1833, hath returned to the Corpora-
tion of said city, the following List of Real
Property in said city, on which there is no
Personal Property to pay the same, viz:
Names of persons assessed Property Amount
of tax due.

J. J. Boyd, House and lot \$4 50
William Cook, 3 do 15 00
James Medford, 1 do 3 73
Folbosc Warehouse Co., 1 do 15 00
Thos. Morgan's heirs, 1 do 1 50
Joseph A. Barrett's heirs, 1 do 3 00
Asseneth Ridgely's heirs, 1 do 2 25
Hallow Theatre, 1 do 7 50
Joseph Williams, 1 do 5 27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT unless the City charges aforesaid are
paid within thirty days after the publica-
tion of this notice, that the said property, or
such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay
the Tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the
highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of
Act of Assembly, entitled, An act to amend
the charter of the City of Annapolis, &c. pas-
sed Jan. 10, 1832, chapter 20.
JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.
Dec. 12.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL.
JAMES MILLS.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends,
and the public, that he has taken that
SPACIOUS HOUSE on the Church Circle
where he has opened a HOTEL. The loca-
tion is central as regards the business of the
place, and the House is conveniently arranged
for the accommodation of Families or Single
persons, either as regular or transient Board-
ers. His Beds and Furniture throughout are
new, and he flatters himself, superior. His
Table and Bar will always be furnished with
the best market affords, and no pains will
be spared to render comfortable and agreeable,
all who may favour him with their custom.
Convenient stabling is provided for the accom-
modation of such as may favour him with their
custom. He has provided an attentive Oatler
and Waiters.
He has attached to his House an Ordinary,
where Terrapins, Oysters, Wild Fowl, &c.
can be had at the shortest notice.
He respectfully solicits a share of the pub-
lic patronage.
He likewise keeps Saddle Horses for hire
for either Ladies or Gentlemen.
Dec. 12.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale,
on THURSDAY the 19th day of Decem-
ber next, if fair, if not the next fair day
thereafter, on the Farm formerly occupied by
Benjn. Brown, Senr. near the Indian Land
ing,
Several Young Horses, Cattle, (among
which is a pair of well broke Oxen.)
Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils,
Corn, Fodder, &c.
THE TERMS OF SALE will be, for all sums of
Ten Dollars and under, the Cash to be paid;
for all over that amount a credit of six months
will be given, the purchaser giving note, with
security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock
WM. BROWN of Ben.
Nov. 28.

IN CHANCERY.
December 10, 1833.
ORDERED, That the sale of the real es-
tate of John Tydings, deceased, mention-
ed in the case of Joseph Evans, and Jas. Igle-
hart against Richard Thompson and Richard
Tydings, as made and reported by Somerville
Pinkney the Trustee, be ratified and confirm-
ed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or
before the 10th day of February next, provid-
ed a copy of this order be published in one of
the Annapolis newspapers once in each of three
successive weeks before the tenth day of Janu-
ary next.
The report states the amount of sales to
be \$2350.
True Copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Dec. 12, 3w

**BALTIMORE LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**
THE subscriber has received from the Pre-
sident and Directors of this Company
the appointment of AGENT for the city of
Annapolis.
Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and
the company intends to execute the following
business:
1st. Insurance on Lives.
2d. Purchase and Sale of Annuities.
3d. Receiving Endowments.
4th. Receiving Money in Trust.
5th. The Management of Trust Es-
tates.
Applications made to the subscriber at his
Office in West street, opposite the Farmers
Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended
to.
SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.
November 28.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers have entered into a Co-
partnership, which will be conducted un-
der the firm of HART & FRANKLIN, who
will carry on the general business of Merchan-
dizing, at their stores, the one on Church st.
formerly occupied by Shaw & Claude, the o-
ther on West st. just above Hunter's Tavern,
heretofore kept by Daniel Hart; where they
have a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
and other Articles of Merchandize, which will
be sold low.
DANIEL HART.
G. E. FRANKLIN.
NEW YORK HATS.
Received yesterday, 5 Cases NEW YORK
HATS of the latest fashions, suitable for per-
sons of all ages.
HART & FRANKLIN.
Nov. 28.

NOTICE.
THE commissioners for Anne Arundel coun-
ty will meet at the court house in the city
of Annapolis on Tuesday the 17th day of De-
cember next, for the purpose of transacting the
ordinary business of the Levy Court, and re-
ceiving the returns of the assessors.
By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
Nov. 7—tm.

**SOMERVILLE PINKNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW**
HAS removed his Office, to West street, be-
tween the Offices of Alex'r. Randall and
J. H. Nicholson, Requires, opposite the Far-
mers Bank of Maryland.
Nov. 14.

BOARDING HOUSE.
Mrs. Ann Hoxworth, begs leave, respectfully, to notify her
former friends and the public, that she has been at Annapolis
for some time, and is now residing at the "Mansion House"
on the Church Circle, where she has opened a Boarding House.
She has a large and comfortable room, and is prepared to
receive a large number of boarders, at a moderate rate.
She has a good kitchen, and is prepared to cook for
boarders, and to do all the housework, and to wash and
iron, and to do all the other duties of a boarding house.
She has a good stable, and is prepared to keep a number of
horses, and to do all the other duties of a boarding house.
She has a good cellar, and is prepared to store a number of
barrels of provisions, and to do all the other duties of a
boarding house.
She has a good garden, and is prepared to grow a number of
vegetables, and to do all the other duties of a boarding house.
She has a good out-house, and is prepared to do all the
other duties of a boarding house.
She has a good well, and is prepared to draw water for
boarders, and to do all the other duties of a boarding house.
She has a good fence, and is prepared to do all the other
duties of a boarding house.
She has a good road, and is prepared to do all the other
duties of a boarding house.
She has a good bridge, and is prepared to do all the other
duties of a boarding house.
She has a good mill, and is prepared to do all the other
duties of a boarding house.
She has a good saw-mill, and is prepared to do all the other
duties of a boarding house.
She has a good grist-mill, and is prepared to do all the other
duties of a boarding house.
She has a good distillery, and is prepared to do all the other
duties of a boarding house.
She has a good brewery, and is prepared to do all the other
duties of a boarding house.
She has a good tannery, and is prepared to do all the other
duties of a boarding house.
She has a good soap-manufactory, and is prepared to do all
the other duties of a boarding house.
She has a good candle-manufactory, and is prepared to do all
the other duties of a boarding house.
She has a good paper-manufactory, and is prepared to do all
the other duties of a boarding house.
She has a good printing-office, and is prepared to do all the
other duties of a boarding house.
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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Nov. 29th, 1883.

SIR: In submitting to you, agreeably to your instructions, a report of the operations and administration of this Department for the past year, it affords me pleasure to bear my testimony to the zeal and ability of the respective officers, at the head of the various bureaus, and of those employed to aid them in the performance of the important functions committed to this branch of the Executive Government.

A reference to the accompanying reports and documents will show the state of the Army, as well with relation to its numbers, and their position and condition, as to the progress of the various works entrusted to them, and the collection and preservation of the necessary material for offensive and defensive operations which is indispensable to the safety of the country. The principle, which governed the reduction of the Army, from a war to a peace establishment, has been found by subsequent experience to be salutary, and its practical operation has been to form a body of officers equal in all the requisites of military knowledge and efficiency to those of any other service which is known to us. The Army is so organized, that should an increase become necessary, in consequence of those conditions of interest and opinion, to which all nations in their intercourse with one another have been exposed, and from which we have no right to expect perpetual exemption, any reasonable addition made to it, without disturbing its arrangements, and the professional knowledge and experience, embodied in it, will be immediately felt in the new corps, and will identify them with those previously in service. The military experience of other countries, as well as of our own, has shown that the system of extension, by which new and old troops are incorporated together, is much better calculated to produce discipline and subordination, and thus to meet the exigencies of a service, which does not allow large bodies of troops to be kept up in time of peace, than the organization of separate corps, composed of inexperienced officers and men, with all their military knowledge to acquire, and all their military habits to form. And this is more particularly true of the Staff Department of the Army, upon which its movement, its substance, and the economy of its administration, must principally depend. The system, established in our service, is equally adaptable to the Army and satisfactory to the Government, and may be applied to any necessary extent, without any diminution of that economy and efficiency, which have heretofore marked its operation.

Much advantage is anticipated from the operation of the Act, passed at the last session of Congress, for improving the condition of the Army. Already its effects have been felt, as the subject documents will show, in the decrease of desertion, and in the increase of the business of recruiting. The addition to the pay of the rank and file, the reduction of the term of service, and the improved condition of the non-commissioned officers, promise important meliorations in the character of the Army. This prospect cannot but be interesting to the Government and the country. Although the numerical strength of the Army is comparatively small, it is yet sufficient to excite public solicitude; and this must be increased by the consideration, that the character of our military establishment may hereafter essentially depend upon the measures now taken for its moral and intellectual advancement. Although it were idle in the present state of the country, to apprehend any danger from the force which is employed, still the lessons of experience taught by the progress of events in other nations ought not to be neglected, nor the possibility overlooked, that other circumstances may lead to the increase of our military strength, and to the diminution of that wise jealousy, which is now one of our national characteristics. Moral habits in the soldierly constitute one of the best safeguards against the abuse of military power, and their inculcation has engaged the attention of this Department during successive periods of its administration. Amongst other measures, which have been adopted, with this view, you have recently directed the discontinuance of all parades on Sunday, in order that that day may be exclusively devoted to the purposes of instruction and improvement. Certainly in time of peace no just reason can exist, for converting a day of rest and devotion into a day of military parade.

The act for the better defence of the frontiers, by raising a regiment of Dragoons, is in the process of execution. About six hundred men have been enlisted, and most of the officers appointed, and five of the companies have been ordered to proceed to Fort Gibson, upon the Arkansas, where they will be stationed during the winter. The remainder of the regiment will be concentrated at Jefferson Barracks this season, and fit is intended in the spring to order the whole to proceed through the extensive Indian regions, between the western boundaries of Missouri and Arkansas, and the Rocky Mountains. It is deemed indispensable to the peace and security of the frontier, that a respectable force should be displayed at that quarter, and that the wandering and restless tribes, who roam through it, should be impressed with the power of the United States, by the exhibition of a corps, so well qualified to excite their respect. These Indians are beyond the reach of a mere infantry force. Without stationary residences, and possessing an abundant supply of horses, and with habits admirably adapted to their use, they can be held in check only by a similar force, and by its occasional display among them. Almost every year has witnessed some outrage committed by them upon our citizens, and as many Indian tribes, from the country

this side of the Mississippi, have removed, are removing to that region, we may anticipate their exposures to these predatory incursions, unless vigorous measures are adopted to repel them. We owe protection to the emigrants, and it has been solemnly promised to them. And this duty can only be fulfilled by repressing and punishing every attempt to disturb the general tranquility. Policy and humanity equally dictate this course and there is reason to hope, that the display of this force will, itself, render unnecessary its hostile employment. The more barbarous tribes will perceive, that their own safety is closely connected with the permanent establishment of pacific relations, both with the United States and with the other Indians.

It is due to the regiment of Dragoons to remark, that its composition is believed to be good, and, I anticipate, it will do honour to the Army and render effectual service to the country. I feel it a duty, once more, to ask your favourable interposition in behalf of the Medical Corps. There is no portion of the Army, whose compensation is so utterly inadequate to their services. The pay of the highest grade but little exceeds that of a Captain, and the pay of the lowest that of a first Lieutenant, and these two grades constitute the whole range of service, within the reach of Medical officers. In the line of the Army and most of the Staff Departments, there are successive gradations of rank, each with increased emolument, to stimulate the exertions, and to reward the services of the officers. The importance of professional skill and talent in the Medical Corps will not be doubted. And the dispersed condition of our Army, in time of peace, and its exposure to the effects of various climates, render the conservation of its health an object of much solicitude. And in time of war, this solicitude will be increased by the perils of active service.

In order to place in proper condition this branch of our military establishment, a system of examination has been recently instituted, by which the pretensions of medical gentlemen, seeking appointments in the Army, will be subjected to rigid scrutiny. A board, composed of able and experienced surgeons, has been organized, and the various members of the department have been examined by them. The result has already been highly useful, and cannot fail to be so for the future. But while the standard of professional attainments is thus increased, justice demands that the rate of compensation should be examined, and that it should be rendered commensurate with the duties and responsibility of the most useful class of officers. It is to be expected, that the Medical Corps will retain the able men, who now compose it, and that their services are amply rewarded.

The subject of organizing the Subsistence Department, as an independent bureau, was taken up by Congress, at its last session. It was originally passed in 1858, and has been continued by successive temporary acts, till the present time. The reason of this course of legislation is undoubtedly to be found in the fact, that the introduction of the system was an experiment, and it was deemed prudent to test its operation, before a permanent character was given to it. This has been fully done, and the result is, in every point of view, satisfactory. All who were acquainted with the mode of supplying the Army, previously to, and during the late war, and for a few years after its termination, must be sensible of the superiority of the present plan. In the quality of the provisions, in the certainty of supply, and in the economy of administration, its operations are decidedly superior to the old system, where contractors furnished and issued all the subsistence required. The continued failures that took place, and frequently in the most critical state of affairs, the controversies arising out of the perpetual attempts to issue unsound provisions, and the serious obstacles which these and the other operations of the system interposed to the public service, must be fresh in the recollection of every military man, who participated in the events of those periods. The Army is now well and promptly supplied, and the faithful officer at the head of the Subsistence Department has established a system of purchasing, of issuing, and of responsibility, which, while it ensures this result, guards the public interest against loss and impositions, as far as a business, necessarily so extended, permits. During the fifteen years in which this department has been in operation, more than five millions and a half of dollars have been expended under its direction, and the whole loss which has been incurred by the defalcation of its officers, does not amount to sixteen thousand dollars.

I consider that the time has arrived when the present arrangement should be rendered permanent, and I therefore present the subject with that view, to your notice. And I also beg leave to suggest that the compensation of the clerks in the office should be increased. It is now lower than the average amount allowed in the other public offices, and less than is due to their labour and responsibility.

The report of the Visitors, appointed to examine the Military Academy, shows that the institution is in a prosperous condition, and is fulfilling the duties committed to it, in the education of the young men destined for the military service of the country.

The suggestions, made by the visitors, for the improvement of this national school, are the result of a careful examination, and coming as they do, from a body of able and impartial citizens, are entitled to much consideration. They appear to me just in themselves, and promising in the event of their adoption, salutary consequences to the institution.

There is one subject, which I feel particularly desirous of placing before you. The situation of teacher of drawing corresponds, neither with the nature and importance of the duties required of that officer, nor with the

professional merit of the distinguished artist, who has relinquished the fair prospects held out to him in a foreign country, to accept it. The art itself is highly important to military men, and its acquisition is essential to a respectable standing at the Academy. It is very desirable, that the instructor should unite in his person those high qualifications, natural and acquired, which have in all ages been the lot of those, who have attained eminence in the art, and which have placed it among those pursuits, that are at once the cause and the effect of advanced improvement in society.

I respectfully recommend, that this officer be placed in the same institution, as the Professors at the Academy, and I cannot but believe, that such a measure would not only be just in itself, but would be a prouder tribute of respect to the liberal arts, and a proper notice of one, whose professional talents and success have been honourable to his country.

I have had the honour heretofore to submit to your consideration my view in relation to brevet commissions in the Army, and I am induced, as an act of justice to those entitled to them, again to present the subject. If no new legislation is contemplated, nor any action of the Senate, which shall change the principle or practice heretofore prevalent, no objections occur to me to delay, any longer these promotions. The officers have earned them by length of service, agreeably to the established usage, and to make a discrimination, without any previous declaration, so as to exclude from this advantage those who are at this time entitled to it, does not seem called for by the exigency of any circumstances, connected with this subject. And in fact, there are no very obvious reasons, occurring to me, why these professional honours, which in common cases make no demand upon the Treasury, but serve to foster those professional feelings, which give elevation to the military character, should not be granted as they have heretofore been. Under ordinary circumstances, they would produce no practical operation, either with relation to emolument or command. When they should do either, it would be precisely when their value would be enhanced by the very state of things, producing this change in their operation. When the great experience of the brevet officer would entitle him to an enlarged command, and to a corresponding rank over those, whether in the regular Army or the Militia, whose qualifications, so far as these depend upon service, are less than his.

The attention of the Army has been frequently drawn to a project for the establishment of a fund for the support of invalided officers, and of the widows and children of such as may die in the service. The object is a commendable one, and as the only aid expected of the Government is such legislative provisions as may be necessary to give effect to the measure, in conformity with the general views of the officers of the Army, it is certainly entitled to the favourable regard of the Government. A moderate and stated deduction from the pay of each officer would create a fund, which would afford essential relief to many, who otherwise would be exposed to want and penury; and might soothe the declining years of meritorious officers, who may have necessarily expended in the maintenance of their families the whole allowance made to them by law, and who without such an arrangement, would look forward with anxiety for the future. Whatever plan may be ultimately adopted, legal organization is essential to its operation and success. And as the funds will be provided by the officers themselves and for their own advantage, the administration will no doubt be committed to them, to be exercised by such persons, and in such manner, as they may direct. The considerations, connected with this measure, are so obviously just, and in accordance with the dictates of prudence and humanity, that I trust they will be favourably considered. And I also feel it my duty to bring before you a kindred subject, connected with the rank and file of the Army, and having for its object a provision for the support of superannuated soldiers. In our service, as at present organized, a soldier can only be retained, as long as physical powers are sufficient to enable him to perform the duties required of him. When his constitution fails, unless it is the result of disability, incurred in the line of his duty, he is discharged without any provision for his support, and generally, from the habits of his life, without the disposition, and too often the power to labour, and without the means of support. He is then thrown upon the charity of the community, after devoting the best of his life to the service of his country.

This result may be easily obviated, without expense to the Government, and an ample provision made for those discharged soldiers, who are unable to procure the means of support. The principle which has been long and wisely applied to the Navy, may be safely applied to the Army. An inconsiderable deduction from the pay of each soldier would go far towards the creation of a fund for this purpose. And if this deduction were to commence with those, who might enlist, after the passage of the law, there could be no objections on account of the previous engagements, formed with the soldiers. And there are three auxiliary sources of revenue, which may be applied towards the former object. These are:

Fines assessed by Courts Martial: The pay due to soldiers who may die without leaving any heirs to claim it: A proportion of the post fund, which is principally derived from a tax upon sutlers. It is believed, that the means which may be realized agreeably to this suggestion would be found sufficient to provide for the maintenance of this class of persons; whose condition is now so hopeless, and so unsuited to the character of the Government and the feelings of the community.

The experience of every year adds to the conviction, that the sooner the Indians, remaining east of the Mississippi, migrate to the region west of that river, the sooner will they be relieved from the embarrassments of their present position, and placed in a situation, where they may physically and morally improve, and look forward to a prosperous and permanent destiny. All the reports, which reach the Department upon this subject, concur in the representation, that the emigrants already there, are comfortable and contented. That the region assigned to them is fertile, salubrious, and as extensive, as they and their descendants for many generations, can require. They are making improvements and erecting dwellings, and evidently laying the foundations of a social system, which, it is to be hoped will afford them security and prosperity. As a striking proof of their improvement, and of the quantity of provisions raised among them, it may be stated that one of the contracts for furnishing provisions has been taken by a Choctaw, who is said to have a supply of his own, amply sufficient to enable him to meet his engagement. It is fortunate for the Indians themselves and for the great cause of humanity, that the efforts of the Government to persuade them peaceably and voluntarily to remove, are every year crowned with more and more success. Since the last annual report from this Department, the conditional arrangement made by the Seminoles for their emigration has been rendered absolute by a personal inspection of the country proposed for their residence. They have examined and are satisfied with it, and if the treaty should be ratified by the Senate, they will soon leave the Territory of Florida. An arrangement has also been made with the separate bands in that Territory, by which they have agreed to emigrate, and thus provision has been made for the removal of the whole Indian population from Florida.

The treaty with the Chickasaws has terminated all difficulties with that tribe. It is understood that the exploring party, provided for in that instrument, are about to commence their journey, with a view to select a residence West of the Mississippi. If they succeed, they will remove within the period limited. If they do not, and choose to remain, they will become, with their own consent, citizens of Mississippi, and will occupy, as absolute owners, the several tracks of land assigned to them.

The obligations assumed by the United States in the treaty with the Choctaws, for the removal of those Indians, have been fulfilled. From the reports which have been made to the Department, it appears that a bout fifteen thousand individuals of this tribe have been removed. A party, estimated to contain from fifteen hundred to three thousand persons, have changed their usual place of residence in Alabama, and have declined accompanying the other Indians in their emigration. It is believed that this party is composed principally of the worst portion of the tribe, and that they intend to hang upon the white settlements, in order to indulge the vicious habits they have acquired. As the Government has scrupulously fulfilled its engagements with these people, which terminate with this year, and as every exertion has been made by the proper agents to induce them to remove, nothing remains but to leave them to the results of their own experience. It cannot be long, before they will see the necessity of rejoining the great body of the tribe.

Satisfied as you have been, that the very existence of the Creeks in Alabama, required their establishment in the country. West of the Mississippi, where so many of their tribe already reside, you have not hesitated to embrace every opportunity which offered of accomplishing this object. Instructions have been three times given to ascertain their views, and to endeavour to persuade them to acquiesce in this course. The two first attempts proved unsuccessful. The result of the last is unknown: Independent of the general reasons, arising out of our Indian relations, which operated to induce these efforts, the peculiar state of things among these Indians, and a strong desire to remove the difficulties connected with them, had much influence in directing the negotiations.

The Sacs and Foxes have quietly removed to the region assigned to them, and the Winnebagoes have left the country upon Rock River, agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty with them, and retired across the Mississippi, to their lands north of the Wisconsin. Treaties have been formed with the Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas, claiming the district on the west side of Lake Michigan, south of Green Bay and north of Chicago, for its cession to the United States, and with the Pottawatomies of the peninsula of Michigan for the relinquishment of their reservation south of Grand river.

With the exception therefore of the Miamies in the State of Indiana, of a band of the Wyandotts at Upper Sandusky in Ohio, and of scattered portions of the Ottawas and Chippewas in the peninsula of Michigan, north of Grand river, and of Saginaw Bay, probably not exceeding altogether five thousand individuals, the whole country north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, including the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan, as far as the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, has been cleared of the embarrassments of Indian relations, and the Indians themselves have either already emigrated or have stipulated to do so, within limited periods, and upon such terms, as will ensure them adequate subsistence, and the means of establishing themselves comfortably in their new residence, unless indeed the aid and efforts of the Government are rendered useless by their national indolence and improvidence. The Cherokees occupying portions of land in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and probably not exceeding eleven thousand persons, are the only Indians, south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, with whom an arrangement has not been made, either for emigration, or for a change of political relations.

It is to be regretted, that the same success, which have heretofore presented in the removal of the difficulties of that tribe, has not been attained in the case of the Seminoles. These cannot be traced to the tendency of particular individuals, and their desire to retain political influence and power. It is expected that about five hundred of these Indians will remove west of the remaining east of the Mississippi, be agreeably to previous commitments, about ten thousand five hundred.

The Commissioners west of the Mississippi are engaged in the execution of the plan connected with our Indian relations in that quarter. They have succeeded in arranging satisfactorily the disputed question of boundaries, between the Creeks and Cherokees, which has for some time occasioned much embarrassment. They have also formed treaties with the Creeks, the Cherokees, the Seminoles of Florida, by which all connections with these tribes have been satisfactorily adjusted. Their labours will be directed to other subjects, indicated by their instructions, and which are important to the permanent arrangement of the various relations arising out of the new state of things which will be created in that region.

These, one of the most interesting in a political plan for regulating the intercourse with the various tribes, indigenous and emigrating, and for the establishment of some general principles, by which their own internal government can be safely administered themselves, and a general supervisory authority exercised by the United States, far as may be necessary to restrain hostilities among them and incursions into our territory. Until such a system is adopted, it is evident that the condition of those Indians cannot be secure, nor will the obligation imposed on the Government be fulfilled. The duty requires an intimate knowledge of the circumstances of the tribes of that region of the country they inhabit, and a personal acquaintance with Indian habits, feelings, mode of life. I trust the commissioners will be able to report a plan which will fully anticipate the course of this matter, which will eventually secure the prompt removal of the Indians. As it is probable, however, that this cannot be effected within the limited term of the duties of the Commission, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of their term of service being prolonged until the close of the next year.

There have been presented for allowance under the pension act of June 6th, 1838, thirty thousand six hundred claims. The whole of these have been examined, and either admitted, rejected, or returned to the parties for supplementary action. Twenty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-eight certificates have been issued; eleven hundred and eighty claims have been rejected; three hundred and fifty-one, which are incomplete, are pending; and four thousand four hundred and fifty-five are in the hands of the parties for additional evidence or authentication, and are sent between them and the office.

It is creditable to the industry and efficiency of the Pension Office, that such a business should have been performed within the period which has elapsed since the passage of the above law.

I have the honour to be
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEW: CASS

To the President of the U. States.

WANTED,
THREE OR FOUR LIKELY NEGROES
For further information apply at the
Office of the Maryland Gazette.
Nov. 5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT all Passengers on the London and
the occupation of Thos. Bury and
and Boston, will be dealt with according to
R. LOCKERMAN

IN CHANCERY,
9 Dec 1883
William Glenn

Edward Kain and William Kain, and others
THE object of the bill filed in this court
is to obtain a decree for a conveyance
from the defendants to the complainant of the
Land hereinafter mentioned.

The bill states, that Edward Kain and William Kain, sold to Thomas Ayres, a parcel of land situated in Harford county, called "Mount Pleasant" containing forty seven acres and a quarter for five hundred and six dollars and sixty cents and two thirds cents; That said Ayres has paid the purchase money, but never received a conveyance; That said Ayres has sold said land to the complainant, and received the purchase money; That said Edward and William Kain, are both dead, leaving Edward Kain, William Kain, Thomas Kain, and Catherine Kain, their heirs at law. The bill also states, that the said Edward Kain and William Kain, are side out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three consecutive weeks before the 9th day of January next, in some newspaper, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and effect of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a solicitor on or before the 9th day of May next, in which case if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy—Test.
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cor. Clk.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1833.

NO. 52.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
AT THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUB-
LIC CIRCLE.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription, at Bel-Air,
Harford county, Maryland,
A HUMOROUS PUBLICATION,
TO BE ENTITLED
THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

"What that wrinkled face decides,
And laughter looking forth its sides."

THE subscriber, fully aware himself, that
subsequent north tends more to blunt the ar-
guments of diversity, and promote health and im-
provement among mankind, than almost any other
means which can be used, is induced to try
the experiment of starting a publication which
shall bear the above title. It is unnecessary,
I believe, to state, that he will expect, before
commencing the publication, the names of a
sufficient number of persons to pay all the ex-
penses which will be incurred, and when he
sees his friends that his calculations on the
expense are not very extravagant, he will
proceed to publish. The more inclined to
be of the contemplated publication.

The pages of the *Mirror of Mirth* will be
entirely free from all party spirit, whether in
favor of politics. And will be the most ac-
curately and judiciously selected to condemn
those who make no profession of religion, and
in every line something to please, to a
wide and delightful.

The publication will contain witty Anec-
dotes, playful Epigrams, Bon Mots, Eclogues,
and dramatics, Epitaphs, Choice Sentiments
from the best writers of the age; and a col-
lection of the best Maxims, on various subjects.
The Editor of the *Mirror of Mirth*
will strive to make it worthy of the support
of the community in all parts of this State, and
of the country.

TERMS.
The *Mirror of Mirth* will be printed on
a sheet of beautiful paper, and good type,
and will contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the
very low price of \$1 per annum, payable on
delivery of the first No. \$1 25 if paid at
the end of six months; and \$1 50 if payment
deferred until the end of the year. Fifty
numbers will comprise a year, or one vol-
ume of 416 pages.

Should a sufficient degree of encourage-
ment be given, the *Mirror* will be embellish-
ed occasionally, with numerous engravings.
Gentlemen procuring five responsible
numbers will be entitled to a sixth copy gra-
tuitously. Those who procure ten or more sub-
scriptions, and forward the money, will receive an
extra copy and ten per cent. on all money
they collect.

If a sufficient number of names shall be
sent to justify the expense, the publication
will be commenced as soon after the first of
January as practicable; of which due notice
will be given.

Persons holding subscription papers will
return the same previous to the first day
of January, 1834.

There is no work of the kind print-
ed in Maryland, and as the price will suit the
pocket of almost every one, the subscriber
will calculate on a large number of
copies.

LYNDE ELLIOTT.

Editorial brethren who copy the a-
bove will confer a favor on the publisher, and
will entitle themselves to the publication
of their papers. Please mark the
manuscript when you insert.

TO LET,

FARM on Maryland, containing two hun-
dred and sixty acres of land, and belong-
ing to the estate of the late Miss Ruth Davis.
The property is situated on the Bay
where Oysters and Wild Fowl abound.
The soil is good. For further particulars ap-
ply to

JAMES F. BRICE.

Trustee of Miss M. A. Davis.

Possession can be had immediately.

Nov. 14.

AN ARDEL COUNTY.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that on the 2nd

day of December 1833, Charles A. Wa-

ter, of said county, brought before me, one of

the Justices of the peace for the county afore-

said a HORSE which he alleged

had been taken up by him as an

stray and trespassing on his en-

closure, the natural mark of which said horse,

as follows: his colour Black, a small white

mark on his forehead on his left side, left

hind foot white, and about fourteen and a half

inches high. Given under my hand the above

date.

STEPHEN BEARD.

The owner of the said horse is requested to

come forward, prove property, pay charges,

and take him away.

CHARLES A. WATERS.

Dec. 5.

THE JOURNAL
OF
BELLES LETTRES.
A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO
WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Proprietor of this work, anxious to gra-
tify his readers to as great an extent as his
means will allow, respectfully announces to the
public that the very liberal patronage he has
received has enabled him to add a new feature
to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail
to prove interesting and valuable.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, embrac-
ing three to four pages of additional new mat-
ter, will be given every week as an accompa-
niment to the Circulating Library, and will
contain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices
of new books, from the weekly and monthly
periodical press of London, &c. These reviews
will be carefully selected with reference both
to imparting correct information respecting
such new books as are reprinted in America,
and to convey literary intelligence in regard to
works which rarely find their way across the
Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to
make this department instructive and enter-
taining, the proprietor is confident that it will
be considered an important addition, by means
of which his numerous subscribers will fre-
quently avoid the expense of purchasing such
books as are printed on the calculation that
their titles or the reputation of their author
will sell the edition. This part of the Journal
will embrace a considerable amount of extracts
from new books of travels, memoirs, biography,
novels, and in fact present a bird's eye view
of new publications, early diffused through the
Union, by means of the facilities of man trans-
portation.

The London Literary Gazette will be culled
for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices,"
of the London Metropolitan, the Monthly,
New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Blackwood's,
Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Maga-
zines, already regularly received by the editor,
will be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes,
new discoveries in science and the arts, sketch-
es of society and manners abroad, literary and
learned transactions, short notices of new books,
and every species of information interesting
to lovers of reading, with occasional specu-
lens of the humorous departments of the
London press, which are within the bounds of
good taste, and are now published in no other
Journal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published
and in progress in London and America.
4. Occasional original notices of new Amer-
ican publications, with extracts embracing
their prominent features of excellence or de-
fect.

No additional charge will be made for
this great increase of reading matter. It will
be contained on the pages of the cover of the
Library, and therefore subject subscribers who
receive their numbers by mail to no additional
expense of postage.

A. WALDIE.

Several applications having been made to
ascertain the manner in which the original de-
partment of notices of new books will be con-
ducted, we take the present early opportunity
of stating that, at least they shall most un-
equivocally be UNBOUGHT. The presenta-
tion of a copy by the publisher shall not be a
passport to praise, when the merits of the work
do not warrant it; so that our readers may be
assured of two things: First—books shall not
be noticed the next day after they are received;
and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed be-
fore they have been read. We have no royal
road to puffing, and will be the less likely,
therefore, to fall into the error of an unskilful
writer, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow
the bellows of criticism, read the preface only
of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his ap-
probation of two chapters which, unfortunately
for his critical acumen, had been omitted, while
the prefatory reference to them had been, by
mistake, retained! This predicament was
worse than that of the London editor, who
criticized some passages of Cooke's acting, and
found when he rose next morning, and his pa-
per was all over London, that the play had
been postponed.

For the rest, time must develop our course
and our capabilities; in cases where the usual
courtesy of the trade is not extended to this
journal, unlike most of our contemporaries, we
shall buy what books we want, and give to such
as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical diffi-
ties always attending the first issue of a new
journal, make the present number but a partial
specimen of its future promise.

July 4.

GEORGE M'NEIR,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just returned from New York, Phila-

delphia and Baltimore, where he has sup-

plied himself, direct from the importer, with a

LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND

VESTINGS

In his assortment there is to be found all

colours and quality. He invites his friends and

the public, to whom he feels himself under ma-
ny obligations, to call and examine for them-
selves, as to price and quality.

ALSO:

An assortment of GLOVES, STOCKS,

SUSPENDERS and SILK HOSE, &c. &c.

Oct. 17.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere
thanks to his friends, and the public in
general, for the liberal patronage they have
heretofore bestowed upon him, and begs leave
to inform them, that he has been compelled,
from the heavy calamity which befel him on
the 29th October, to remove his shop to the
brick building owned by Washington G. Tuck,
Esq. one door below the Store of Messrs. Hart
& Franklin, and nearly opposite the residence
of Dr. Dennis Claude, where he intends carry-
ing on his business in his usual manner; and
where he will be happy to accommodate his
friends in the line of his profession. He was,
by the aid of his fellow-citizens, enabled, on
the morning of the above calamity, to save a
portion of his Stock in hand, and hopes, in a
short time, to be enabled to reinstate his whole
stock. He heretofore confidently solicits the
former patronage of his friends, together with
that of the public at large.

Nov. 7.

RICHARD THOMPSON,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and

the Public, that he has removed from his

former residence near the Ball Room to the

House in the vicinity of the Bath, to the

South west of the Court house, where he may

be found at all times, and he will be happy

to receive any orders in his line of business.

Oct. 31.

LINNEAN BOTANIC GARDEN

AND NURSERIES,

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WILLIAM BRINCE & SONS, announce

to the public, that, from the immense

extent of their Establishment, they are enabled

to furnish such Trees of the various kinds as

cannot fail to give satisfaction by their superior

size, vigour, &c. and their Nurseries at present

contain more than a million of Trees and Plants

in the most thrifty state. Among these are above

30,000 Plants of 3 and 4 years growth, from

the grafts, cuttings of the most famous new Flem-
ish and other varieties of modern origin. Their
New Cut Ligures, with the reduced prices, will
be forwarded to every applicant, and are as
follows:

No. 1. Fruit and Hardy Ornamental

Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p p

93.

2. Herbaceous and Tuberos rooted

Plants and Dahlias, &c. p p

24.

3. Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs and

Plants, p p 50.

4. Catalogue of Vegetable, Field

and Flower seeds.

To the Proprietors of Nurseries, and to

those who may wish to establish new Nurseries,

they will furnish all articles desired at a liberal

discount and a convenient credit; and in all

other cases where large quantities are wanted,

a reasonable abatement will be made. They

will also supply all varieties of Seed, and those

who wish to engage in that business, with every

variety of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds,

at very low rates. These seeds possess the

advantage of being raised under their own ob-
servation, or when imported, of being tested
to their satisfaction, and their accuracy and re-
sults are expressly guaranteed. Many new
and choice varieties will be found in the Cata-
logue which have never before been offered to
the public. The collection of British Flower
roots and Dahlias is particularly rich and
extensive, and of the latter they have a spec-
imen bed covering an acre of ground, and con-
prising 600 varieties now in full splendour—
British roots and Dahlias can be easily trans-
ported, and may be sent in a dry state in
seed stores &c. and an establishment for the
Sale of these articles ought to exist in every
town in the Union. It will be readily per-
ceived that the great number of Trees, &c.
always in the Nurseries, enables the Proprie-
tors to make superior selections, and secure to
all applicants this particular advantage.

It is desired that all orders be sent direct per
mail to the Proprietors, and the utmost atten-
tion will be given to forwarding them by the
speediest route, &c.

Catalogues may be seen at this of-
fice.

Oct. 10.

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Tobacco

Inspection Warehouse.

THE Stockholders of the said Tobacco In-

spection Warehouse are hereby notified

to pay to Mr. Adam Miller, secretary of said

company, one dollar and sixty four cents on

each share they may hold, agreeable to the de-
cision of the president and directors of said
company, this amount being necessary to dis-
charge a judgment of Adam and John Miller,
amounting to \$319 36, and other claims a-
mounting in the whole, including said jud-
gment, to \$439 24.

H. MAYNADIER, President.

R. I. JONES, Directors.

J. MILLER,

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

Nov. 21.

BASIL SHEPHARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and
the public generally, a selection of new
and fashionable FALL GOODS, from the
New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore mar-
kets, consisting of
Black Blue Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible
Green, Brown, Drab, Olive, and Gray
CLOTHS.

CAMBRIC, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed,

Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES,

and Printed CASSINETTS.

Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and

twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, and

Cassimere

VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANKER

CHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUS

PENDERS, SHORT SHIRTS,

STOCKS and COLLARS.

All of which he respectfully invites the pub-
lic to call and examine.

Oct. 17, 1833.

TATE OF MARYLAND SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court.

November 19th 1833.

ON application by petition of Robert Welch

of Ben. and Stephen L. Lee, Executors

of the last will and testament of Stephen Lee,

late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is

ordered that they give the notice required by

law for creditors to exhibit their claims against

the said deceased, and that the same be pub-
lished once in each week for the space of six
successive weeks, in one of the newspapers
published in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.

Reg. Will. A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne Arundel

county, have obtained from the Orphans Court

of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters

testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen

Lee, late of said county deceased. All per-

sons having claims against the said deceased,

are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the

vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or be-
fore the 19th day of May next, they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under our hands this 19th
day of November 1833.

R. WELCH, of Ben. } Executors.

STEPHEN L. LEE, }
Nov. 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from

the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county,

in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N.

on the personal estate of Anastasia Thomp-

son, late of said county deceased. All per-

sons having claims against said deceased, are

hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the

vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be-
fore the 4th day of June next, they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day
of November 1833.

W. J. HERBERT, Adm'r. D. B. N.

Nov. 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from

the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county,

in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N.

on the personal estate of Jesse Thomp-

son, late of said county deceased. All per-

sons having claims against said deceased, are

hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the

vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or be-
fore the 9th day of October next, they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. Given under my hand this 13th day
of November 1833.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Adm'r. D. B. N.

Nov. 21.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND

EASTON.

The Steam Boat MA-

RYLAND, commenced

her route on TUESDAY

the 9th inst. leaving the

lower end of Dugan's

Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis,

(Cambridge by Castle Haven) and Easton,

and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wed-

nesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A.

M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will

commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday,

[illegible]

in the course of the ensuing year, for objects for which it has been appropriated. And if the entire amount of appropriation proposed in the estimates for 1834 were to be required within the year, there would not be money enough in the Treasury to meet them after satisfying the public debt, and paying off the public debt. The experience of former years shows that a portion of the appropriation may be expected to remain unexpended at the end of the year. And the average of these unexpended balances for the last four years is \$5,500,000. In estimating the balance in the Treasury at the close of 1834, I have therefore assumed that a portion of the appropriations herewith submitted, will not be used during the year; and that balance of appropriations equal to the amount of the present year, will in like manner remain in the Treasury at the end of 1834, and go into the expenses of the ensuing year. And it is not necessary to provide for the public use sooner than it is needed.

The balance stated at the end of 1834 is to be considered as a clear surplus. It will be chargeable with the amount of appropriations estimated to remain unexpended at that time.

From this state of the finances, and of the appropriations, it is evident that a surplus of the revenue cannot at this time be made, without injury to the public service. The act of the last session, the receipts of 1833 will be less than those of 1834, as a reduction in the rate of duties will be made on the 1st of January, 1835. And the appropriations should be kept up to the amount authorized for the present year, the Treasury in 1835, would be empty. But the balance could probably be paid, and if the rule of appropriation is at once executed, there will be no difficulty in paying down the expenditure, without injury to the public service.

The revenue is not to be reduced more than the existing laws provide for. There seems to be no sufficient reason to open at this time the question of the tariff. The manner in which duties are now apportioned on great articles, would be liable to insuperable objections, if it were to be considered as a permanent system. But the law is temporary on the face of it, and was intended as a compromise between conflicting interests. And unless the revenue to arise under the existing law be more productive than is now, it will be necessary in two years to impose duties on articles now free, in order to meet the current expenses of the Government. There would seem, therefore, to be no advantage in opening the question at the present moment. Some modifications of the existing laws are necessary, in order to carry into effect the intentions of the legislature, and to guard against attempts to evade its provisions, without in any degree affecting its principles.

It is however respectfully recommended, that the appropriations for 1834, should be made by a proper regard to economy. The receipts to be expected, could be ascertained with some degree of certainty, as they were principally derived from imports of previous years; and the bonds for the duties on such imports showed a surplus of receipts which might safely be relied on. But under the new system of duties, and short credits, each year must depend for its income on its own merits. And as commerce is always, more or less, liable to fluctuations, the public interest requires that there should be at all times in the Treasury, a sufficient sum to provide for unforeseen contingencies, and to guard against a deficiency in the estimated receipts.

The calculations on the income of a succeeding year, is necessarily more uncertain than the present system than under the former of long credits. And if the anticipated receipts of 1834 and 1835, were to be fully realized, there will not be a sufficient amount of expenditure authorized in the present session might render it necessary to provide additional revenue earlier than is contemplated.

It is understood to be conceded on all hands, that a tariff, for protection merely, is to be abandoned, and that the revenue is to be reduced, to the necessary wants of Government. Various causes have been suggested to enlarge the proposed expenditures for 1834, as will be seen by the particular estimates from the different Departments. It is believed that all the objects for which Government was established, can be effectually attained at much less annual expense than the present system. The harmony and mutual good of this extensive country will be best secured and perpetuated, by rigidly confining the appropriations of the General Government to appropriate sphere. If this is done, and expenditures are regulated by a strict economy, the burdens it imposes will scarcely be felt by our citizens, while its blessings are invariable.

As the public debt will soon be extinguished, it is proper that books and papers which are in the various loan offices, should be sent to the seat of Government, and among the archives of the nation. It is believed that the outstanding debt can be discharged on favourable terms in the course of the ensuing year, and that it can be most advantageously purchased at the Treasury. It is therefore desirable that provisions should be made by law for immediately transmitting to this Department, all the books and papers relating to the national debt. The creditor can be readily transmitted to the public creditor without charge to him or to the

Government, and he can be paid at any place he may wish to receive it.

The act of March 3, 1807, abolished the office of Commissioner of Loans, and transferred the duties to the Bank of the United States. The money necessary to pay the public creditors has, from time to time, been advanced to the Bank by the Treasury; and it appears that large sums have remained for a considerable time in the Bank without being applied to the purposes for which they were intended. The amount has been reduced within a few months past. But the statement from the Register's office herewith presented, marked L, will show that \$773,111 98, still remained in their hands on the first of October last. A portion of this sum, as appears by the paper referred to, was advanced some years ago. And there is no reason why this money should continue in the hands of the Bank, where it is useless to the Government, as well as to the creditor.

The delay in the payment, has probably in some instances, been caused by the death of the party entitled; and the ignorance of his representatives, as to his claim on the United States. The situation of these outstanding claims, renders it still more necessary, that the books, and papers relating to the public debt should be forthwith transmitted to this Department, where the proper inquiries could be made, as to the cause of the delay, and measures taken to ascertain who is entitled to receive the money. As the amount is justly due from the United States to some one, and may belong to persons who are ignorant of their rights justice seems to require, that the Government should take measures to apprise them of their claims, and of the readiness of the United States to discharge them.

The destruction of the building occupied by the Treasury Department has occasioned the loss of some valuable papers. But it is believed that none have been destroyed that can materially affect the public interest. It will become necessary to provide another building, and the loss already sustained in the documents and records of this office, shows the propriety of erecting it upon a different plan from the former one, and of placing the archives of the Government in a situation less exposed to danger. The inconveniences which are felt from the present situation of the offices connected with this Department, as well as the more exposed condition of the papers, induce me to invite the early attention of Congress to the subject.

The report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office is herewith presented, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, and containing suggestions for its improvement.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. TANEY.
Secretary of the Treasury.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
December 17th. 1833.

MELANCHOLY.
Intelligence has reached us of the death of Thomas H. Dunn, Esq. of Botetown, and formerly of this town; accompanied by circumstances of so sad and mysterious a character, is greatly to increase the anguish of his numerous friends. On Friday the 6th instant, Mr. Dunn passed Amelia C. H. on his way to the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. R. Johnson, of Chesterfield, about 13 miles from Amelia C. H. A few weeks afterwards, his riding horse was seen in the neighbourhood of Mr. Johnson's, but it was not until last Monday, that the body of Mr. Dunn was found. When discovered, its appearance, and other circumstances, proved that he had been dead about 10 days. Strange and unaccountable as it is, there remains no doubt of his having fallen by his own hand. It appears that he had left the main road a few hundred yards, and after carefully tying his horse in the woods, discharged the contents of a pistol through his head. He was found with another loaded pistol and two phials of laudanum about his person. The large sum of money found in his pocket, and the clothes and valuable papers in his saddle-bags, forbid the suspicion of his having been murdered, although nothing has been discovered to furnish the cause of this awful deed. For a few years past, Mr. Dunn has been an ardent professor of Christianity, and was at the moment of this sad event, on his way to New York to prepare his mind for the duties of the Christian Ministry.—Richmond Enq.

The Right Rev. Bishop England arrived in Charleston on the 11th inst. and was to leave the city the next day for Guadalupe, to discharge the duties confided to him in the West Indies.

FOREIGN.
EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
Civil War in Spain—Don Carlos proclaimed King in the Provinces.
The packet ship Europe, Capt. Maxwell has arrived below at New York, and forwarded by the pilot boat, Liverpool papers to the 10th and London to the 15th November.

The news is of the highest importance. From Spain a civil war is inevitable; Don Carlos has been proclaimed in some of the Provinces; the Queen Regent had thrown herself in the hands of the Liberals.

The news from Portugal is not as late as we have received direct, and which is disastrous to the cause of Don Pedro.

The Liverpool Chronicle says, the news from Spain and Portugal is far from satisfactory. The cause of Don Carlos seems to be supported by a greater number of partisans than was at first supposed, and it is feared that the zeal of his adherents is badly counteracted by the indifference of the Queen Regent. The pretender has been proclaimed King, by the title of Charles V. at Mervao and in the adjoining provinces his followers are numerous and fanatical. The Priests and Monks lend him all the advantage of their influence, and not content with preaching against liberalism, they are in some places more actively engaged in forwarding the cause of Spanish Tyranny.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
A Meeting of the Managers of the Anne Arundel Col. Society will be held at the office of the subscriber on Saturday evening the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock.

EDWARD SPARKS, Sec'y.
Dec. 26.

ANOTHER PRIZE
Of \$500.
No. 25 53 38, in the Md. State class No. 23, sold at this office to a gentleman of this city, which has been presented and paid—This ticket, was within an unit of being entitled to the Capital of \$20,000, what a hair breadth escape! it is enough to make a man lose his breath to think of it—And surely, no one will have the hardihood to say, after this, that a Capital never will be sold by E. Dubois! on the contrary, there are strong reasons to hope, that the very next, will be disposed of by him, to some one of his customers—And therefore he offers them, an opportunity of having their hopes gratified, by offering the following truly popular Scheme, and the last of them to be drawn—

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Class No. 26.
To be drawn on Saturday December 28. 1833.

Sixty-six Number Lottery Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEMES

4 prizes of	\$10,000
1 prize of	2,250
10 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	300
20 prizes of	200
65 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	50
56 prizes of	40
112 prizes of	30
112 prizes of	25
224 prizes of	20
1960 prizes of	10
15,400 prizes of	5

Tickets \$5—Halves \$2 50—Quarters \$1 25.

Tickets and shares for sale at
DUBOIS
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)
Dec. 26.

NOTICE.
The commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Thursday the 23d day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors of Tobacco.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
Dec. 26—1m.

IN CHANCERY,
Dec. 20, 1833.
ORDERED. That the sale made and reported by Alfred Clark, the Trustee in the case of Alfred Clark against Sylvester Clark, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 20th day of February next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper once a week for three successive weeks before the 20th day of January next. The report states, that the property sold for Two Hundred Dollars.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Dec. 26.

IN CHANCERY,
Dec. 23, 1833.
Robert Oliver, Adm'r. pendente lite of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
vs.
Edmund Harding, and others.

THE Bill Original in this case states—That before the year 1818, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, sold to Edmund Harding, of Montgomery county, a tract of land, lying in said county called "Hemutage"—That about twenty six hundred dollars of the purchase money is still due. It prays a sale of the said land for the payment of this money. It is stated, that the said Edmund Harding is dead; that Edmund Harding, the son, and Charles J. Queen, and Maria his wife, who are Defendants, live out of the state. A petition of revivor has been filed in this case by Robert Oliver administrator pendente lite of the said Charles Carroll of Carrollton, stating the death of the said Carroll, and that Josiah Harding, one of the defendants, has removed beyond the limits of this state.

Whereupon it is ordered by this court, that unless the said absent defendant, Josiah Harding, appear in this court, and file his answer, on or before the 21st day of March next, the said original bill and petition of revivor shall be taken as a confession against him; and unless the said absent defendants Edmund Harding and Charles J. Queen and wife, appear and file their answer to the said petition of revivor on or before the said last mentioned day, the same shall be taken pro confession against them; Provided a copy of this order, and the substance of said bill and petition, be published in some news paper of Annapolis three successive weeks before the first day of February next.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Dec. 26.

DIVIDEND.
THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of thirty five Cents per share, for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company. The same will be paid on or after the first day of January next to the stockholders in person, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors.
TH. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.
December 19—Sw.

IN CHANCERY,
December 18, 1833.
James L. chart
vs.
Richard Stewart and Louisa his Wife, Joseph Stewart, Elizabeth Ann Harwood, Lucetta Harwood, Eleanor Stewart and Maria Stewart.

ORDERED that the sale of the mortgaged estate mentioned in this case made and reported by Somerville Pinkney the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 19th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published once in each of three successive weeks before the 18th day of January next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$2000.00.

True copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Dec. 19.

A CARD.
CHARLES S. W. DORSEY & SAMUEL W. DORSEY, Attorneys at Law, have associated themselves in the practice of their profession in Montgomery and Anne Arundel counties, and in the various courts held in the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis. Charles S. W. Dorsey may be seen at his farm near Ellicott's Mills. Samuel W. Dorsey at his Office in Courtland Street Baltimore.
Dec. 12—Sw.

IN CHANCERY,
December 10, 1833.
ORDERED. That the sale of the real estate of John Tredings, deceased, mentioned in the case of Joseph Evans, and Jas. Igle hart against Richard Thompson and Richard Tredings, as made and reported by Somerville Pinkney the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 10th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be published in one of the Annapolis newspapers once in each of three successive weeks before the tenth day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$236.

True Copy—Test,
RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Dec. 12.

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

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

- 1st. Insurance on Lives.
- 2d. Purchase and Sale of Annuities.
- 3d. Receiving Endowments.
- 4th. Receiving Money in Trust.
- 5th. The Management of Trust Estates.

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

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.
November 27.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers have entered into a Co-partnership, which will be conducted under the firm of HART & FRANKLIN, who will carry on the general business of Merchandizing, at their stores, the one on Church st. formerly occupied by Shaw & Claude, the other on West st. just above Hunter's Tavern, heretofore kept by Daniel Hart; where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
and other articles of Merchandize, which will be sold low.

DANIEL HART
G. E. FRANKLIN.

NEW YORK HATS.
Received yesterday, 5 Cases NEW YORK HATS of the latest fashions, suitable for persons of all ages.

HART & FRANKLIN.
Nov. 28.

WANTED,
THREE OR FOUR LIKELY NEGROES.
For further information apply at the Office of the Maryland Gazette.
Nov. 5.

BOARDING HOUSE.
Mrs. Ann Hollister, begs leave, respectfully, to notify her former friends and the public, that she has been at considerable expense in repairing and making more comfortable her establishment, for the reception and accommodation of Steamers of the General Assembly, and others who may be desirous of attending to business in Annapolis, and where they may prefer to reside, she has the same attention shall be paid to them as to her former guests. It is necessary to state, that her house is in the immediate vicinity of the State House, and the Public Offices, and she respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and has taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of this notice to her Old Friends.

October 17.

CLERK'S OFFICE.
City of Annapolis, Dec. 9th. 1833.
WHEREAS Richard Ridgely Clerk of the Tax for the city of Annapolis, for the year 1833, hath returned to the Corporation of said city, the following List of Real Property in said city, on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same, viz:

Names of persons assessed	Property	Amount of tax due.
J. L. Boyd,	House and lot	\$4 50
William Coe,	3 do	13 00
James Medford,	1 do	3 75
Tobacco Warehouse Co.,	1 do	13 00
Thos. Morgan's heirs,	1 do	1 50
Joseph A. Barrett's heirs,	1 do	5 00
Aseneth Rigby's heirs,	1 do	2 25
Hallam Theatre,	1 do	7 50
Joseph Williams,	1 do	5 27

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT unless the City charges above are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said property, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the Tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of Act of Assembly, entitled, An act to amend the charter of the City of Annapolis, &c. passed Jan. 10. 1832, chapter 20.

JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.
Dec. 12.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL.

JAMES MILLS.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has taken that SPACIOUS HOUSE on the Church Circle where he has opened a HOTEL. The location is central as regards the business of the place, and the House is conveniently arranged for the accommodation of Families or Single persons, either as regular or transient Boarders. His Beds and Furniture throughout are new, and he flatters himself, superior. His Table and Bar will always be furnished with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to render comfortable and agreeable, all who may favour him with their custom. Convenient stabling is provided for the accommodation of such as may favour him with their custom. He has provided an attentive Ostler and Waiters.

He has attached to his House an Ordinary, where Terrapins, Oysters, Wild Fowl, &c. can be had at the shortest notice.

He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

He likewise keeps Saddle Horses for hire for either Ladies or Gentlemen.

Dec. 12.

